

PEN ILLUSTRATIONS  
OF  
NEW ORLEANS,  
1881-82.

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TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

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MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES, BUSINESS AND  
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES,

TOGETHER WITH

SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES AND MANUFACTURING CONCERNS

IN THE

“CRESCENT CITY.”

---

Historical and Descriptive Review.

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By JNO. E. LAND.

AUTHOR OF THE INDUSTRIES OF WHEELING, W. VA.; INDUSTRIES OF EVANSVILLE, IND.; INDUSTRIES OF TERRE  
HAUTE, IND.; INDUSTRIES OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; INDUSTRIES OF PEORIA, ILLS.; INDUSTRIES OF  
BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.; INDUSTRIES OF THE TRI-CITIES; INDUSTRIES OF QUINCY, ILLS.;  
INDUSTRIES OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, ETC.

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The New Cotton Exchange Building



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<b>Jones &amp; Dumee, Cotton Buyers .....</b>	b
<b>Kennett &amp; Huey, Ship Chandlery.....</b>	a
<b>Koehle, A., Gilder.....</b>	d
<b>Lehman, M., Dry Goods.....</b>	a
<b>Luchner, L., Sr., Box Factory.....</b>	a
<b>Leland, E. E., Millinery .....</b>	a
<b>Levi &amp; Co., Crockery, Glassware, etc. ....</b>	b
<b>Leroy, A. J., Book-Binder.....</b>	c
<b>Lafitte, James A., Commission Merchant .....</b>	d
<b>Lafitte, John B., Commission Merchant.....</b>	d
<b>Lange &amp; Legendre, Commission Merchants .....</b>	d
<b>Miller's Bar and Billiard Saloon.....</b>	a
<b>Miller &amp; Dielmann, Confectioneries and Liquors.....</b>	a
<b>Meyers, S., Commission Merchant.....</b>	b
<b>McLaughlin, Wm., Western Produce, etc .....</b>	c
<b>Norton &amp; Manning, Commission Merchants.....</b>	b
<b>Proctor &amp; Gamble's Soaps and Candles.....</b>	b
<b>Paul, Albert, Auctioneer.....</b>	d
<b>Ramsey, A. G. &amp; Co., Leaf Tobacco .....</b>	c
<b>Ruess, G. B. &amp; Co., Commission Merchants .....</b>	d
<b>Stern, H. &amp; Co., Auctioneers, etc .....</b>	b
<b>Weis, Mrs. Charles, Costumer.....</b>	b
<b>Waldo, J. Crtis, Publisher .....</b>	b
<b>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe R. R .....</b>	Adv
<b>New Orleans Bee .....</b>	Adv
<b>The Times-Democrat .....</b>	Adv
<b>The Picayune .....</b>	Adv

## ERRATA.

- A. M. Dermott, page 113, should read A. McDERMOTT.  
 Gebst & Hablizel, page 180 should read GEBS & HABLIZEL.  
 Quin & Brown, page 202 should read QUINN & BROWN.  
 J. C. Dennis, pages 37 and 38 should read J. C. DENIS.



# NEW ORLEANS, THE CRESCENT CITY OF THE SOUTH.

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## HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF THE COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The City of New Orleans, the metropolis of the South, and for many years the acknowledged and famous commercial emporium of the vast Mississippi Valley, although one of the most active business centers on the globe, as well as one of the largest, wealthiest and most beautiful cities in America, has a fame which includes a noble historic record of social splendor, of brilliant municipal, State and National connection, quite in keeping with her possession of elements and advantages for commercial supremacy, manufacturing facilities, internal navigation and maritime power, which, when fully understood, will quite overshadow the claims of many other places of more pretentious, but of far less real significance and importance. This is true beyond question, and the reason in a nutshell, is, that hitherto she has been practically without a comprehensive written commercial history. It is left, then, to this modest and unbiased HISTORY OF THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF NEW ORLEANS to supply the *desideratum* and, in a manner, introduce her to the world.

### THE IMPERIAL MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

It does not require the "gift of tongues" nor yet the lamps of prophesy to recite the development or to picture the possibilities of a theme so fruitful. Results of man's labor in other and less favored quarters of the earth, have engaged far abler pens, but they did not justify the sanguine views called forth by contemplation of this section. Labor, the handmaiden and auxiliary of art, has here overcome barriers, and achieved conquests that at first seemed insurmountable and unconquerable. With this proposition set down as a foundation-fact speculation as to the future, is not altogether inappropriate.

Philosophy, the Alpha of accomplishment as development is the Omega of speculation, may seem to some impracticable dreaming, but to the mental conjurer humanity owes a debt of gratitude for many—nay, we may say all, of the blessings of modern civilization. Left alone, without his thinking apparatus in play, man would rise but little above the beast of the forest, and it was only when man began to wonder, to think, to experiment on this or that natural element, which hitherto seemed an untranslatable phenomenon, that mankind began to show themselves made in the image of Deity. Step by step, as we ascend the rugged sides of a mountain, the perilous march of mind has been made from the dim ages to the present noonlight of civilization, of refinement and splendor. When intellect first began to feel it was allied to a soul, and that that soul was immortal, it cast off the shackles of physical force, and disdained the task of ministering alone to the physical wants of men. When the fetters were removed from the brain, the manacles began to fall from the muscles of human-kind, and thus, when freedom dawned for both, freely and joyfully they joined forces—locked their shields in a crusade against the *vis inertiae* of matter.

Like two young giants with untried, though conscious strength, they went forth conquering and to conquer. Triumph succeeded triumph; victory followed victory, striking out dauntlessly; they forced the elements into their service. The winds howled; the ocean raged like an angry lion, and dashed and beat against their good stout craft. But brain and muscle arose, and, with executive ability that was almost god-like in potentiality, rebuked the foolish air and water, and, as some naughty child that hides its shamefacedness upon its mother's breast, the tired winds nestled down and fell asleep on the soft bosom of the sea.

Still they did not pause when one star and another had been added to the constellation of their success, or the name of one dearly-bought conquest was emblazoned in letters of gold upon their banner. On and on they went—mountains were scaled; hills were pierced; rivers spanned and tunneled; red lightning chained; time and space annihilated; the hidden treasures in the rich, red heart of earth were dug up and dragged forth to beautify and bless the world. Ocean's depths were explored, and "the dark unfathomed caves" paid tribute to their genius. The wilderness felt the touch of the woodman's axe, and kingly forests bowed their royal crests. Prairies caught the contagion of joy, and "when tickled with the plow laughed with a harvest." The solitudes were redeemed and became the land of the leal and the domain of the cultured. Cities, with their gor-



geous palaces, their busy marts, their eleemosynary institutions, their churches, colleges, conservatories, and a thousand avenues for refinement sprang up as if from the magic stroke of the enchanter's wand. Towns and villages blossomed on the bosom of the desert, and everywhere—from pole to pole—from center to circumference, the glad exclamation went up: Labor and knowledge are of the same fraternity! Capital and muscle are allied forces! Art, culture, love, liberty and joy—these are the benedictions of God that have followed after prayer—these are the benisons of approval for faith when linked with works!

#### THE BIRTH AND PROGRESS OF CITIES.

In many respects, therefore, the birth and life of a city is correspondential and correlative with the birth, infancy, growth and development of a human being. There were the earliest days and years of its being, when the pulsing life was feeble and it recognized scarcely anything beyond the fond associations that gave it existence and nurtured it with tender care. Then came the period of youth—it could walk alone, could put on the habiliments of youthful manhood and begin to breathe the air of independent action; then it must pass through the experiences and trials of conflicting emotions and interests before it could harmonize its antagonisms and utilize its untried energies. Through the earlier days—through the struggles that presage the strength of healthful adulted growth, at length it stands before the world with its *ten* talents, brightly burnished by active employment, and with manifest intent to assert its power and fulfill its mission of usefulness in lifting humanity higher towards those perfected times when earth holds jubilee a thousand years.

Thus it is, all civilization grows up from, and out of small centers and humble resources. A man, a house, a village, and a machine, are often the starting points of new and grand developments of commercial success, social life and national glory. The world is full of such records, that find illustration and culmination in the fame and wealth and power that give success and triumph to personal enterprise and stability and grandeur to a city's history.

New Orleans is rich in annals, rich in associations that make her name beloved and honored in many a clime. "These, then, are the treasured memorials of her people." These, whether they came down from the dim and shadowy past, or have their birth and fruition in the near and still remembered, are the cherished antiquities of her doting sons and daughters. Art, science, literature, music, poetry, philanthropy, courage, have left their noble records—erected their enduring monuments. But her *physical conditions*—glorious, comprehensive phrase! taking in, as it were, in one grand respiration, the commercial situation, and the multiplied riches and industries of this QUEEN CITY OF THE INLAND SEA—these are her modern monuments; and monumental, too, of the "Eternal Power and Godhead."

Aside from these, and with these, what do we lack for ought that wisdom can employ or skillful labor produce, our historic pages are teeming treasure-houses filled with reminiscences of Indian life and warfare; of the hardships, endurance and fortitude of pioneer struggles in strange contrast with the romantic chivalry and the opulent planter-life of the sons of glorious France and proud Castile—thrice-noble scions of thrice-illustrious lands. But the aboriginal times as to the authenticity of incidents are involved in mystery and mixed with fables. Yet they are replete with interest to the curious, and gorgeous with thrilling tales of forest and flood to workers of fiction. The latter times blush even yet in virgin loveliness and beauty, and yet lifts its maiden hands, imploring Old Mortality to decipher its inscriptions, to freshen its facts, to revivify its memorials and hand down to generations coming and to come, the annals of a knightly race, who, believing with the poet, that "Westward the star of empire" would take its way, breasted the dangers of the storm and trackless sea, and settled in this summer-land on the banks of the Great Father of Waters, whose fertile plains their children have enriched as a garden and made to bloom and blossom as the rose.

Time, since then, has completed many cycles and brought many years of curious changes; years of history civil and social, personal and domestic, unfold their pages of trial and triumph, progress and pause, toil and suffering, failure and success, virtue and vice, life and death. War, fire, famine and pestilence have held high carnival in her center: sword and gun, riot and epidemic, have claimed many of her bravest and truest and best beloved children. The march of commerce, of literature, of art and kindred developments approach, anxious to be chronicled; while festivals and fasts, religion and licentiousness—in glittering pageants or in tattered rags, each with their multitudes "come trooping up like bannered armies" with their contributions of glory or of shame, to fill the measure of the city's history. The leaves are brimming full; the acts and incidents are innumerable. Would that we could open the long closed volume and bring things long hidden out into the sunlight, make scenes long lying in obscurity, names long lost in the whirlpool of life, sweet voices long silent, address us from the past—

"The humblest of thy pilgrims passing by,  
Would gladly woo thine echoes with his string,"

But such is not our task. Therefore, we shall only garland a few of the reminiscences, skip lightly over the remainder, and speak with words of soberness and practicability of the great and living present.

Without unnecessary reiteration it may be stated it is not the intention of the publisher of this work to present an elaborate history of the New Orleans of the past, but her conditions at the present and the reference she bears, in a commercial sense to the world of to-day. The fact is that the State of Louisiana, and therefore the city of New Orleans presents so many varied phases and epochs of growth—through its aboriginal and colonial times; its territorial probation; its entre into



the Union—subsequent withdrawal and connection with the Confederacy, and final reconstruction and restoration to the Republic. that all of these combined, or any of these periods singly, would afford ample fields for satisfying the *cacoethes scribendi* of the most anxious and persistent writer. However, we deem it appropriate to mention a few facts giving a brief account of her past condition in relation to commercial progress, in order to better show her importance and the claims she has upon the country. This leads us to speak first of

### ANCIENT LOUISIANA.

Robert de La Salle, when he descended the Great Father of Waters, and reached the mouth of the Mississippi April 9, 1682, erected an inscribed column with the coat of arms of France cut thereupon, and named the country along the great river "from the Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico," *Louisiane*, in honor of "Le Grande Monarque," Louis XIV. King of France.

A settlement of the State by the La Salle party was attempted in 1684, but failed.

In 1699 a more successful attempt was made by M. Iberville, who entered the Mississippi and founded a colony. His efforts were followed by Crozat, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About 1717 he transferred his interest to a chartered company, at the head of which was the notorious John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation scheme involved half the French nobility. In 1731 the company resigned the concern to the Crown, who, in 1762, ceded the country of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800 Spain re-conveyed the province to France, from whom, in 1803, the United States purchased the entire territory for \$15,000,000. The portion now included in the State formed a constitution, and was admitted into the Union in 1812.

When the United States acquired the dominion of Louisiana in 1803, this name was quite extinguished on the shores of the Gulf. The whole southern part of old Louisiana was called "The Territory of New Orleans." The old name was, however, revived again in the year 1812, when, as before stated, a part of the old French colony was admitted into the Union under the name of the "State of Louisiana." After the final settlement of the boundaries of this State, the name Louisiana comprised all the shores between the mouth of Pearl river to the East and that of Sabine river to the West, the whole Mississippi Delta, and on both sides a little more. We may remark that the orthography of the name Louisiana, which we have adopted, is half Spanish, half French. Purely French it ought to be "*Louisiane*," and purely Spanish, "*Luisiana*."

The foregoing *data*, briefly stated, refers more especially to the history of Louisiana, which we have presented prior to introducing matter appertaining to the city proper.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans (French La Nouvelle Orleans) was named in honor of the Duc d'Orleans, afterwards King Louis XV., of France.

The first settlement was made at New Orleans, in 1718, by Bienville, then Governor of the province of Louisiana, who had become convinced of the propriety of removing the chief seat of the colony from Mobile to the more productive region lying on the Mississippi.

Charlevoix, who visited it in 1722, speaks of it even then as "this famous town which has been named New Orleans." He expresses his disappointment, however, on finding it really to consist of "a hundred cabins, disposed with little regularity; a large wooden warehouse; two or three dwellings that would be no ornament to a French village; and the half of a sorry storehouse, which they were pleased to lend to the Lord, but of which He had hardly taken possession when it was proposed to turn him out to lodge under a tent." He goes on, nevertheless, to make the prediction that "this wild and dreary place, still almost covered with woods and reeds, will, one day, (and perhaps that day is not far distant), be an opulent city and the metropolis of a great and rich colony." The population at this time consisted of about 200 persons.

In 1723 Bienville removed his headquarters from Mobile to New Orleans, and the seat of government was permanently transferred. On September 11th of the same year occurred a frightful hurricane, which destroyed the church, hospital and three ships that were lying in the river, besides doing immense damage to the crops in the adjacent country.

In 1726 Bienville was superseded by Perier, one of the earliest acts of whose administration was the construction, in 1727, of a strong levee, more than a mile in length, in front of the city, which had previously been subjected to annual overflows from the river. Smaller levees were also extended for about fifteen miles above and the same distance below, and a deep ditch or canal was dug around the city.

About the same time arrived a colony of Jesuits, and one of the Ursuline nuns sent out by the Western company to take charge of the spiritual interests of the colony. Grants of land and other property were made to each of these societies, and a building was erected for the use of the Ursulines, which was occupied by them from 1730 to 1824, and which is still, if we mistake not, occupied as a residence by the venerable Most Reverend Napoleon J. Perche, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of New Orleans. The Ursulines have erected a spacious and handsome building near the lower limits of the city, devoting themselves chiefly to female education. The Jesuits established themselves just above what was then the city, but now known as the First District, where they continued to reside until 1763, when they were expelled from the colony of Louisiana by an order from Pope Clement XIII., and all their property confiscated. This property, which was then estimated to be worth \$180,000, is now in the very heart of the great city—includes the site of the St Charles Hotel, the Cotton Exchange, and many other magnificent buildings, and is now worth at least \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.



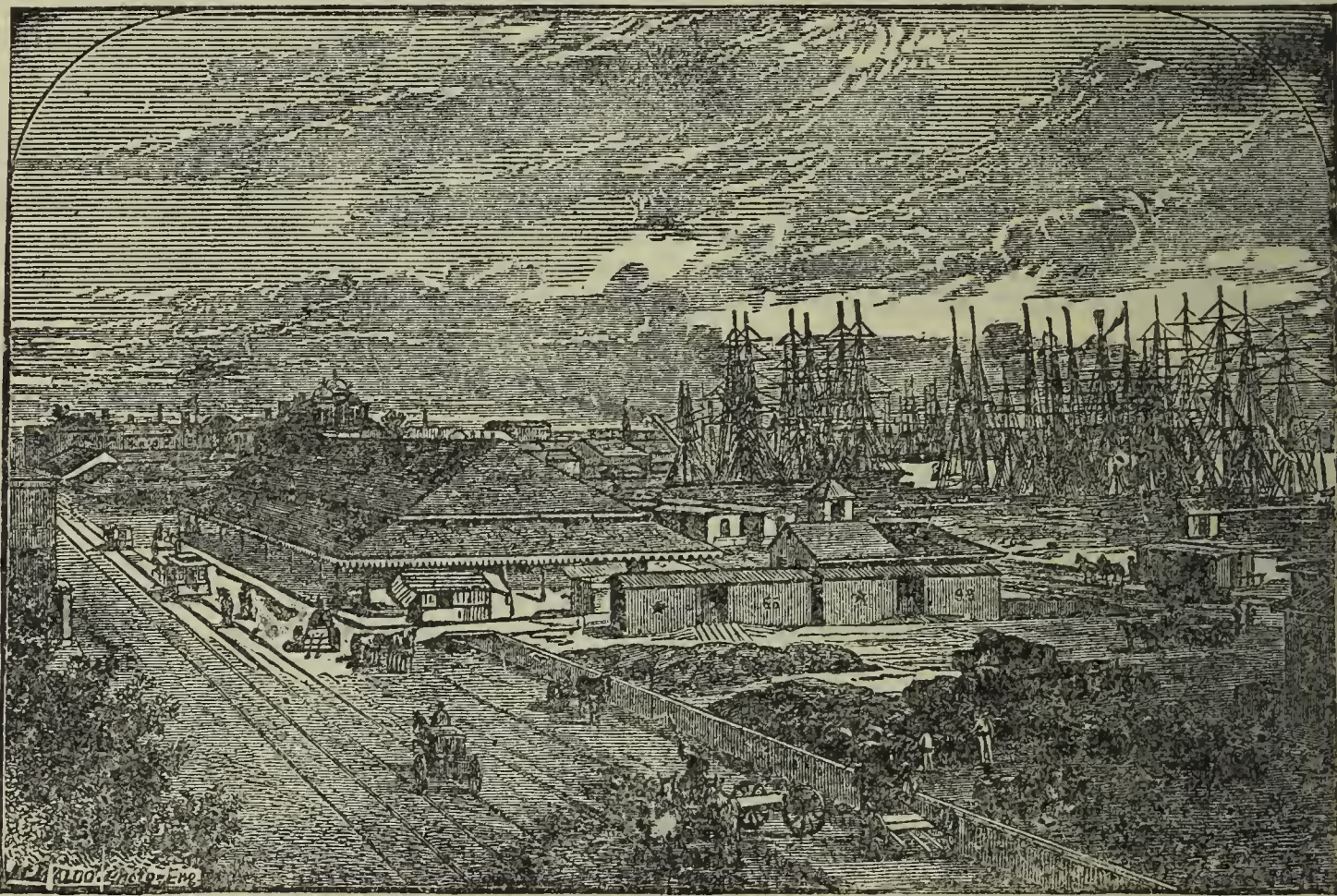
The following description of New Orleans, by Le Page du Pratz, probably applies to a period some ten or twelve years subsequent to that quoted before from Charlevoix: "In the middle of the city, facing the river, is the Place d'Armes. Midway of the rear of this square is the parish church, dedicated to St. Louis, (now known as St. Louis Cathedral), where officiate the Reverend Father Capuchins; their residences is on the left of the church; on the right are the prison and guard house. The two sides of the square, (*place*) are occupied by two sets of barracks. The square is entirely open on the side next the river. All the streets are regularly laid out in length and width; they cross each other at right angles. These streets divide the city into sixty-six squares, (*isles*), eleven in length along the river, and six in depth. These squares measure fifty toises (about 320 feet) each way, and are each divided into twelve lots."

Bienville was reappointed governor of the colony in 1732, and continued in office until 1742. He was followed in succession by the Marquis de Vaudreuil in 1742; Kerlerc in 1753; D'Abbadie in 1763, and Aubry—for a brief regime. During this period of French occupation, the progress of New Orleans appears to have been steady, though very gradual.

In 1745 the population was estimated at about 800 white inhabitants, exclusive of women, children and 200 soldiers, besides 300 negroes.

In 1763 the city of New Orleans, with the rest of the colony of Louisiana, was ceded to Spain, and Don Antonio de Ulloa was made governor. Such, however, was the aversion of the inhabitants to the transfer, that it was not until six years afterward that the Spanish government actually obtained possession.

□The next Spanish governors were Alexander O'Reilly, who succeeded in 1769, and Louis de Unzaga, in 1770. At this time the whole population was 3,190, of whom 1,803 were free whites, 31 free



French Market.

blacks, 68 of mixed blood, 1,225 negro slaves, and 60 domesticated Indians. The whole number of houses was 468. The city and colony declined somewhat during the brief and vigorous administration of O'Reilly, many of the best inhabitants removing to the West Indies and elsewhere, but revived under the government of a series of moderate and judicious successors—notably that of Governor Bernardo de Galvez (1777) and Governor Estevan Miro (1784).

In 1785 a census taken by order of Governor Galvez exhibited a population of 4,980 souls.

On March 21, 1788, a terrible conflagration occurred, by which 900 houses were destroyed with a vast quantity of property of every description. Provisions became very scarce, and the inhabitants were threatened with famine. Nevertheless, the population, according to a census taken in the course of the same year, amounted to 5,338.

The administration of Francois Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet, extending from 1792 to 1797, was marked by various improvements, among which were the lighting of the streets, the organization of fire companies, and the opening of the canal Carondelet. He also erected new fortifications around the city, and organized a militia force of about 700 men.

During Carondelet's administration, in 1794, the first newspaper, the *Moniteur*, was issued.

A new impetus was given to the trade of New Orleans in 1795, by the treaty of Madrid, between Spain and the United States.

The Spanish governors who succeeded Carondelet were as follows: Gayoso de Lemos, 1797; Sebastian de Caso Calvo, Y. O'Farril, Marquis de Caso Calvo, 1799; Juan Manuel de Salcedo, 1801.



In 1803, when the State of Louisiana was transferred by purchase to the United States, the population of the city of New Orleans was about 8,000. The city limits at that time comprised only a portion of what is now the Second District. It was bounded by Canal, Rampart and Esplanade streets, and the river, forming nearly a rectangle, defended by four strong forts, one at each corner. The faubourgs, (or suburbs), St. Mary, Marigny, Trèmè, &c., now comprising some of the most wealthy and populous portions of the modern city, were then little more than wild meadows and marshes.

In 1804 Hon W. C. C. Claiborne was made Governor of the Territory of New Orleans. The State of Louisiana having adopted a constitution, was admitted into the Union April 8, 1812, and Governor Claiborne continued to be its gubernatorial head from 1812 to 1816.

New Orleans was incorporated as a city February 28, 1805. In 1810 the first street was paved in the city. At that time such was the state of the streets after a rain, that sleds were used to drag cotton, which paid \$1 a bale.

The first steamboat, the "New Orleans," arrived at the wharves of New Orleans in January, 1812.

The most memorable event in the history of New Orleans since its transfer to the United States, is the battle fought on January 8, 1815. The British forces under General Sir Edward Packenham, made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lake Borgne, but were signally defeated by the Americans under General Andrew Jackson. The British loss in killed and wounded was 3,000 men, and General Packenham was killed; the Americans lost only seven men killed and six wounded. The engagement took place on the field of Chalmette, which at that time was six miles below the city, but now adjoins the city limits. A monument marks the place of conflict.

Gas was first employed for lighting the streets in 1834, through the enterprise of James H. Caldwell, Esqr., a most enterprising citizen, and well remembered as a prominent theatrical manager.

Water works were also introduced in 1834, and the city seems to have made commendable steps in progress.

In 1836 the city was divided by an act of the Legislature into three municipalities, each with a separate government; but in 1852 these municipalities were consolidated, and the limits of the corporation were extended to include the town of Lafayette, lying in the adjacent parish of the same name. The first, second and third municipalities then became respectively the second, first and third districts, while the former city of Lafayette constituted the fourth district.

At this juncture in our labors propriety, for the object in view, suggests that we briefly mention only a few additional historical facts in regard to the city: In a commercial sense these include the monetary troubles, incident to the disasters of the war of 1815, the bankruptcies of 1837, the monetary troubles of 1842, the national panic of 1857 and the general trouble following upon the unhappy civil war of 1861-65. And yet from the outbreak of the war up to restoration of commerce, say in 1867-68, facts indicate clearly that, although in each decade, depressing periods of business and stagnations of commerce, similar to those of 1873-4-5, have occurred, the city as a whole, has continued to increase its population and consequently its business, however, individuals may have, in the crash and wreck of private fortunes and undivided interests, sunk and been forgotten.

Therefore, we may say, the past of this city has been well cared for: its historical records are preserved in its own and the records of our country: the fame of its great men will survive "fresh in eternal youth" long after the humble historian has been forgotten. As a Neophyte in Archæology, one may well then despair of success, and devote attention to the actual and THE PRESENT of our city, which, sustained by energy, backed by capital, stimulated with fortitude by virtue of success, presents with its material progress, its advances in commerce and manufactures, its maritime interests, its internal navigation by river and rail, its industrial features, its telegraphy, telephones, electric lights; its enlightened press, its metropolitan advancements in every particular, themes sufficiently comprehensive and voluminous and to which we invite the closest attention, and in which we promise faithful account of its magnitude and development. In this respect we may truthfully say

#### RETROSPECTIVELY AND PROSPECTIVELY:—

Rich land! Noble history! A land so fertile God seems to have pronounced upon it his sweetest benediction. A climate so mildly tempered "the mock-bird has no winter in his song, no sorrow in his year." A soil so generous it gave ample competence to all who came and afforded ability to indulge not only in those pursuits which tended to satisfy animal wants and desires, but softened into poetry the selfish passions, improved the moral and intellectual character and gave leisure for liberal studies and pursuits. Thus with that tranquility and leisure afforded by the enjoyment of accumulated riches, those speculative and elegant studies which enlarge views, purify tastes, and lift mankind higher in the scale of being were successfully prosecuted and thus do we account for the illustrious names New Orleans has furnished to the world—in law, in medicine, in divinity, in judicature, in commerce, in military science and literary accomplishments—names that enrich not only the biographical wealth of the city, but have been enrolled among the *nomina clara* of the Republic.

It should be an accepted fact, therefore, that the barbarism or refinement of a people—whether National or municipal, depends more on their wealth than on any other circumstance. No people have ever made any distinguished figure in philosophy or the fine arts without being celebrated at the same time for their employed riches and industries. Pericles and Phidias, Petrarch and Raphoel, adorned the flourishing ages of Grecian and Italian commerce. The influence of productive wealth in this respect is almost omnipotent. It raised Venice from the bosom of the deep, and made the



desert and sandy islands on which she is built, the powerful "Queen of the Adriatic." It rendered the unhealthy swamps of Holland the favored abodes of literature, science and art, and it has done as much, will do vastly more, for New Orleans, the Imperial City of the Gulf—the midway-mart of North and South America.

While it is true there are a few, even of our best informed citizens, who are skeptical as to the continuance of this magnificent prosperity, and are evermore on the lookout for sudden and fatal checks to the city's trade and enlargement; it is equally as true they fail to notice fully, either what has already been accomplished, or the unlimited resources about us yet undeveloped, but certainly to be drawn upon, in the grander conquests of the not distant future. Let us, therefore, be candid with all such, and assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the very best assurance of the continued healthful progress of New Orleans is found in *what she is to-day*, a centre of enormous trade, in spite of some of the most unfavorable surroundings and drawbacks that ever beset a city, more perhaps *the creature of the necessities—the inexorable demands of the position* than any American city that has ever struggled for eminence; and yet the forces that have thus successfully built up the city are far from being exhausted or even fully comprehended. Humanly speaking then, there is no power on earth that can prevent New Orleans from becoming a vast commercial city. It will grow in wealth and power, in industry and influence in spite of itself—in spite even of the bad fame she has abroad on account of climate. The demands of commerce like the demands of necessity, know no law; admit no obstacles; overcome all barriers. Back of the city to North, to East, to West lies a vast empire of productive wealth with many millions of people, all of whom, in a manner, are ministering to its traffic and wealth. Like fabled Cerberus who guarded the entrance to Pluto's realms, New Orleans mounts guard on the Highway of the Mississippi Valley—and whosoever approaches will be challenged, and whosoever passes must pay tribute for the privilege of egress or ingress through this grand gateway, this unrivalled outlet, this natural inlet of trade and travel from the heart of the American Continent to every land and clime and sea where the flag of commerce is unturled.

In truth, the view is propitious from every stand-point. The city is in a condition of vastly improved sanity and health, and has commenced—nay, is far upon the road in a brilliant career of improvement. The motives of social and political freedom, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, wealth of agricultural resources, facilities for commerce and manufactures, and ease of river and railroad transportation, are the material advantages which invite capitalists, tradesmen and manufacturers of every clime and nationality to a home in our midst; to a co-operation in the development of its measureless possibilities, and to an enriching participation in its prosperity. A live, intelligent and enterprising people, now fully aroused to all the requirements of the age, have possession of her multifarious labors, and the day is now at hand when many a stately edifice is musical with clanging machinery and those sounds of diversified industry that quickens the pulse of a nation and prolongs the life of a Republic; while her possibilities, thus foreshadowed, dazzle the mind by their variety and magnitude, and leave the calmest and most unimpassioned observer quite bewildered in the prospect for this magnificent metropolis of the New World.

#### NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

New Orleans is the natural emporium of all the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and their tributary streams, and enjoys a greater command of internal navigation than any other city, either of the Old or New World. Even many years prior to the late civil war it was the grand entrepot of the Mississippi Valley, and for many years it was regarded as almost without a rival. Up to 1860 civilization had struck its roots, and begun to flourish only in some comparatively small portions of the immense territories of which New Orleans is the sea-port; and yet its progress was rapid beyond all precedent.

While New Orleans, even from her inception, has been regarded as an important commercial point, her true commercial history may be dated from 1822. It appears from the accounts printed by order of Congress that the receipts and exports of cotton and tobacco at the Port of New Orleans for the year 1822-23 amounted to the following figures: receipts of cotton, 161,959 bales; exports, 171,872 bales; receipts of tobacco, 16,292 hogsheads; exports, 28,624 hogsheads.

In 1841-42 the city had grown so rapidly that the figures were swelled to the following amounts: receipts of cotton, 1,089,642 bales; exports, 1,088,870 bales; receipts of tobacco, 92,509 hogsheads; exports 89,891 hogsheads.

With frequent variations, but always on the increase, these figures had grown in 1856-57 as follows: receipts of cotton, 1,513,247 bales; exports, 1,516,921 bales; receipts of tobacco, 55,067 hogsheads; exports of tobacco, 50,181 hogsheads.

Aggregating these figures for the thirty-five years from 1822 to 1857, the total receipts of cotton were 27,201,866 bales; total exports, 27,181,859 bales; total receipts of tobacco, 1,642,481 hogsheads; total exports, 16,625,581 hogsheads.

Upon the supposition that the average value of cotton and tobacco for the 35 years (1822-57) as above stated may be fairly estimated at \$40 per bale for the former, and \$70 per hogshead for the latter, it would give a total value for these two articles alone of \$1,203,048,310.

The exports of sugar from New Orleans in 1834 was as follows: exported to Atlantic ports, 45,500 hogsheads; exported to Western States, 44,500 hogsheads.

In 1853 those figures had swollen to the following amounts: exported to Atlantic ports, 166,000 hogsheads; exported to Western States, 185,000 hogsheads.

For the twenty-two years extending from 1834 to 1855, inclusive, the exports of sugar were as fol-



lows: exported to Atlantic ports, 1,316,033 hogsheads; exported to Western States, 1,934,527 hogsheads; total, 3,250,660 hogsheads.

In order to show the commercial progress of New Orleans for the years mentioned we append the following table showing the total value of produce from the interior received at the port of New Orleans.

Articles.	1856-57	1855-56.	1854-55.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cotton .....	86,255,079	70,371,720	51,390,720
Sugar .....	8,137,360	16,199,890	18,025,020
Tobacco .....	11,973,645	8,072,775	7,215,195
Flour .....	9,034,179	8,407,305	5,553,166
Pork .....	5,859,287	5,584,505	4,980,557
Lard .....	4,262,958	3,381,278	4,092,530
Lead ..	91,455	409,940	359,290
Molasses .....	2,685,309	4,582,242	4,255,000
Bacon .....	6,772,241	4,570,363	4,993,154
Corn .....	2,533,237	3,020,031	2,402,440
Whisky .....	2,329,132	1,785,036	2,306,248
Wheat .....	2,327,886	2,782,476	87,606
Bagging .....	512,448	610,290	608,670
Beef .....	484,585	824,289	610,414
Hemp .....	390,090	504,540	940,050
Bale rope .....	1,123,460	1,013,310	667,352
Butter .....	360,550	395,065	267,628
Hay .....	296,805	612,350	366,370
Hides .....	579,411	454,293	189,670
Coal .....	1,150,500	444,150	559,900
Potatoes .....	185,332	456,390	176,343
Staves .....	455,000	232,350	188,000
Tallow .....	28,950	32,265	21,330
Feathers .....	41,150	32,676	30,184
Oats .....	629,073	587,180	549,972
Corn meal .....	4,280	960	1,013
Other articles .....	9,557,967	8,888,412	7,260,001
Total .....	158,061,369	144,256,081	117,106,823

Years.	Total value.	Years.	Total value.
1853-54 .....	\$115,336,798	1846-47 .....	\$90,033,251
1852-53 .....	134,233,735	1845-46 .....	77,193,464
1851-52 .....	108,051,708	1844-45 .....	57,196,122
1850-51 .....	106,924,083	1843-44 .....	60,094,719
1849-50 .....	96,897,873	1842-43 .....	53,782,054
1848-49 .....	81,989,692	1841-42 .....	45,716,045
1847-48 .....	79,779,151		

From the above table it results that the total value of all the products received at this port from the interior from September 1, 1841, to September 1, 1857, a period of 16 years, amounted to \$1,526,652,970.

The following is a statement of the imports at New Orleans, for the four consecutive fiscal years mentioned:

	Year ending June 1853.	Year ending June 1854.	Year ending June 1855.	Year ending June 1856.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dutiable .....	8,019,029	8,272,449	6,939,002	8,990,583
Free .....	4,272,252	3,876,572	4,297,170	6,417,595
Bullion and Specie .....	1,362,832	2,252,128	1,687,436	1,775,148
Total .....	13,654,113	14,302,350	12,923,608	17,183,327

In addition to the foregoing figures it appears, from official accounts, that during the year ending June 30th, 1852, the value of the native American produce exported from this city amounted to \$48,808,169, while the value of that exported from New York was \$74,042,581. With respect to imports, the case was materially different; the value of those of New Orleans, in the year just mentioned, being only \$12,057,724; whereas those of New York amounted to \$132,329,306. It was believed however, by many, even at that time, that owing to the rapid settlement of the "West," that New Orleans would, at no very distant period, exceed every other city of America, as well in the magnitude of its imports as of its exports; and, considering the boundless extent and extraordinary fertility of the uncultivated and unoccupied basins of the Mississippi and Missouri, the antici-



pations of those who contended that New Orleans was destined to become the greatest emporium, not of America only, but of the world, do not appear unreasonable, in the light of fulfillment, of recent events and the possibilities of the future.

In order to briefly show the total amount of business transacted at New Orleans for the intervening years 1852 to 1881 we have prepared the following table:

VALUE OF PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO NEW ORLEANS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND THE INTERIOR, IN EACH COMMERCIAL YEAR, ENDING AUGUST 31:

1852-53.....	\$134,233,735
1853-54.....	115,336,798
1854-55.....	117,106,823
1855-56.....	144,256,081
1856-57.....	158,061,369
1857-58.....	167,155,546
1858-59.....	172,952,654
1859-60.....	185,211,254
1860-61.....	155,863,561

PERIOD OF THE WAR OMITTED,

1867-68.....	\$127,459,568
1868-69.....	167,559,661
1869-70.....	200,820,499
1870-71.....	179,100,419
1871-72.....	169,653,107
1872-73.....	184,620,947
1873-74.....	156,944,215
1874-75.....	151,582,054
1875-76.....	155,388,102
1876-77.....	135,270,726
1877-78.....	143,411,562
1878-79.....	127,216,038
1879-80.....	179,771,600
1880-81.....	153,387,850

We have thus hastily and briefly, and we grant imperfectly, sketched some of the leading incidents in the history of New Orleans, more especially for the purpose of referring to facts illustrative of her past progress. At the same time, by no means claiming to be the historian of the place, and trenching in no part upon ground that properly belongs to the domain of biography, or personal laudation, or flattering testimonials as to "leading citizens" or "representative men," we have sought only to balance all drafts upon the Past by the marvelously increased value of the Present, demonstrating the philosophy of political economy in presentation of *cause* by the grander illustration of *effect*.

And for this good and sufficient reason: A more extended account would be without the scope of this work, besides stretching it beyond the limits to which it was originally intended and necessarily assigned. Besides, our own citizens hardly need such remembrances as these to impress them with full confidence in the upward and onward progress of a city of which they know so well they have reason to be proud. Strangers, however,—those who know New Orleans—only by name, we may say, whose ambition and desire may be to know somewhat of this Southwest metropolis, whose faces are set westwardly with a view to the permanent establishment of their homes, may be interested, even by the imperfect report made by us, to stimulate further inquiry on their part. Such an inquiry will disclose a thousand additional facts to strengthen the conviction that New Orleans has a rightful claim to the prominence which her friends assign to her. What forbids the realization of their most enthusiastic predictions as to its future growth and greatness?

Briefly, the situation is this: Here stands a city, already with nearly a quarter of a million population; with a natural highway of travel which reaches nearly one half the States of the Union besides her railways which connect with the network of similar roads stretching to every quarter of the civilized part of the continent. What shall prevent an aggregation here of inhabitants beyond anything of which we of to-day may dream? Thousands after thousands, until there shall have sprung up here a city containing hundreds of square miles—taking in the outlying parishes on both sides the river, with an area even then affording but reasonable accommodations for the vast multitudes collected within it. Of course such visions relate to the future; but that future amidst the growth of such a nation as ours, cannot be long postponed. Meanwhile the present generation will witness a progress with which it may well be content. That progress it is true, will depend much upon the energy and the enterprise of our citizens. Yet, we fully rely on the belief that the people of New Orleans will be true to their city and themselves, and it may be no idle dream which conceives for New Orleans the most exalted destiny; which, with a just prophetic forecast, transforms the humble colony of Bienville into the future trans-continental and inter-American metropolis.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF NEW ORLEANS.

The city of New Orleans (French La Nouvelle Orleans), in the parish of Orleans, is the chief city of Louisiana, and the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. It is situated on the left bank of the



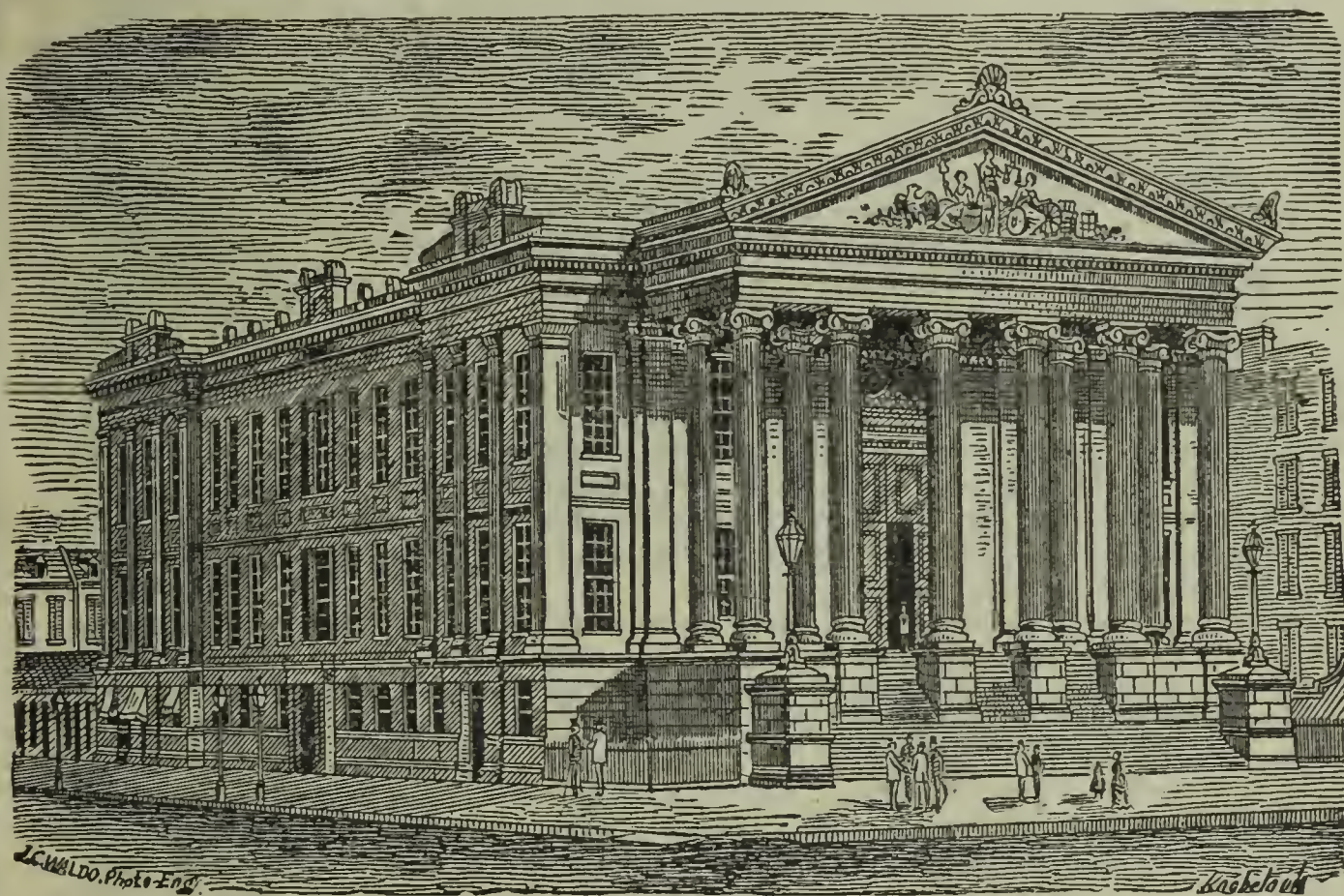
Mississippi river, about one hundred miles from its mouth, in latitude 29 degrees, 56 minutes and 59 seconds North, and longitude 90 degrees, 4 minutes and 6 seconds West from Greenwich.

The geographic placement of New Orleans combines more advantages of position than any city in America. These advantages include both inland facilities and unrivaled seaport situation. Her location with respect to the whole extent of the country embraced in the Mississippi Valley and extending from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, is of such a peculiar character that when viewed with reference to her natural means of intercourse with the States within these boundaries, *she stands in a position both to demand and command the trade of a greater empire in territory than has fallen to the lot of any American city.*

The territory embraces along the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries the following States entire and in parts: Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Colorado, and a number of Northern territories. This embraces every variety of climate, and nearly, if not quite, all the staples of the various sections of the Union.

The increasing demand for cheap transportation, and, in fact, all the transportation arising out of the multiplying wants of the growing population of the various sections of the nation, must at an early day cause the Mississippi to be made as fully available for transportation as it is possible for engineering skill to render it. The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi has in past

years been so strongly pressed on Congress that the Mississippi River Improvement Commission will no doubt soon perfect plans and secure appropriation to make the river navigable at all seasons, insuring a certain daily passage by boats and steamships — the largest that can float on inland waters. How greatly this will strengthen the already



City Hall.

strong geographical position of New Orleans is easily seen. Already she reaches, through the natural avenues of travel, the following States and counties by steamboats, without transshipment of goods:

The Mississippi traverses the boundaries of ten States, and gives navigation to 95 counties and parishes, viz.: 17 in Louisiana, 10 in Mississippi, 6 in Arkansas, 5 in Tennessee, 2 in Kentucky, 14 in Missouri, 17 in Illinois, 8 in Wisconsin, 10 in Iowa and 6 in Minnesota.

The Missouri washes the shores of three States; 24 counties in Missouri, 6 in Kansas and 11 in Nebraska. The Ohio passes along the borders of six States, washing the shores of 71 counties, viz.: 5 in Illinois, 14 in Indiana, 25 in Kentucky, 13 in Ohio, 12 in West Virginia and 2 in Pennsylvania. The Tennessee gives water transportation to three States, and outlet to 14 counties, viz.: 6 in Kentucky, 5 in Tennessee and 3 in Alabama. The Cumberland affords water carriage through 2 States and to 9 counties, viz.: 3 in Kentucky and 6 in Tennessee. The Red river affords transportation to 9 rich parishes in Louisiana, the Ouachita to 7 parishes in Louisiana and 5 counties in Arkansas. The Arkansas affords 12 counties like advantage, and the White river gives carriage to 9 counties in Arkansas and 5 in Missouri. The Yazoo, the Sun Flower and Big Black afford to 11 counties in Mississippi travel by river communication. The Hatchee and Obion, the same facilities to 6 counties in Tennessee. The Illinois and Kaskaskia give to 24 counties in Illinois navigation, and the Wabash similar privileges to 6 counties in Indiana and 5 in Illinois. The Green and Kentucky rivers afford egress to the Ohio to 14 counties in Kentucky. The Osage and Missouri rivers steamboat navigation to 8 counties in Missouri. The Platte river to 4 counties in Nebraska. The Des Moines and Iowa rivers give to 11 counties in Iowa access to the Mississippi by water; and the Wisconsin and Rock rivers the same facilities to 11 counties in Wisconsin. The Muskingum gives outlet to 3 counties in Ohio, the Kanawha to 3 counties in West Virginia, the Allegheny gives 8 counties in Pennsylvania and 1 in New York, and the Monongahela similar advantages to 2



States—5 counties in Pennsylvania and 1 in Virginia, communication by water to the New Orleans market for their products.

Thus New Orleans reaches by steamboat navigation eighteen States and two Territories, (377 counties in all), not only those border counties by direct travel, but the interior of the aforesaid States as well, stretching from the 46th degree of North latitude to the 29th degree, and from the 1st degree to the 22d longitude West from Washington, affording fully eighteen thousand miles of internal navigation, and embracing an area of 1,052,000 square miles of territory.

In view of this unequalled river system, giving New Orleans this direct access to the very hearts of eighteen of the finest States in the Union, can there be any doubt of the magnificent future of the "Crescent City" as a commercial and shipping, as well as a manufacturing point?

"Men may come and men may go,"

but the grand old Mississippi must, and will, go on forever. The contemplated improvement of its channel and its levees may for a brief time be delayed, but the very necessities of the country will force the expenditure of the money requisite to render this great highway of transportation all it can be made; not only will the constantly increasing wants of the people for cheap transportation require this, but the steady growing bulks requiring shipment will render it necessary, and such improvements of connecting rivers as will make most available to those internal kingdoms this system of navigation without a parallel in any nation or in any country since the dawn of time.

#### COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF NEW ORLEANS.

For commercial purposes New Orleans occupies a very superior and commanding situation. It is the natural entrepôt for supplies destined to all parts of the Mississippi Valley, as well as the depot for those products of that salubrious region which seeks a market seaward. By means of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, an inland trade is opened to her grasp, the magnitude of which has never been equaled. Steamers may leave her wharves and proceed on voyages of several thousand miles without breaking bulk. The Mississippi and its affluents, as we show elsewhere, are flanked on either side by extensive territories, unsurpassed in richness of soil, which readily yields a harvest to the labors of the agriculturist, whether it be of sugar, corn or cotton. These are the principal staples of the adjacent region, and the receipts of each of their products at New Orleans are rapidly and wonderfully increasing. Heretofore, the river has been the chief channel depended upon for their transportation. Several lines of railroads now completed and several others in the course of construction, however, facilitate the transportation of cotton and sugar produced at a distance from the river, to market, and thus enlarges the area of production. These bulky products will not bear an extensive land carriage by the old mode, and result in wealth to the producer; but the construction of railroads for their cheap transit to the river even, have not only changed the prospects of the interior planters for the better, but have added greatly to the wealth and commerce of New Orleans, which is permanently a place of exchange and distribution.

In a word, then, the commercial character of New Orleans is *sui generis*. Summed up its peculiarities are as follows: It is the great depot of Southwestern plantations, where cotton and sugar crops are bought and sold while still in the field, or "advanced" upon prospectively if necessary. It has an extensive trade with Texas, with Mexico, with Central America, South America, the West Indies, and a large coasting trade with the gulf ports of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and with the Atlantic ports of the United States extending as far as Maine. It has an immense foreign trade in cotton and grain with Liverpool and London, with Scottish ports, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. It has a large wine and silk importing trade with Bordeaux, Marseilles, and the ports of Spain, Portugal and Italy. It has an immense fruit trade with the Mediterranean ports, and a large trade with Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in fact its vessels penetrate every leading harbor in Europe.

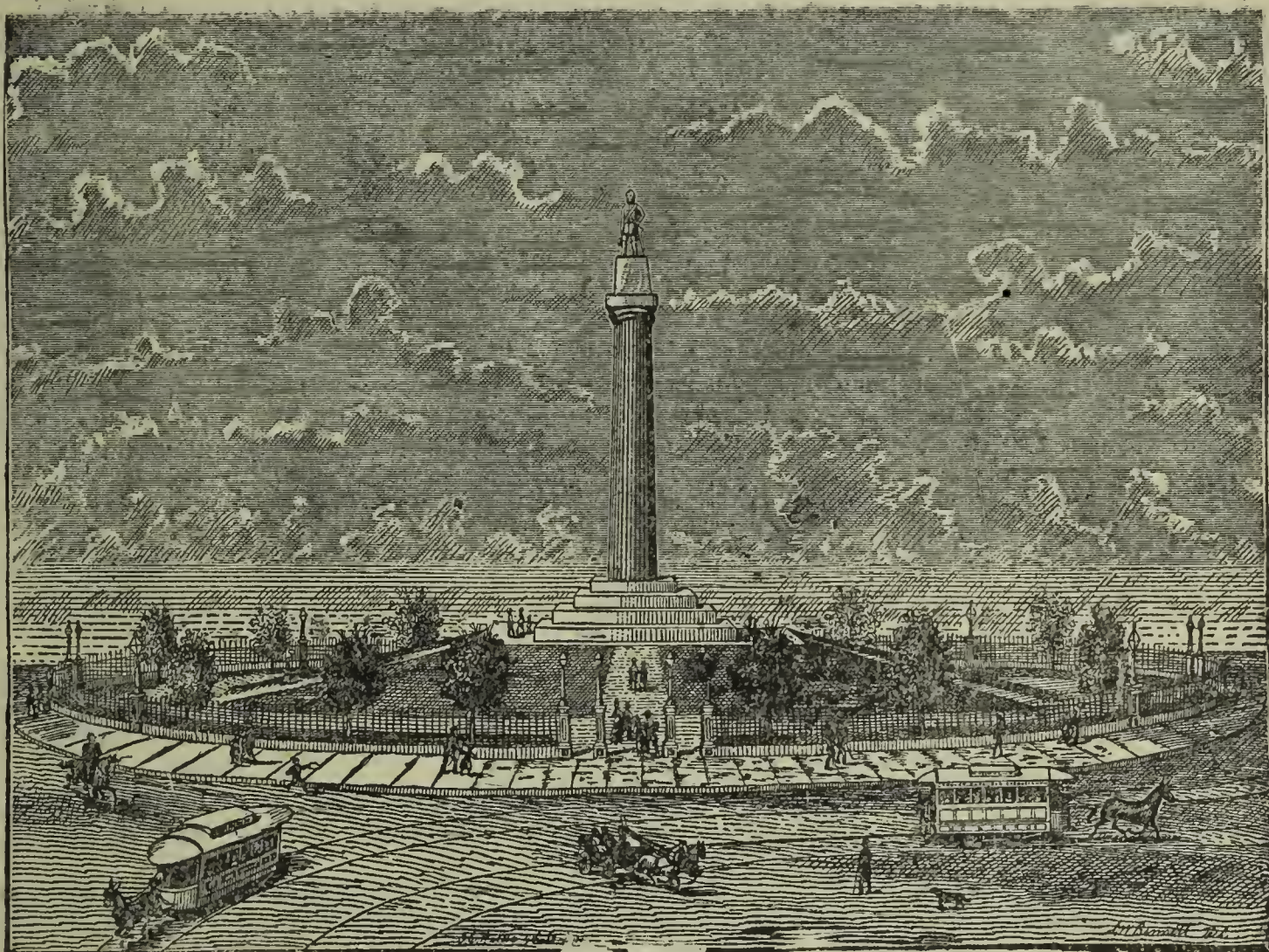
The facilities and conveniences of business at New Orleans are fully equal to, and in many respects superior to any other place. It is the center of immense exchange operations, and any amount of funds can at all times be obtained at the shortest notice under good letters of credit, and bills negotiated with great readiness and facility on any prominent point in the United States, or any of the commercial cities of Europe, the Canadas and Central and South America; and the banking institutions afford all reasonable accommodations to the local wants and trade of the city.

#### THE LEVEES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Some European cities can show more magnificent docks or splendid quays for the accommodation of shipping, and the loading and discharging of cargoes, far exceeding in appearance and durability any thing of the kind in New Orleans, but in no way superior in point of actual convenience to the unpretending wharves of the city. As is generally known, the surface of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, including, of course, the site of the city, is considerably below the river in ordinary stages of high water, and the country is protected from inundation by a raised and solid embankment called the "levee," extending on both sides of the river below, and a great distance above the city. Outside of the levee the bank of the river is called the "batture," which in many places is increasing from the continual alluvial deposits, while in other places the river has what is called "a falling bank," and the water gradually encroaches on the land. In the former case the levee is advanced as the batture increases, and this has been the case in a large portion of the front of New Orleans, where, in some parts, the levee has, in the last 40 or 50 years advanced fully 1,000 feet; and the front warehouses now stand for a long extent, that distance from the water, affording a splendid space for the vast bulk of produce that is annually loaded and shipped. The wharves are constructed outside the levee on massive piles, driven with a heavy iron ram into the mud, and extending



over the river into the water sufficiently deep to admit the heaviest steamboats and ships to lie up against them; heavy sleepers connect the piles at their tops, and on these piles the platform is laid, of thick planking, the edges of which are separated about one inch, to prevent the accumulation of dirt, which falls through these interstices into the river flowing below, and in five minutes after the heaviest storm the whole surface is in a perfect condition to receive any description of merchandise. These wharves are planked back till they join the crown of the levee, in some places 200 or 300 feet, which is made firm and solid by a constant coating of shells, and always kept in good order. One of these wharves presents an unbroken front on the view of 2,000 feet, and others 600 to 1,200 feet, and in the business season it is usual to see these fronts entirely occupied with steamboats lying bow on, and each with her stage rigged out to the wharf, actively engaged in loading or unloading. The wharves intended for steamships and all sea-going vessels are detached from each other with an intervening dock, and each wharf accommodates a tier of vessels, which, unlike the steamboats are moored up and down the river, one outside the other, three, four, and five tiers deep, with a broad, common stage communicating with the levee, and extending on the bulwarks of the vessel to the outside one, the timber, planks, and all the conveniences for this staging is furnished, cheaply by contractors, who also supply tarpaulins to protect the goods in case of rain. No other city on the continent presents its commercial marine in so close a compass, and owing to the



Lee Place.

configuration of the stream, it can be almost all taken in at a single glance, and presenting during the busy season a scene of singular variety and animation.

And yet so great and so rapidly growing is the demand on the part of New Orleans for wharfage room for steamboats and steamships that even while this work has been under headway a bill has been introduced in Congress by General Randall M. Gibson, M. C., from Louisiana, extending the limits of the port, so as to embrace the right bank of the Mississippi river for some distance, as it now extends on the left (or New Orleans) side. The Committee on Commerce reporting favorably on the bill said: "The completion of the jetties at the mouth of river, and of the railway system with the Southwest and Northeast, and the improvement of the Mississippi river, increasing largely the commerce and trade of the commercial emporium of the Southwest, render it expedient and necessary that Congress should afford by legislation accommodations adequate to its necessities.

Should the foregoing bill become a law, it will give to New Orleans a river front of not less than twenty miles, the present frontage from Carrollton to the United States Barracks being not less than twelve miles.

#### THE "CRESCENT CITY"—WHY SO CALLED.

The older portion of the city is built on the convex side of a bend of the river, which here sweeps around in a N. E., E. and S. E. course. From this location it derives its familiar soubriquet of the "Crescent City." Whether we take it in the garish light of day, or under moon light or starlight vision, no city of the New World presents a fairer view than New Orleans, the Crescent city of the



South. Whoever has seen its multiplied charms by day will pardon the enthusiasm of the writer who described its charms at night and as seen from the deck of one of our noble steamers: "The mantle of night had settled on the scene, and the historic Crescent City—with a myriad of gas-jets beaming, seemed as we approached, a picture from fairy-land instead of a reality. Quite romantic and bewildering is the view, as we round the bend and come onward, down the stream; and, it did seem that the rolling flood of the Patriarch of Waters had merely made this graceful curve, as if it longed to look upon a spot of so much beauty ere it journeyed on in its unceasing travel to the remorseless sea. Bending like the curve of a Mussulman's scimeter, with each light from the shore reflected from its bosom, the sight was indeed Oriental and crescent-like, and one might easily add in imagination the crescent-standard battalions of the Grand Sultan, and picture the hosts of Islam passing in view, yet by its shape alone does our beloved city claim the symbolic name of the Mahomedan, and we owe no obeisance to Sarocenic poetry for the suggestion.

However, in the progress of its growth up stream, the city has of late years so extended itself as to fill the hollow of a curve in the opposite direction, so that the river front now presents an outline somewhat resembling two conjoined crescents or perhaps more properly, the letter "S." This configuration necessarily renders the direction of the streets very irregular.

#### THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

The whole of southern Louisiana is a vast plain, but the land immediately adjacent to the river is more elevated than elsewhere. There is therefore a gradual descent from the river to the adjacent swamps, lying in the rear of the city, at a distance of a mile to a mile and a half from the levee. These swamps are covered with a dense growth of cypress trees and underbush, and afford habitation for a multitude of alligators and other reptiles. Beyond the swamp, bordering on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, five or six miles north of the city, lies a tract of drier and more elevated ground, known as the Metairie ridge. Here are several of the city cemeteries. Bayou St. John, a deep navigable inlet from Lake Pontchartrain, indents the swamp and extends to the suburbs. The "canal Carondelet," communicating with this bayou, penetrates into the heart of the city, and terminates in a basin for the accommodation of vessels. Most of the coasting trade, however, with the ports of the gulf lying eastward, is now carried on through the New Canal or New Basin Canal, communicating directly with the lake, to the westward of Bayou St. John. The spacious basin of this canal is at all times filled with sloops, schooners, and other craft, most of which are employed in the lumber, charcoal, and oyster trade. Besides these, canals, the Pontchartrain railroad, connecting the city with the lake, communicates at its terminus with steamers plying to Mobile and other places on the coast.

#### BUSINESS STATUS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Having advanced thus far in our labors, let us now pass to and examine more specifically the claims and adaptabilities of the city of New Orleans, to the position we have confidently and unhesitatingly ascribed her. We believe our true functions to lie in that direction, and trust a proper performance of duty and self-elected task will be the crowning result.

Believing, therefore, without shadow of doubt that we can show that despite numerous prostrations of trade and commerce, of financial shocks and failures all round, of political woes innumerable, of internal strife, turmoil and discord, the merchants and business men of New Orleans present, to-day, a sounder and more solvent record than any competitive market; that they have preserved their commercial honor and mercantile respect intact, and that they have brought their city to a dignified prominence in the world of trade, and thereby challenged the respect, the attention and admiration which such conditions legitimately entitle her.

The city's wealth and prosperity in all the varied features we propose describing, embracing almost innumerable branches of commerce, of mechanical arts and sciences, manipulated and carried on by a live, progressive and go-ahead-active class of merchants and manufacturers, who are aided in their transactions and labors by countless auxiliaries such as ready and ample capital, cheap transportation, steam, concentrated labor, and the inexhaustible natural facilities and resources a beneficent Heaven has placed in almost prodigal liberality at their disposal. These, guided by experience and a thorough knowledge of the people and of the demands of trade, with indomitable foreign and domestic labor, energy, industry and skill, are fast transforming this already mighty city into a formidable rival of more vaunted ports, and will eventually render her the peer of any mart the world has ever known.

#### RIVER AND STEAMBOAT INTERESTS.

Already we have alluded to the advantages possessed by New Orleans as a commercial city, but we may be pardoned if we again, and stubbornly insist that its location as a maritime city should naturally, and indeed does, make it the largest interior shipping point in the Union, and places its steamboat interests among the most considerable in the world. As a point for the receipt and export of staple agricultural products by water, it is without a rival, and as a point for general steamboat business, it is of the very first rank. The statistics of imports and exports, the registry of the port, the number and magnitude of our packet lines, and the daily arrival of vessels at our wharves, conclusively establishes this claim, and effectually sets aside all argument to the contrary.

Indeed, steam navigation has been of such incalculable service to the port, and, to the whole Valley of the Mississippi, contrasts with former conditions are in order. The voyage up the Mississippi, that used formerly to be so difficult and tedious, is now performed with ease, celerity and comfort in commodious steam packets, some of them so magnificently constructed that they



may be called floating palaces—far surpassing in elegance any steamers in the world. “There have been counted,” says Mr. Flint, writing more than twenty-five years ago, “in the harbor, 1,500 flat-boats at a time. Steamboats are arriving and departing every hour, and it is not uncommon to see fifty lying together in the harbor. A forest of masts is constantly seen along the levee, except in the sultry months. There are often 5,000 or 6,000 boatmen from the upper country here at a time; and we have known thirty vessels advertised together for Liverpool and Havre. The intercourse with Havana and Vera Cruz is great and constantly increasing. As a shipping port, New Orleans now ranks third in the Union; being in this respect inferior only to New York and Boston. Vessels of the largest burden may navigate the river many hundreds of miles above the city. The aggregate burden of shipping belonging to the port on the 30th of June, 1852, amounted to 266,013, of which 162,637 were employed in steam navigation. In the year ending 31st August, 1852, the arrivals of steamers, principally from the interior, were 2,784. The depth of the water in the river opposite to New Orleans is, at a medium, about seventy feet; and it maintains soundings of thirty feet within a mile of its confluence with the sea. Besides three or four of inferior consequence, the Mississippi has four principal passes or outlets. In the south-east or main pass, at Balize, the water on the bar, at ordinary tides, does not exceed twelve feet, and as the rise of tides in the Gulf of Mexico is not more than two or two and a half feet, vessels drawing much water cannot make their way from the ocean to New Orleans.”

Such was the condition of affairs in 1852, and we have merely introduced this extract for the purpose of contrasting “those days with these days.” According to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, for the year ending January 31, 1881, two thousand two hundred and forty-four steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 857,243 tons, arrived in New Orleans, and 396 barges, with an aggregate tonnage of 163,260 tons. However, owing to the improvements at the Mouth of the Mississippi by Eads’ Jetties, (of which we speak at length elsewhere), the tonnage of the steamships arriving during the same time, amounted to 507,595 tons: ships, 260,901 tons; barks, 509,593 tons; schooners, 32,566 tons, and brigs, 17,020 tons, making a grand total tonnage of 2,358,358 tons.

The following tabulated statement will show the steam and barge tonnage of the Mississippi river, omitting Cincinnati, which city was not heard from in time for this publication:

	No. of Steamers.	Tonage of Steamers.	No. of Barges.	Tonage of Barges.
St. Louis.....	150	58,310	303	194,618
Louisville.....	5	4,500	....	.....
Memphis.....	10	6,370	....	.....
Vicksburgh.....	11	3,400	..	.....
New Orleans.....	45	18,629	2	900
Pittsburgh.....	144	31,158	3,300	783,457
Cairo.....	26	3,017	11	3,113
Total.....	391	125,385	3,616	982,089

This shows the total tonnage of the Mississippi to be 1,107,474. Averaging twelve trips per year to each vessel, we have 13,289,688 tons of freight carried each year.

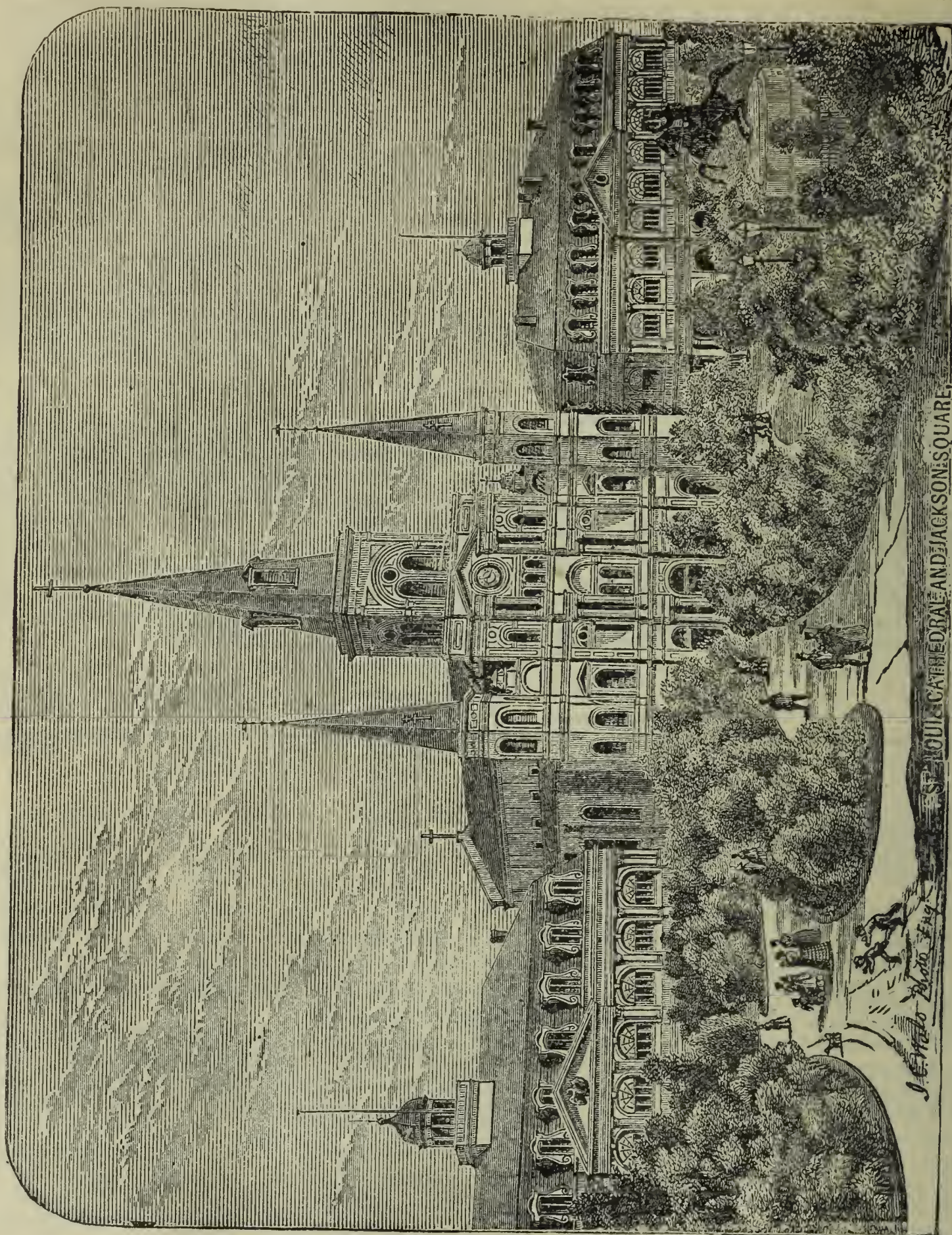
The above table however, indicates that while a great bulk of the freight transported comes to New Orleans only a small proportion of the vessels are owned or registered at this port. This may be explained in the statement that very many of the boats registered elsewhere actually belong to New Orleans steamboatmen, in whole or in part, and being controlled here, it would be a supposition against nature for any one to entertain the belief that every advantage is not given to home shippers, as well as reduced and special rates for commercial travelers going out from New Orleans houses.

The regular packet lines, which afford daily communication with the principal towns on the Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, Tensas, Yazoo, White, St. Francis, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and their tributaries, comprise some of the most elegant and capacious steamboats afloat on any waters, and the magnificence and splendor of Western and Southern steamboats has passed into a proverb.

The principal lines doing business with New Orleans are as follows: New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg; New Orleans and Memphis; Anchor Line, boats and barges, from St. Louis to New Orleans; New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati; New Orleans and Pittsburgh; New Orleans and Red River; New Orleans and Arkansas, besides regular packets to the towns along the rivers Atchafalaya, Boeuf, Black, Yazoo, Ouachita, Tensas and others, and Bayous Barataria, Boeuf, Lafourche, Macou, Teche, Terre Bonne, Vermillion, &c. The State of Louisiana has within its boundaries at least fifty streams affording more than four thousand miles of navigation and steamboats from New Orleans penetrate to almost every nook and corner.

Railroads have, in a measure, seriously injured the passenger trade of the rivers, and may ultimately almost entirely remove the passenger specialty as seen in our “floating palaces;” but what is lost by the receipts for luxurious travel by cheap transportation for freight, has greatly augmented the steamboat business, and all of the companies here have made money, and while they are every year increasing their facilities in magnitude and efficiency, they are at the same time doing much to increase the trade and manufacturing interests, and general prosperity of the city.





Cathedral St. Louis.

### EAD'S JETTIES.

Near the mouth of the greatest river on the continent is the famous Delta of the Mississippi, about one hundred miles below New Orleans. Situated at the mouth of the South Pass is Port Eads or Ead's Jetties one among the most wonderful works of internal improvement in the world, a triumph of civil engineering skill that is nothing short of the marvelous. Briefly described, the Jetties are immense dams or walls, extending more than thirteen thousand feet, on both sides of the river, from the head of the Pass. These walls are one thousand feet apart, and the entire current of the vast and hitherto uncontrollable Mississippi being contracted between them is forced to move more rapidly, and scours out the bottom, thus forming a channel navigable at all seasons. This Herculean work was performed by the celebrated civil engineer, Capt. James B. Eads, under a contract with the United States government, for some five millions of dollars.

The successful completion of this stupendous undertaking gives to the largest ships that float a water-approach to New Orleans. In this secure harbor of fresh water, protected from every wind that blows, hundreds of vessels may be seen in the winter and spring seasons loading with cotton,



sugar, grain, rice, tobacco, besides staves, lumber, resinous stoves, hides, peltry and other articles of export. Salt is often brought as ballast in ships coming from Liverpool for cotton, and is sold on the levee even cheaper than in Liverpool itself.

The St. Louis *Republican* speaking of this Eighth Wonder of the World says: "The Eads Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, will have cost, when fully paid for, \$5,200,000. This is called a large sum; the real value of the works is not less than ten times \$5,200,000. The jetties will have paid for themselves in three years from this time, if they have not done it already, in the amounts saved to the people of the Mississippi Valley, in the reduction of freight rates. But one of the most valuable features of the jetties is their example. They have proved successful as a mode of contracting the flow of water at harbor-mouths, and thereby deepening the channel; and it is probable they will be adopted for this purpose at the mouth of many rivers which flow into sea harbors.

Various other schemes for the improvement of the Mississippi have from time to time been proposed, notably the Barataria Canal, the Lake Borgne outlet etc., etc.--The latter is the plan proposed by Capt. John Cowden. Recently Hon. Mr. Van Horn, M. C., from Missouri, introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$250,000 for preventing any future overflows of the Mississippi by digging an outlet into Lake Borgne. It is claimed, by Capt. Cowden, that the proposed outlet will lower the flood line of the river at New Orleans from ten to twelve feet, with a corresponding effect all the way to Cairo.

However, the Eads Jetties having proven a success so pronounced, we consider the following report made to the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce in December 1881, and which we clip from the *Picayune* as worth reproduction:

The Chamber of Commerce met last night in their rooms, corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, Gen. Cyprus Bussey, presiding.

The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee on the Jetties, which was read by Assistant Secretary Henderson.

Mr. Henderson prefaced the reading with the remark that the Chamber had made no appropriations for the performance of the work, which had been done mainly by Mr. David Jackson and himself.

The report was as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1881.

To the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

*Gentlemen*—Your committee appointed to inquire into the existing and future sufficiency of the outlet ship channel of the Mississippi to conduct the commerce of this port and of the valley of the Mississippi with foreign countries, beg leave to report:

That on the morning of December 4th, 1881, your committee, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Bowling, H. Dudley Coleman, David Jackson and John C. Henderson, with, as invited guests, Captain Thos. P. Leathers, Captain John Cowden and Benj. McLeran, Esq., civil engineer, left this city on the steam tug Ella Andrews.

We arrived the same evening at Eadsport, and early next morning, 5th inst., accompanied by C. Donovan, Assistant United States Engineer, and Mr. Ubsdell, Manager for Capt. J. B. Eads, embarked on board the steam launch Brierly to commence soundings, having on board all necessary equipments.

We think it well to begin by explaining the manner of our taking soundings, which was as follows:

At the bow there was stationed a leadsman, whose soundings were recorded by Mr. H. Dudley Coleman for the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Laws for Capt. J. B. Eads.

At the stern there was stationed another leadsman. His soundings were recorded by Mr. W. L. Wright for the U. S. Engineer, Mr. Laws, for Capt. J. B. Eads and Mr. David Jackson for this Chamber.

Midship, Capt. John Cowden, who, by his own request, acted as leadsman, and his soundings were recorded by Benj. McLeran for Capt. Cowden and Messrs. Jos. Bowling and John C. Henderson for this Chamber.

All soundings were made at the same time and from the same side of the launch, and the measurement was distinctly called and verified at the time.

At a point just below Eadsport we commenced sounding, having stopped the engines of the launch, and drifting down towards the Gulf to a point close to the east shore, near Concrete Station, thirty-four (34) feet as deepest and twenty-six (26) feet as the shoalest in the channel.

The tide gauge at time of leaving marked one foot and six-tenths below zero, zero being the average on flood tide.

We continued to make soundings from east to west, inside, across and outside the bar, these soundings being made by placing the launch in the channel and allowing her to drift out across the bar into the Gulf, and we were again rewarded by finding as deep as 34 feet and the shoalest 26 feet in channel, and your committee continued to make soundings through the jetties, at the mouth of the jetties, on the crest of the bar, across the bar and outside in the Gulf, and at no place in the channel found less than 26 feet in depth. We then, starting from the extreme west end of the jetties and working up stream, made (10) ten diagonal crossings and found as much as (4') forty feet in depth in the channel.

Your committee deem it well to mention here, that the lead line used by Capt. Cowden was only marked for 40 feet, and that where the depth was greater than 40 feet, no record could be kept by his representative, Mr. McLeran; so that as this report is based on the reports of measurement made



by Capt. Cowden's line; it should not be taken that 40 feet is by any means the greatest depths found. Returning to Eadsport, after a delay of thirty minutes we steamed up the jetties to a point opposite "Post 232," on the east side, and crossed to Grand Bayou, thence to "Post 6," on the east side, making soundings, and finding as shoalest in channel 26 feet.

At Grand Bayou we found 29.4 feet, which is one foot more than United States survey of November 7th shows. Above Goat Island, going west, we made our next soundings, and found as much as 34 feet in the channel.

Soundings from Pole No. 8 to Falcony's House showed a depth of 31 feet in the channel, and by soundings taken above Falcony's house we found 34 feet in the channel.

At the head of the Pass we made our next soundings, going from east to west and repeating same, and found 40 feet and over commencing at a point on the east shore above Cubit's house, and crossing the river in nearly a straight line we found a depth of 35 feet.

We then commenced taking soundings in the channel at a point opposite Cubit's house, and going down stream as far as Telegraph Station, we found at the shoalest 30 feet and for the deepest beyond the limit of our line, 40 feet.

Our last soundings were made from Pole 227 on east side to a point opposite on west side and found 29 feet in channel.

It being then quite late, we returned to Eadsport.

In summing up, your committee desire to state that by actual count there were 936 soundings made, and the records show that in the channel through the Pass and Jetties and across the bar the shoalest water we found was twenty-six feet, and this on the bar; this sounding was made while the tide was a fraction over one foot below average or flood tide.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their high appreciation of the courtesies extended and the facilities afforded them by Mr. J. A. Ubsdell, manager, and C. Donovan, Esq., Assistant U. S. Engineer. Thanks are due also to Capt. Geo. W. Adams and Miller, and to Messrs. Laws Brothers and W. L. Wright for attentions; and to Capt. John Cowden are we especially indebted for his valuable services and assistance in carrying out the letter of your instructions.

We desire to congratulate New Orleans and its Chamber of Commerce on the information your committee has obtained, and have the honor of presenting to you at this time—and not only to you, but the world at large, that this Chamber can announce, there is a sufficiency of water for the commerce of this port, and of the Mississippi valley, with foreign countries.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. BOWLING.

DAVID JACKSON.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN.

JOHN C. HENDERSON,  
Chairman.

The report was received and adopted.

Col. Sandidge offered the following, which was adopted:

The Chamber of Commerce declares that the effectiveness of the jetty system has been demonstrated by Capt. Eads, in the removal of all obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, to the passage of the largest ships and steamers across the bar at the South Pass, and the official report of the Government made from time to time, of the depth of water so obtained would seem to be sufficient to satisfy the world of that fact. It was only to disarm the hypercritics who have sought by systematic traduction to disparage an unwelcome truth, this chamber recently, by a committee of its members, who have just reported, desired to put this matter beyond further question, and does now proclaim with all the emphasis which truth can give, that the port of New Orleans is easily accessible to the largest ships of the world, and offers a harbor in extent and security unequalled by any on either coast of the continent of America. At the wharves of our city, and for hundreds of miles into the interior of the country, alongside the plantations of our great river, anchorage and welcome will be found for the ships of all who come, and homes for all who stay.

The Chamber ordered that copies of the report and resolution be sent to the commercial bodies in this country and Europe, and to members of Congress.

Gen. Bussey said he had observed, when in Europe, the effect of the misrepresentations made in regard to the jetties, and thought that the resolution and report would have the effect of correcting false statements.

## NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP INTERESTS.

There are numerous persons, "native here and to the manner born," who will remember when our steamship squadron was, in number of vessels and carrying capacity, almost entirely eclipsed by the sailing fleet that for miles lived our wharves, three and four tiers deep. Such is no longer strictly the case. Here, as at other leading seaports, the steamship has steadily encroached on the domain of the sailing vessel, and still the change goes on. The sailing vessels will perhaps always be seen on the seas, but the sword has indeed departed from Judah, it will no longer eclipse the steamer, and therefore a sketch of the regular steamship lines to and from New Orleans will be apropos:

### MORGAN'S TEXAS LINE.

Beginning with the Morgan Steamers for Texas, we find four ports in that State regularly served: Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi and Brazos Santiago. The number of steamers in the trade is eight, of an average tonnage of 1,200 tons each, and all do business in connection with each other. The managers report that the total business for the commercial year, ending August 31,



1881, shows an increase of about fifteen per cent. over that of the previous year; and New Orleans, which connects with these various steam lines by means of the railroads to Morgan City, is directly interested in their freight and passenger business to the extent of seventy-five per cent. These steam lines are well holding their own against the competition of the numerous railways now traversing Texas.—This may be accounted for by the great and rapid increase of population in Texas and the consequent large and continuous increase in the demands for supplies of all kinds to meet their wants. Besides, every new railroad that comes from the interior to a seaport, necessarily calls for an increase in ocean transportation. The Rio Grande and Mexican trade carried on through these steamers has increased especially since the "railroad boom" in that section. This company may not enter the Central American trade, but as soon as quarantine restrictions are properly regulated, will put steamers in the Vera Cruz and Havana trades.

#### THE FLORIDA LINE.

Last year there was but one regular steamship, the Amite, engaged in the trade with Florida, but indications point to similar engagement for others soon. The Amite is employed in shipping to and receiving from Warrington, Pensacola, Cedar Keys, St. Marks, Apalachicola, the Chattoahooche river, Tampa, Key West and Jacksonville. She entered the trade a little more than a year ago: has made about twenty round trips in that period; the cargoes have consisted chiefly of cotton, cotton seeds, sugar, molasses and rosin, and the agents at New Orleans report the business as generally satisfactory.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN LINES.

The trade between New Orleans and Central America, South America and the Bay Islands, by means of sailing vessels is of ancient date. The fruit supply was its chief stimulus. The facility of shipping these tropical fruits hence by rail to the Western cities increased the demand for them to such an extent as to compel the introduction of the steamship, so as to obtain at short dates a regular supply at the port of transshipments. This was done about a year and a half ago by two of our local firms; and the results have amply justified their energy and enterprise. They have now four steamers in the trade, and others will soon be added, each vessel making an average of twenty round trips in the year. Of the large fruit cargoes, consisting of bananas, plantains, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges and limes, seventy-five per cent go to the West. Other valuable imports on hides, coffee, sugar, sarsaparilla, india-rubber and mahogany, a large portion of which is transhipped to New York, London and Havre. The number of passengers coming and going is steadily on the increase. Both firms mentioned above, have also a number of small sailing vessels in the trade, but they concur in the opinion that steam will soon drive them out. The prospects for this trade are in every way encouraging. It is the more pleasant to note the marked and speedy success of this specially local enterprise, as it already promises to draw here agencies from Northern cities that will place quite a number of steamers in this trade to make New Orleans their distributing point.

#### THE MEXICAN LINE.

The regular steamship business between New Orleans and Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports is conducted by the Alexander line. During the months when quarantine restrictions do not interfere this line does a good business, exporting all manner of merchandise from New Orleans and returning with rich cargoes of the products of Mexico. The owners of the Alexander line at New York have been so much encouraged that they have determined not only to add other vessels to the line, but also to open a line to Havana.

#### NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIP LINES.

Our regular steamship business with New York is transacted by two lines: the "Cromwell" and the "Morgan." The former with four vessels, and the latter with five—all large, fast and first-class steamers. The Cromwell's combined tonnage is 8,000 tons, and they make regularly one trip a week. The number of passengers carried has been larger the past year than for several previous years. The cargoes of forwarding goods, cotton, sugar, molasses, rice, hides, etc., to New York and foreign ports have been large, and the business in that respect is constantly increasing. The opening of the Jetties is considered by the company as of signal advantage to all steamship and sailing vessel owners.

Besides their own five regular steamers, the Morgan Line has every season, so far, chartered an additional steamer, thus enabling them for six months in the year to make semi-weekly trips. The remainder of the year they make one trip a week. The line carries no passengers. It has done an increased freight business both from and to New York. The Jetties are not considered as having produced any particular effect on this line, as its steamers were built specially for this trade, drawing only about seventeen feet when loaded.

#### THE FRENCH TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE

The French Trans-Atlantic Company have recently extended to this port the service of their steamship line between Marseilles and Vera Cruz. There are now five steamers in this line, making one trip here a month. The local agent is quite enthusiastic over the success of the venture. Urgent requests have gone on from our French merchants to have steam communication also with Havre. It is likely this will be effected, when there is every probability of a steamer once a week between New Orleans and France—the Marseilles of America and the Marseilles of the Mediterranean.

#### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

By the North German Lloyd Company we have had for some years steam communication with Bremen, via Havre, Southampton and Havana. The number of passengers to Europe has been



quite large. No record has been kept of passengers arrived here; the majority of them, however, were immigrants, most of whom went to Texas. The freights to Bremen and Havre were chiefly cattle and grain, and were large. The opening of the Jetties has benefited the line, as the company can now send any of its numerous large steamers here, no matter what their draught. Besides, since the heavy receipts here of grain, that will form a portion of the outward cargoes, facilitating loading and insuring dispatch. The prospects for increased business are good in every particular.

#### LONDON AND NEW ORLEANS LINES.

The Adam Line is a new line of steamers between New Orleans and London. This line was inaugurated last year and is but another result of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the increase of cotton and grain receipts at New Orleans.

#### THE VARIOUS LIVERPOOL LINES.

Our regular lines to Liverpool are the Mississippi and Dominion, the West India and Pacific, and the Harrison, with a total of forty-five steamships in the trade, and several more building for it. The pioneer vessel was the Fire Queen, of the Harrison Line, in 1866. Her tonnage was 797 tons gross. She was then the largest vessel of the line, some of the others barely attaining 500 tons gross.

The Mississippi and Dominion Company was formed for the express purpose of building steamers for this trade. Their first vessel was the St. Louis, of 1,881 tons. She entered upon her career in 1870, and has since crossed the Atlantic successfully over one hundred times. The others steamers of this line were built of steadily increasing tonnage, until in the Brooklyn 3,575 tons were reached. The three new steamers now building or just completed by this company attain even higher figures, two measuring each 3,712 tons, and one as much as 5,700 tons.

The other companies have also steadily increased the size and carrying capacity, as well as the speed of their vessels, until now we can justly boast of our splendid Liverpool steamship fleet.

These remarks as to the increase in number and size of the foreign steamships coming regularly to this port apply also to sailing vessels, but it is admitted that the steamers are gradually displacing the sailers. The opening of the Jetties has been the main cause of these striking changes. It has enabled a steamer with a cargo of the bulk of 9,500 bales of cotton, to sea, through a depth of twenty-four feet three inches. The opening of the Jetties also, by increasing so enormously the grain receipts here has added largely to the regular outward cargoes of these steamships. It should be added that the Dominion steamers bring, on each arrival here, from 100 to 200 immigrants principally English farmers and mechanics, whose destination is generally Texas. The three lines report an evident improvement in business over previous years, and the outlook encouraging.

#### VARIOUS TRANSIENT STEAMSHIPS.

During the busy season of the year, there are many transient steamships coming to New Orleans, but we have preferred to notice only the regular lines. Several agents here represent also the numerous lines of ocean steamers from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Quebec, etc., to European ports. But this is only for passengers.

#### SAILING VESSELS.

Our ship brokers, too, are enterprising and industrious and transact a very extensive business for sailing vessels. Ships, barks, schooners, brigs, etc., though they are not averse to also handling an occasional steamer's cargo. The Jetties, they report, have materially benefitted their business. The imports of railroad iron last year, by sail, have been unprecedentedly large. The shipments of grain to Europe, and of lumber and other supplies for the Lessep's canal have also been large. Generally, their business has been remunerative, one leading firm reporting increase of 100 per cent. for 1881.

#### NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AT NEW ORLEANS.

The following is a condensed statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the Port of New Orleans during the year ending July 31, 1881: Number of vessels entered, coast-wise, 296; tonnage, 415,533; number of American vessels from foreign ports, with cargo, 180; tonnage, 112,509; number of American vessels from foreign ports, in ballast, 42; tonnage, 40,248; number of foreign vessels from foreign ports, with cargo, 333; tonnage, 459,188; number of foreign vessels from foreign ports, in ballast, 404; tonnage, 445,248. Total number of vessels entered, 1,255; tonnage, 1,422,726.

#### NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF CLEARANCES.

The following is a condensed statement of the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the Port of New Orleans during the year ending July 31, 1881: Number of vessels, coast-wise, 282; tonnage, 364,883; number of American vessels for foreign ports, with cargo, 179; tonnage, 118,449; number of American vessels for foreign ports, in ballast, 16; tonnage, 7,104; number of foreign vessels for foreign ports, with cargo, 766; tonnage, 904,147; number of foreign vessels for foreign ports, in ballast, 3; tonnage, 2,913. Total number of vessels cleared, 1,257; tonnage, 1,402,496.

#### FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The importance and wide-spread character of the foreign commerce of New Orleans may be ascertained in the fact that the following foreign governments have their consuls and consular agents here: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, United States of Columbia, and Venezuela.



## NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The past eighteen months have witnessed remarkable developement not only in the railroads that were then actually running into New Orleans, but in those that in other Southern States had apparent ly no definite termini and formed merely a disjointed system of railways, each looking out for its own local interests. The great railroad manager of the age suddenly appeared in the field, and although he did not commence his work in this immediate section, his gigantic operations, whether in the North, West, the far West, or in Mexico, have all had a direct bearing upon New Orleans. The rapid manner in which he obtained control of road after road, and combined them into vast but harmonious co-operative systems, was suddenly followed in the South by several bold railway managers; and the product has been the combination of numerous short and weak roads into long and self-sustaining trunk-lines, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The establishment of these trunk lines has produced a wonderful activity in railroad circles, the benefits of which, to the South, in the purchase of new material, laying new and re-laying old tracks, securing a host of new locomotives and cars, and engaging thousands of additional employes, have been sustained by the competition natural between such strong and wealthy corporations to add new lines, new territory and new trade to their resources.

## NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS &amp; CHICAGO RAILWAY.

The New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railway—familliarly and locally known as the "Big J." road—being a consolidation of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central, etc., is the oldest of the great lines running into New Orleans. It is 571 miles in length, of which 93 miles are in Louisiana; thence it traverses the entire length of the State of Mississippi, crosses the State of Tennessee and the Southwest corner of Kentucky, connecting at Cairo, Ills., with the Illinois Central for Chicago, and with connections for St. Louis—forming an almost perfect air line—"such as the crow flies," with the Garden City of the Lakes. It has also a branch to Kosciusko, Miss. The road is splendidly built, equipped, officered and managed.

The managers of this road have been fully up with the spirit of progress as is demonstrated by the laying, last year, of 17,000 tons of new steel rails; placing their track in other respects in first-class working order, changing the gauge from Cairo to New Orleans, so as to permit no delay to through trains; arranging for special fast trains for large cargoes of perishable articles, and for the receiving and shipping of freights here direct from the side of ocean vessels.

They are also preparing to enter upon a system of branch lateral roads that will open up to New Orleans merchants rich fields for commercial enterprise. The first of these will be a branch road from Canton to Yazoo City, which will run to the Mississippi, opposite Arkansas City & Monticello railroad, connecting with the Pine Bluff & Little Rock road, and thence with the road to Fort Smith.

It is to the credit of the Jackson management that its heavy expenditures for rails and other supplies are nearly all disbursed among American manufactories, and that it gives employment so largely to Southern workers, ninety per cent of its 30,000 employes being of the South. Very soon it expects to make arrangement with lines of ocean steamers for direct shipments.

## MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, popularly known, with its connections, as the "Star and Crescent Route," is one of the oldest, wealthiest, most influential and best conducted of all the internal improvements of which the South can boast. It is 186 miles in length, all in Louisiana. The road runs from New Orleans, crossing the river via steam ferry to Algiers, and continues to Vermillionville, with branches to Houma, Thibodeaux and Opelousas, and has a branch building from Opelousas North to Alexandria.

At Morgan City it connects with the Morgan Steamship Line for Texas, where it owns and controls eight splendid steamships affording regular service to Galveston, Indianolia, Corpus Christi and Brazos Santiago.

At Vermillionville it connects with the Louisiana Western Railroad running to Orange, Texas. Length of this road, 112 miles, of which 106 are in Louisiana.

During the past year the long-looked for, long-prayed for direct railway connection between New Orleans and Houston, Texas, became a *fait accompli*, since which time it has worked smoothly and prosperously, although three distinct corporations were interested. Latterly, the Louisiana Western from Vermillionville to the Sabine, has consolidated with the road to Houston. It is needless to expatiate on the signal advantages the opening of this route has secured to New Orleans. The State of Texas is being covered with railways, and the Star and Crescent route extending Westwardly gains connection with the vast railway system of that vast empire, and very shortly through freight and through passengers from the Pacific to New Orleans will be regarded as a very ordinary occurrence. In a few months, at most a continuous line of railway from New Orleans to San Francisco, and from New Orleans to the city of Montezumas will be among facts established.

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE &amp; GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

That vast system of railroads having its headquarters on the banks of the Ohio river has also extended its power and influence and found firm lodgement and resting place for its feet at the chief port on the gulf.

The management of the Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, one of the most powerful railroad corporations in the country, having by a series of brilliant operations obtained possession of many important trunk lines and feeders in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, during the past year effected combination with the series of roads that gave them a terminus at New Orleans.



The necessary data in sufficient fullness is not at hand to enable us to say much authoritatively about the company's operations with the New Orleans & Mobile Division last year. When they took charge, and for some time after, owing to the accumulation of freight, and the bad condition of the road, the management were considerably embarrassed to meet the demands upon them. But they have proven in every way equal to the occasion. The road is being relaid with steel rails, properly equipped in every particular, and the service now rendered is prompt, expeditious, safe and satisfactory. New depot buildings have been erected at New Orleans and other points. Superb engines, elegant passenger cars and palatial sleepers—going through from New Orleans to Louisville have been put on, and per sequence travel is largely increasing.

By the adoption of liberal freight tariffs, and prompt and rapid transportation this road has already done much to throttle extortionate monopolies and to introduce their lines to popular consideration and favor. The possibilities of the road, and the prospect of New Orleans in this respect, are not



Jewish Synagogue.

only grand, but they are dazzling in their importance and time—*time alone* is needed to bring out immeasurable results. Already we see the gathering strength of the road in this respect. A very large proportion of the trade between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and other Northern and Eastern cities finds by this route the most rapid and satisfactory transit, and the bulk of goods for New Orleans and Texas passes over this line. The returning trade goes and will continue to go in larger quantities the same way.

The lines owned and operated by this stupendous management are among the most important in the country, and their connections are in every way first-class. The main trunk beginning at Louisville and running through to Nashville has grafted on it the following branches: Louisville & Nashville & Memphis; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis—from Hickman, Ky., to Chattanooga; Western & Atlantic—from Chattanooga to Atlanta; Nashville & Decatur; South & North Road; Mobile & Montgomery—with its branch to Pensacola; Mobile & New Orleans.

Stretching North from Louisville they own the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line.

Stretching Northwest from Nashville they own the St. Louis & Southern road via Evansville, Ind.; the Evansville & Terre Haute, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois roads. In reference to the last acquirement the *Banker and Broker* of January 16th, 1882, has the following to say:

"Louisville and Nashville parties yesterday purchased a large interest in the Chicago and East Illinois. The same parties had previously acquired a heavy interest in the Evansville and Terre



Haute. Louisville and Nashville stock was a large part of the consideration, making the two lines mentioned and the Louisville and Nashville practically one in interest. The Chicago and East Illinois and Evansville and Terre Haute will be consolidated, placing under one management the most direct line from Chicago to Evansville, and the Louisville and Nashville bridge at this point will give an air line from Chicago to New Orleans, the gulf and our Southern Atlantic ports via the Louisville and Nashville system, and the whole under control of that system with amplest terminal facilities at Chicago. This connection with the great provision *entrepot* of the Northwest did not cost the Louisville and Nashville anything, although the terminal facilities acquired at Chicago alone are worth a half million dollars."

In this connection we may say, that owing to the large increase in winter travel to the South the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern management have begun active steps towards developing the many beautiful places along the coast, between New Orleans and Mobile, as places of resort and winter residence for people of more rigorous Northern States. Schedules are to be so arranged and rates made so low that it is anticipated a large number will come South to a section that is blessed with the mildest and most enjoyable winters, having the advantage of early fruits and vegetables, affording excellent facilities for fishing, hunting and boating, and there seems bright future ahead for Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and other equally favorable points along that road.

#### NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The New Orleans Pacific Railroad (controlled by the Texas Pacific, otherwise the Gould management) is now an accomplished fact, having completed its line through from New Orleans to Shreveport, in January 1882. The road has branches also, to Opelousas and Baton Rouge. The total length of the road, all of which is in the State of Louisiana, is three hundred and fifty-five miles.

The New Orleans Pacific has also arranged to run a branch road from Alexandria, through Morehouse parish to Monroe, where it will connect with a road to be constructed by the Iron Mountain Road from Knobel, on the northern boundry of Arkansas via Forrest City, on the Memphis and Little Rock Road, to the Louisiana line. The work will be commenced so soon as the New Orleans Pacific gets in proper trim in Shreveport. This will give the long desired trunk line west of, and parallel with the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans.

At Shreveport this road connects with the Texas Pacific for all points west and reaching as far as the Pacific shore. Already through passengers from San Francisco have arrived at New Orleans and the route has been demonstrated as feasible and the ambition of Mr. Jay Gould to have the nearest, quickest line from California to the Gulf of Mexico, has already been realized.

The management is now engaged in properly equipping their road at New Orleans. Extensive depot buildings and warehouses have been erected in the city. An incline plane for the transfer of cars has been built, steam transfer tugs and barges secured, connecting with their tracks at Gouldsboro—a village just opposite New Orleans, at which point also, extensive machine shops and round houses have been erected.

#### NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

The Erlanger syndicate is one of the newest combinations that has suddenly taken hold of Southern roads, here and there, and is moulding them into a wide-reaching system. New Orleans is the chief objective point so far, for a Gulf terminus. The Vicksburg and Meridian Road is being laid by the syndicate with new rails; the Vicksburg and Shreveport road is having its grade raised from the Mississippi river to Monroe, La., and contracts have been given out for the construction of the road from Monroe to Shreveport. These, however, are but minor matters compared with the roads spoken of above.

The New Orleans and North Eastern Road, now being built by Messrs. Fletcher, Wessenberg & Co., contractors, and which will probably be completed by the close of 1882, runs on a direct—very near air line to Meridian, Mississippi. At Meridian it connects with the Alabama and Great Southern for Chattanooga, and at Chattanooga it connects with the Cincinnati Southern, giving, as a glance at the map will show, the shortest route from New Orleans to New York and the East. No expense or skill is to be spared in making this one of the very best railroads in the country.

#### PROJECTED RAILROADS.

So many new railroads enterprises making New Orleans the local point of interest, are projected that it is quite bewildering to a writer who wishes to present only what has become fact or has reasonable possibilities for success. However, since "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," we take it these are but among the many indications pointing to the magnificent commercial future in store for New Orleans.

Prominent among the enterprises immediately affecting this city are the following: Tennessee Southern Railroad Company, from Memphis to Vicksburg, organized in August, 1881, and which is to be extended south and be known as the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg and Memphis Railroad.

The Natchez and New Orleans road, chartered by the Mississippi Legislature.

Evansville, Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, organized and incorporated to run from Evansville, Indiana, through Kentucky and Tennessee, to Jackson, in the latter State, where connection will be made with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Road.

The extension of the Clinton and Port Hudson road to Baton Rouge, there to connect with the New Orleans Pacific.



Extension of the Morgan Road from Vermillionville to a connection with the New Orleans Pacific at a point near Alexandria, (now progressing steadily,) and the Arkansas Central system opened in the spring of 1881, at Arkansas City, on the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State. This has two leading branches, one from Arkansas City, northwest, to Little Rock, via Pine Bluff, a distance of 113 miles; the other from Arkansas City directly west to Monticello, forty miles, with an extension towards Ourchita valley and to Texarkana. The agency here reports a large and steadily increasing New Orleans trade done with the rich country this system traverses although it is not yet completed. The Little Rock and Fort Smith will doubtless co-operate with it heartily.

The Gulf and Pacific Railroad is the latest Richmond in the field, but it promises to prove of the first importance. Even while this work has been in course of preparation a powerful Eastern company has been formed to give New Orleans additional connection with the Pacific coast and bring her nearer to the gold and grain districts of the Northwestern Territories.

As of special interest it is pleasant to note the energetic efforts being made by substantial men to revivify the old Mexican Gulf railroad, that years ago ran from the third municipality down the coast some thirty-five miles, and then turning at a right angle, traversed a number of rich sugar plantations to the Lake Borgne terminus. The project is in the right hands.

Another local enterprise of the same character is the proposed short route from Mandeville to Abita Springs. This enterprise, also, is under energetic and capable management. It must succeed.

#### BANKING FACILITIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

In the brief financial history of the United States, and even in the still briefer financial history of New Orleans, many important events in the banking business have occurred. We have been blessed with very few good banking systems and cursed with very many bad ones, and while now the failure of a bank causes astonishment throughout the country, there have been times—those insecure days of the old "Wild Cat" system, for instance—when more astonishment was felt if a week passed without several failures.

It would go beyond the purposes of this work, however, to attempt a full record of the disasters and successes, the collapses, failures, stampedes, panics and what not of the past, relieved here and there by a recital of solid foundations laid and substantial superstructures maintained. In general we may say, that in point of number the banking institutions of New Orleans will compare favorably with other great commercial centers; in soundness, and in the amount of business transacted on the capital invested they hold high rank with any in the country; and any one at all observant would naturally be struck with the extent of the business of this city, by merely noticing the amount of capital possessed and the prosperity of the banking institutions; for the advance of business is probably more accurately demonstrated by the growth of the banking interest than by any other one standard that can be followed with equal precision.

Although there are a large number of private banks, brokerage firms and others having control of a large amount of aggregated capital, the leading banks of New Orleans are eleven in number; all in sound condition, and conducting safe and profitable business.

During the year, the New Orleans banks reduced their capital from \$5,925,000 to \$5,098,700, but the high value placed on their stocks indicates a sound condition and paying business.

#### INSURANCE BUSINESS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Another prosperous financial element in our midst may be found in the various local insurance companies. Although, as compared with many other cities, the rates are lower in New Orleans, yet the vast amount of marine and river risks swell the receipts to such an extent that nearly, if not all the companies are making money.

Independent of foreign companies in this country—England, France, &c., all of whom have agencies in New Orleans, (numbering forty-four fire companies and nine life companies), there are fifteen local New Orleans companies, doing business on an aggregate capital of \$5,650,000; showing, as compared with the previous year, that although there has been a small reduction in bank stocks, insurance stocks have increased.

The following statement gives the names of the local companies; date of their organization, capital stock, par value of stock, and per cent. of dividends declared for the year ending August 31, '81:

COMPANIES.	Organized...	CAPITAL STOCK.	Par Value...	Per Cent. on Stock.....
Crescent....	1880	400,000	100	10
Factors' and Traders'.....	1866	1,000,000	100	10
Firemen's.....	1875	150,000	50	20
Germania.....	1866	200,000	100	15
Hibernia.....	1871	400,000	100	10
Home.....	1852	400,000	40	5
Hope.....	1857	200,000	100	5
Lafayette.....	1869	150,000	50	10
Merchants' Mutual.....	1832	600,000	100	10
Mechanics' and Traders'.....	1869	500,000	100	18
New Orleans Insurance Association.....	1869	300,000	30	10
New Orleans Insurance Company.....	1859	500,000	50	10
People's.....	1871	100,000	25	5
Sun Mutual.....	1856	500,000	100	10
Teutonia.....	1871	250,000	100	5



NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business transacted at the New Orleans Stock Exchange for the past year also indicates improvement and a growing healthfulness in the value of State and City bonds. Of course, the exchange deals in foreign stocks and securities, but in this work we can not take notice of such operations. As an evidence of improvement, we may say that in September, 1880, State 7s were valued in the market at 48@48¼c on the dollar; September 1, 1881, they had advanced, and were saleable at 67c, other State bonds showing a like improvement. In city premium bonds, for the same period, the appreciation was even more marked, ruling September 1, 1881, at 71½@71¾c as against 34½@34¾. This improvement in city securities is attributable to the advance in the value of real estate, and the assured certainty that all the obligations of the city will finally be paid.

On the 25th of August, 1881, there were State bonds outstanding amounting to \$14,200,520, divided as follows: Old fundable, \$333,300; Louisiana 7s, \$11,403,600; Louisiana 2s, \$201,300; Louisiana 4s, \$186,150, and Louisiana 3s (Baby bonds), \$1,296,270. The volume of State 7s had been reduced during the year, \$178,000).

Of City bonds outstanding, the amount on the 26th of August, 1881, was \$14,616,501, of which \$8,521,320 were "premium" and \$4,300,750 were "consolidated."

The sales at the Stock Exchange, from September 1, 1880, to August 30, 1881, inclusive, were as follows:

Louisiana 7s.....	\$ 6,098,800
Louisiana 3s (Babies).....	3,150,785
Premium Bonds.....	24,592,120
Other Bonds.....	255,300
Shares of Stock.....	58,898

VARIOUS OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES

Indicative, also of the general prosperity of the city is the handsome showing a majority of incorporated companies are enabled to present. The following tabulated statement gives the name of various chartered companies; date of their organization, capital stock, par value of stock, and per cent. of dividends declared for the year ending August 31, 1881:

COMPANIES.	Organized....	CAPITAL STOCK.	Par Value..	Per Cent. on Stock.....
CITY RAILROADS.				
Carrollton.....	1867	800,000	100	6
Crescent City.....	1866	500,000	50	6
Canal and Claiborne Streets.....	1878	600,000	100	...
New Orleans City.....	1860	1,400,000	100	5
Orleans.....	1868	185,000	50	8
St. Charles Street.....	1866	600,000	50	9½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bienville Oil Works Company.....	1871	155,000	100	10
Crescent City Oil Company.....	1876	200,000	100	...
Crescent City Slaughter-House.....	1869	500,000	50	10
Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.....	.....	220,000	100	...
Importers' Bonded Warehouse.....	1867	200,000	100	1
Jefferson City Gaslight Company.....	1868	300,000	100	...
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company.....	1868	412,000	50	4
Louisiana State Lottery Company.....	1868	1,000,000	100	28
Louisiana Oil Company.....	1870	155,000	100	...
Levee Steam Cotton Press.....	1832	550,000	100	2
Metairie Cemetery Association.....	1872	120,000	100	4
New Orleans Gaslight Company.....	1835	3,750,000	100	6½
New Orleans Water Works Company.....	1878	2,000,000	100	2
Planters Oil Company.....	1877	200,000	100	10
Sugar Shed Company.....	1869	180,000	60	13½
Stern's Fertilizer and Chemical Manufacturing Company.....	1872	75,000	50	10
Southern Manufacturing and Exporting Company.....	1881	250,000	100	...

Among the companies whose data we did not obtain, were the Insurance Oil Tank Company, Louisiana Levee Company, Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, New Orleans Homestead Association, New Orleans Wrecking Company, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

R. S. HOWARD, President

E. C. FENNER, First Vice-President.

Jos. BOWLING, Second Vice-President.

W. M. BURWELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

The important influence exerted by Chambers of Commerce and Merchants' Exchanges upon the material interests of the municipalities in which they are established, and the manifold advantages which accrue from such organizations, cannot be over-estimated by manufacturers, merchants and business men, and may be briefly summed up as follows: by joint and concerted action they have a tendency to foster and develop the commercial, manufacturing and business interests of a community. They serve to assist in the removal of obstacles, either natural or artificial, tending to impede the city's growth or progress, and maintain a vigilant watch over all schemes which may in any way



tarnish the good name or commercial honor of the municipality. They also assist in adjusting as far as possible the controversies and misunderstandings which are liable to arise between parties engaged in trade, avoiding the delays and expenses of litigation in the courts, and generally aid by all lawful and legitimate means the encouragement and protection of home interests of what ever nature or description.

The above old and time honored institution has been in existence nearly half a century, and it would require a large volume to give a notice of even the most prominent measures of public interest which have been instituted or promoted by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

## EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Cyrus Bussy,  
Thos J. Woodward,  
T. L. Macon,  
A. Schreiber.  
Marshall J. Smith.

## APPEALS.

W. C. Flower,  
A. J. Gomila,  
Wm. Hartwell,  
C. H. Lawrence.  
Wm. B Schmidt

## LEVEE AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

A. Thomson,  
W. G. Coyle,  
John Phelps,  
A. H. Isaacson,  
B. D. Wood,

## FREIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION.

J. G. Morey,  
Jos. Bowling,  
David Jackson,  
J. J. Gragard,  
L. H. Joseph..

## COMMERCE.

D. M. Kilpatrick,  
Blount Hudson,  
Forester Dolhonde.  
Saml. Trufant,  
W. J. Behan.

## MANUFACTURES.

H. D. Coleman.  
L. H. Joseph,  
R. M. Montgomery,  
Hugh Flynn,  
Philip Werlein.

## LEGISLATION.

Judge J. H. Kenard,  
Thos. L. Airey,  
Albert Baldwin,  
Wm. M. Burwell,  
Ed C. Fenner.

## GRAIN AND WESTERN PRODUCE.

F. Dolhonde,  
Saml. Trufant.  
J. T. Belknap,  
Wm. Thomson,  
W. H. Matthews.

## IMMIGRATION.

A. K. Miller.  
Silas Weeks,  
C. A. Whitney.  
E. J. Hart,  
F. Rickert.

To those acquainted with our city's trade, it will be seen at once that the officers of this commercial body, represent the highest element governing our city's material business success. The varied and tireless duties of the Presidency have fallen by acclamation of the board, upon the hands of Mr. R. S. Howard. Mr. Howard's identification with the best advancements of our city, and his broad executive qualifications, with the great confidence reposed in him by our commercial world could not better express its hold upon the feelings of our merchants than in extending to him this important post. The Chamber numbers among its members many of the most substantial business men of New Orleans.

## NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The New Orleans Produce Exchange is an innovation of the past eighteen months. It came modestly into existence, and against the predictions of a few has already established itself on a firm and enduring foundation, and is prepared whenever the opportunity arises, for organizing a grain market on a large scale. This of course will depend greatly upon the volume of grain business to be drawn from the West—from Texas, New Mexico and California. Considered apart from these anticipations of the future, the Exchange has materially benefited the business of the city already. To a considerable extent it has overcome the narrow policy of personal rivalry, which accepted losses to gratify individual malice and jealousy. To some extent it has brought our market into harmony with those of the West, following the reasonable fluctuations in prices at the centres whence come our supplies of breadstuffs and provisions, and thus maintained a position in which it was prepared to compete with other exporting ports in the open markets of the world. To fully accomplish this power of competition is the mission of the Produce Exchange. It recognizes that whatever of greatness New Orleans is to achieve, must be in the amount of its imports and exports, rather than in its interior trade.

Conditions favorable to this are multiplying and they are in great measure due to the indefatigable efforts of Col. E. K. Converse, the Ex-President, and Mr. W. M. Smallwood, Secretary of the Produce Exchange. It is gratifying to observe that the volume of our business has resumed the proportions of 1859—60 before the war, and 1869—70 after the war, and the course henceforth is onward and upward.

## COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS FOR 1881.

Before entering upon the details of the commercial movements in this city for the year ending September 1, 1881, some considerations of a general nature are proper. We have already spoken of the benefit resulting from the recent establishment of a Produce Exchange, but a still more important commercial stride, in the same period, was the opening of a market for sale of cotton for future delivery by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Elsewhere we speak at length of this powerful institution but the interests of all commercial branches in New Orleans are so identified and interwoven with the cotton trade it is quite impossible to separate them. The future delivery feature was a bold movement of the Cotton Exchange. Many predicted its failure—but time has demonstrated not only the wisdom of the attempt, but its triumph. The "Future Room" of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is a fair rival of the "Future Room" of the New York Exchange. Nearly all the Southern States are operating now in this market, and this is attracting capital from every quarter, besides retaining at home vast sums of money which were formerly sent to New York for investment. It has stimulated the cotton trade of this city to a wonderful extent in every way



It has attracted supplies which otherwise would have been marketed elsewhere, and thus drawn to this center buyers from all parts of the world, because here stocks are greatest in variety and volume. There can be no doubt that the present power of the Cotton Exchange, as a commercial body, is due

to the facilities which it offers for the sale and purchase of futures.

Moreover, in the marketing of cotton there was a gratifying augmentation in the number of bales handled here, many sections which were not exactly tributary to New Orleans sending their products here to swell the volume of our spot supply. No doubt this was in consequence of the superior advantages to be obtained here over all other markets. Unequalled cotton supervision, rendering waste almost impossible, unsurpassed cotton compresses, full market values by reason of abundant buyers drawn here because of the amplitude in the assortments for sale, a plentitude of ocean tonnage, easy freights, and financial facilities equal to all requirements, were irresistible forces in



Christ Church.

favor of New Orleans and have already established its reputation as the largest and best cotton market in the world.

Prior to 1860 the Valley States used this port almost exclusively as an outlet for their staple productions. But since then the changes in our labor system, and in our local political governments, along with the culmination of the railroad power of the North and West, has wrought a revolution in our commerce and its methods. The diversions of the railroads lost to us the outgoing trade, which is apparent to-day. To the change in the labor system is chiefly attributable the steady decline in our interior trade. While we do not hope to recover this interior trade, for reasons that will be assigned, we confidently believe the volume of foreign business will not only be recovered but very largely augmented. The methods of the cotton business, for instance, have altered very



materially. In former years the relations of the factor to the planter were most intimate and interdependent. The factor supplied the planter in every way. He was the planter's private banker, upon whom the planter drew for every requirement, from the pins, needles, dry goods and wines for the household to the barreled pork and smoked meats for the negro quarters. Now country merchants in villages and at cross-roads have to a large extent taken the place of the planter in regard to supplies consumed by the laboring population. There is no longer a state of interdependence between the planter and the factor; nor has any such condition of interdependence arisen between the factor and the country merchant. Formerly there was no competition between Western and Southern merchants in the furnishing of plantation supplies. It was all in the hands of the Southern merchant on the warrant or order of the cotton factor; but the country merchant of to-day is differently placed. Thoroughly independent, it has been his policy to bring the Southern merchant into direct competition with the Western dealer and producer in order to furnish the planter on the most favorable terms, and being on the spot to watch and protect such crops as the planter may make, he is enabled to protect himself and those from whom he receives his credits, whether of factors or Western supply merchants. In this competition the Southern produce merchant has suffered. Small lots are still purchased here, but the large lots elsewhere. Thus we see a decline in the dealings by the city receiver, while, in fact, the volume of Southern consumption has actually increased. Of course there are exceptions to this trade tendency, but they are points inaccessible to the West, or represent periods when our local markets decline below those of the West.

Having in the manner described lost much of the interior trade in provisions, it is worthy of inquiry, whether it is possible for this port to regain any portion of the foreign trade it once had in staple hog products.

Hog packing is now reduced to a science. So perfect are the methods that American meats, fashioned after English cuts, are now handled in England as English productions. The time was when no meats were cured except in the winter months, but now it is done equally well in summer and winter, and the cure so complete that the production, following the increasing supply and production of grain, is beginning to keep company with grain in its movement this way, and into warm climates, thus demonstrating the possibility of not only foreign movements through our Southern ports equal to or greater than in former years, but persons are not wanting who believe in the possibility of manufacturing meats right here in New Orleans. If meats can be cured in the West when the normal temperature is 100 degrees, by the use of artificial means to reduce it, such persons claim that it will be hard to assign a reason why hog packing might not be profitably pursued in New Orleans under a normal temperature of from 30 to 50 degrees. We readily understand the objection will be raised that the supply of hogs cannot be obtained, but that is by no means certain, for as fine hogs can be raised in the South as anywhere. All of North Louisiana, the past year produced its own hog crop. Moreover, the shipments of hogs on barges from Southern Missouri, from Illinois, at Cairo, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas—corn producing States—would be quite as economical as from distant points in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota to Chicago. This may be looking a long way into the future, but it is among the possibilities of the future for enlarging the foreign trade of this port. Certainly the meat supplies of the South increase and the demands for Western production increase. Enlarged railroad facilities, ramifying into Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, the Indian country, and other sections, drawing this way increasing supplies of grain, will also require an outlet for meats. Grain sections always produce meats, and the transfer route for the one will be the route for the other. We repeat our inquiry, can we have a foreign demand for meats? Who will care to say no? We never say no to any commercial possibility. Certain it is that the islands, Mexico, Central and South America are becoming educated to the use of hog meats, while experience has already proven that lard especially, at a freight on a parity with New York would prefer this route to accompany cargoes of cotton and grain to English and Continental markets.

#### DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Data for all kinds of merchandise received at this port are not obtainable though, we have already given the value of produce imported during the year ending August 31, 1881, from the Mississippi valley and the interior, \$153,387,850. But these estimates are exclusive of the jobbing trade in dry goods, hardware, furniture, and of many articles of farm and garden production, of which no records have been preserved, and of which further along we have to make our own estimates. The records of the foreign export and import of the trade of the port, however, will be found in the following figures:

Total Imports.....	\$12,860,073.
Total Exports.....	104,150,450

The imports of foreign products and manufactures into this port from August 1, 1880 to July 31, 1881, was \$5,232,825.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports for the years of 1878, 1879 and 1880:

Imports for 1878, were \$11,433,420; 1879, \$10,915,642; 1880, \$10,842,254.

Exports for 1878, were \$85,368,466; 1879, \$96,335,880; 1880, 93,335,880.

Total for 1873, \$96,801,186; 1879, \$107,251,522; 1880, \$104,178,134.

#### NEW ORLEANS AS A COTTON MARKET.

The cotton trade of New Orleans is so vast in extent, combines so many different interests, and exerts such powerful influence on all branches of business in the city, it is quite a difficult undertak-



ing to clearly and perspicuously set forth its varied features. This difficulty will be the more apparent when it is stated that there are no less than ninety-one firms engaged in cotton factorage; fifty-three firms of direct cotton buyers, to say nothing of the scores of brokers, speculators, and agents or representatives of houses from other American and foreign cities who operate on 'Change; cotton compresses, thirty-two; cotton pickeries, eleven; cotton manufactories, two in operation and one other in course of construction; six cotton seed oil manfactories; three cotton ginneries; four cotton gin dealers and two cotton press dealers; all of whom are more or less interested in the market.

While we endeavor to detail each of these interests in proper place, we do not claim for our calculations exactness, to the cent; to ascertain that would require the purse of Fortunatus, and inquisitorial powers far greater than any possessed by the Pope of Rome, the King of Naples, or the Emperor of all the Russias, or all of them combined, but simply to state facts from the published records; facts that come within our range; facts which might be noticed by almost any person of ordinary intelligence, meeting with them as they do, on every thoroughfare of the metropolis with convincing proof, establishing our claim, that New Orleans is already the greatest cotton market on the globe.

#### NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Towards the end of the year 1870 the advisability of organizing a Cotton Exchange in New Orleans was, for the first time, seriously agitated by the cotton merchants of this city, but the difficulties that stood in the way were considered so great that the originators of the enterprise became almost disheartened. While the benefits that were to accrue from the establishment of the Exchange were duly recognized, yet the various interests in the cotton business were so opposed that quite a number of practical men were positive that the Exchange, even if begun, could not last long enough to accomplish any good.

The different interests in the cotton trade to be served, were planters, factors, shippers, spinners and speculators. The planters and factors desired higher prices. While the latter did not object to the market ruling at the beginning of the season at barely remunerative figures, with a view of its exhibiting a general upward tendency subsequently, thereby preventing losses and ensuring uninterrupted prosperity, yet, as a class, they desired high prices as much as did the planters. Indirectly the brokers were alike interested with the factors and planters, for the higher the prices the greater their brokerage. The shippers were generally interested in low prices. If trade was prosperous and shipments paid a certain advance per pound they could often derive as much profit from cotton costing fifteen cents per pound as they could if it ruled at home at twenty-five cents with a similar advance per pound on foreign markets.

So, these circumstances *pro* and *con*, being duly considered, January 24, 1871, a number of prominent merchants consulted together and prepared a constitution and by-laws for organization and government of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The document was circulated among the business men of the city eligible to membership, and February 1st the requisite number of signatures having been obtained a meeting of the subscribers was held in the room of the Life Association of America, February 7 the following officers were elected: E. H. Summers, of Summers & Brannins, President; Fred. Schroeder, Vice-President; Isaac Scherck, of Alcus, Scherck & Autey, Treasurer; Chas. Eglinger, Secretary of the Board of Directors; Directors, Chas. Cavaroc, Henry Abraham, John Williams, John Chaffe, J. E. Valle, Samuel Simpson, and Geo. Wigg. Subsequently the following committees were appointed: Membership, Trade, Information and Statistics, Classification and Quotations, Credits, Finance, and a Board of Appeals.

February 12, the Hancock Club Rooms were occupied by the Exchange. February 20, Mr. H. G. Hester was elected superintendent.

February 20, at 12 m., the Exchange was duly opened for business. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the Louisville Board of Trade, Chicago Union Merchants Exchange and other commercial bodies.

The first operation in futures was effected by Charles Holland, broker, to W. J. Salter, of 100 bales for March delivery, on the basis of low middling at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

Telegraph wires were brought in the meeting room, and operators were present to transmit messages to all parts of the country. The bulletin boards contained the latest gold and cotton dispatches from New York and Liverpool, and all the marine and river arrivals up to the hour of meeting.

President Summers at the meeting of this Exchange, took occasion to say that more especially since the war, the united efforts of our cotton factors and buyers have been needed to reduce the charges on cotton to the lowest possible figures in order to prevent successful competition for our trade from other quarters, and that the question of freights and other expenses for moving the staple from the time it left the plantation until it reached the final point of destination, required attention. The advice was not unheeded, for the Exchange immediately set to work to remedy the evils that had crept into the cotton trade.

The "future" sales were made known each day and brokers who, before had refused to disclose how much of the staple they had bought for their principals, were compelled to discontinue their practices of concealment. The good effects that were expected to result from the establishment of the Exchange soon manifested themselves in various ways. One of the principal wants that had been experienced by the cotton men was the establishment of a fixed New Orleans standard for classification. The Exchange appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and subsequently types were exhibited in the Exchange, which were generally approved by the trade. The sales at



the Exchange rooms were not as well attended in the beginning of its history as the more enthusiastic members desired, but they began to attract the attention of strangers. Speculators in New York or elsewhere who wished to speculate either for a rise or a fall, or spinners who desired to purchase for future delivery, were enabled to readily effect their object in New Orleans as in New York or Liverpool. The moderate business for forward delivery formerly done in this market for the greater part embraced sales of cotton in transit from the interior or from other Gulf ports, and such transactions were omitted in the market reports. Under the auspices of the Exchange this business assumed a much more important phase, and soon attracted the attention of both speculators and brokers.

However, the most important innovation made in the cotton trade by the Exchange was the cotton Supervision Service, which was instituted in 1874, under Mr. John Phelps' administration. Major T. O. Sully was appointed chief supervisor of the Press Supervision Service and although the service met with very serious opposition from certain persons who were engaged in handling the bales, and who had been deriving considerable benefit from the careless manner in which it was conducted, the press owners, on the other hand favored the system and with their assistance it was made a success.

The duties of the supervisor were to report all infractions of the regulations of the Exchange and to make monthly reports of all "loose" cotton made in, and the number of bales stored and delivered by each press. He was aided in his labors by assistant supervisors, one of whom was stationed at each cotton press in the city, and has under him from three to seven men each. The supervisors have charge of all the loose cotton made in the presses, and when a sufficient quantity of it is obtained they are required to have it baled and kept subject to the order of the owner. The weight of samples taken out by the factors and brokers' classers is limited to six ounces per bale, and cannot be taken from the press until it is weighed by the assistant supervisor. A record is kept of these weights, and a certificate given to the sampler whenever required by the factor. Classers and the buyers' inspectors are compelled to exhibit certificates from their principles in order to make their inspections. Classers are only allowed three assistants and a marker, in any one press at a time. The buyers' inspector is not only required to exhibit a certificate of his authority, but he is also required to replace all cotton taken from the bales while boring.

The Exchange also increased the importance of the inspection system by organizing in 1874, the Levee Inspection Service. The duties incident to this department are "to protect from theft all cotton on the levee, whether landed from steamers or railroads, in process of shipment or in transit through the city; to see that cotton whilst being landed or in the process of shipment, is properly cared for, protected from the weather and kept out of the mud," &c. Special attention therefore is given to the protection of the staple from the levee thieves, who in previous years were quite a numerous gentry. The inspectors are required to inform the Captains of vessels of the impropriety of receiving cotton whenever it is being taken on board in a condition which renders it liable to damage upon the voyage, or to damage other cotton near which it is to be stored. In case such cotton has been taken on board any shipper by such vessel can receive, upon application to the Exchange, a certificate setting forth the facts of the case.

The inspectors are also required to make daily reports of the weather, of the condition in which cotton is delivered to the various vessels, and its condition when on board, whether wet or dry and whether it became so by being rained on or rolled in the mud. The chief inspector is specially required, when a vessel clears at the custom house, to draw up a certificate to be countersigned by the Secretary of the Exchange, setting fourth the condition in which the cargo was taken on board. This certificate is forwarded to the consignees at the port of destination.

In February, 1871, the Exchange numbered one hundred and fifty members. February, 25th, the yearly dues were fixed at \$100, at which figures they have remained ever since. In 1872 the initiation fee was placed at \$100 and a change made in the charter providing that each member who had paid his initiation fee be presented with one share of stock. In May, 1873, the Exchange was regularly incorporated. The charter was again changed in June, 1876, the initiation being fixed at \$100, dues \$100 per annum, requiring each member to be the holder of one share of stock in his own name; the price of stock, if purchased from the Exchange, being fixed at par value. This provision has prevailed ever since with the exception that in June, 1880, the par value of the stock was raised to \$200, the number of the shares being reduced from one thousand to five hundred, thus keeping the capital at the old figure, \$100,000.

#### THE NEW EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The Exchange rooms are situated at the corner of Carondelet and Gravier until the fall of 1871, when the building at the corner of Gravier and Varieties Alley, was completed and rented to the Exchange for \$4,000 per annum. At the last annual meeting, in view of the immense increase in the business of the Exchange, it was determined to construct a building that would not only be commodious throughout, but also a model of architectural beauty. This was the first step towards the erection of the building now being constructed at a cost of \$400,000, and which will be one of the finest and handsomest buildings in the country. The plan of the building was designed by Mr. Walters, an architect of Louisville, and was selected by the committee out of fifteen plans submitted. It is located at the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, and will be four stories high, 120 feet in depth and 78 feet in width. The style of architecture is Renaissance. The ground floor will be occupied by the Exchange room—a hall 110 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high, with a gallery for visitors. At the rear of this hall, and extending back to Varieties Alley, will be the future room, where the future sales will be conducted. A vestibule, 20 feet wide, will occupy the



the front corner, and at its rear end will be the elevator. Behind this will be located appropriate offices for the superintendent and his assistant, and rooms for the use of the committees. An elevator will be built to the rear of these rooms, and stairs will lead from Varieties Alley to the upper stories. A wide hall, extending the whole length of the building, will be the chief feature of the second story. The floor at the corner of the alley and Gravier street will be occupied by bathrooms and closets. The third and fourth stories are designed for offices, and as an indication of the prosperity in store for the Exchange it may be mentioned that every available office was rented by wide-awake business men before the building was commenced. The architectural ornamentation of the building is to be lavish in the extreme; mullioned windows, oriels and dormers, mouldings and entablatures over the windows and rococo ornament. The building will have a Mansard roof, in the center of which will be a large dormer window. Over the gable surmounting the Carondelet street entrance will be two miniature cotton bales sculptured, and over the uppermost gable will be the seal of the State. The building will be constructed of beautiful white stone from quarries in Indiana. At the time the Exchange determined to erect this building, the stockholders consented to the issuance of bonds bearing six per cent. interest to the amount of \$150,000 in order to secure money for its erection. But later developments established the fact that this was unnecessary, as the Exchange was fully able to control the amount required for the construction of the building.

The following are the present officers of the Exchange: T. L. Airey, President; A. J. R. Landauer, Vice-President; Ad. Schrieber, Treasurer; Henry G. Hester, Secretary and Superintendent. R. C. Kerr, Assistant Superintendent. Directors.—T. D. Miller, H. A. Frederick, John Phelps, Gilbert Green, Cyrus Bussey, J. S. Meilleur, A. Brittin, Wm. Muller, L. C. Jurey, Ferd. Marks, R. M. Walmsley and Chas. E. Black.

#### THE COTTON TRADE FOR 1881.

Remarks on the fluctuation in quotations and the varied conditions of the market throughout the year are not altogether appropriate in a work like this, our chief aim being to give general results. The business of our port therefore, will be best shown by the statement that the sales of spot cotton during the year amounted to 1,382,385 bales. The sales of futures to 10,115,800 bales, and the number of bales delivered on contracts to 51,800 bales. The receipts and the sources from whence they were derived are shown in the following table:

	1880-81.	1879-80.
Red River .....	186,585	144,616
Ouachita River.....	152,167	129,456
Arkansas River.....	24,205	17,706
Jackson Railroad.....	423,210	401,537
Morgan's Railroad .....	103,250	7,956
Mississippi River.....	96,661	787,778
	1,700,000	
Total Net.....	6,678	1,489,049
Mobile, via L. & N. and Steamer.....	9,409	167,277
Galveston .....	72,530	56,620
Florida, etc.....	2,070	53
Total Gross.....	1,879,593	1,712,999

The following tabulated statement showing the total crop of cotton for the United States for a series of years, with the receipts at New Orleans, and the value of the same for each year, indicates also, that New Orleans handles about one-third of the entire crop of the country:

	Total Crop Ba es.	Receipts at New Orleans.	Average Price per Pound.	Total Val. N. O. Receipts.
1867-68.....	2,430,893	668,395	22½	\$ 68,510,487
1868-69.....	2,260,557	841,216	25¾	98,825,025
1869-70.....	3,114,592	1,207,333	22	120,129,683
1870-71.....	4,347,066	1,548,136	14½	101,015,874
1871-72.....	2,947,351	1,067,011	19¾	94,430,473
1872-73.....	3,903,503	1,382,958	18	116,168,472
1873-74.....	4,170,388	1,322,006	15½	94,530,000
1874-75.....	3,827,845	1,143,595	14½	76,333,675
1875-76.....	4,732,313	1,581,938	11 5-16	83,269,402
1876-77.....	4,474,069	1,388,067	10¾	66,957,462
1877-78.....	4,773,865	1,689,675	11 15-16	82,067,544
1878-79.....	5,074,155	1,438,567	10 1-16	70,720,908
1879-80.....	5,761,252	1,728,252	12½	98,907,861
1880-81.....	6,611,000	1,879,593	11	99,035,755

#### THE NEW ORLEANS COTTON PRESS ASSOCIATION.

J. C. DENNIS, President.

H. D. HOPKINS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, No. 167 Gravier Street.

\*This Association was started in 1881, and formed for twenty-five years. The estimated warehouse or storing capacity of the presses comprising this organization during the year is 2,200,000 bales of cotton, while the compressing capacity is over 12,000 bales per day. The machinery used is all new



and of the best improved patterns, with steam wedges and steam pullers. Mr. J. C. Dennis, the President, is well known among our business men for enterprise and sterling integrity. Mr. H. D. Hopkins is the efficient and trustworthy secretary and treasurer, and this Association is undoubtedly well officered. The following first-class presses comprise this well known organization, to-wit:

Alabama and Factors' Presses, S. Hayward, proprietor; Atlantic Press, M. J. Zunts & Co., proprietors; Canal Street Press, J. C. Van Wickle, proprietor; Cooper's Press, S. C. Coulon, proprietor; Crescent City Press, A. P. Mason, proprietor; Fire Proof Press, J. P. Moore, proprietor; International Press, A. J. R. Landauer, president; Jackson Press, O'Brien & Co., proprietors; Kentucky Press, Keenan and Slawson, proprietors; Levee Steam Press, J. C. Dennis, president; Louisiana Press, E. K. Bryant, proprietor; Liverpool Press, Johnston & Randolph, proprietors; Natchez Press, C. J. Meyer, proprietor; Orleans Press, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors; Penn's and Hunter's Presses, Parker and Pitcher, proprietors; Planters' Press, Herndon & Krumbhaar, proprietors; Pelican Press, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors; Shippers' Press, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors; Southern Press, H. B. Steers, proprietor; Terrell's Press, R. Terrell, proprietor; Virginia and Mississippi Presses, Lewis & Lynd, proprietors.

#### PRESSES NOT IN THE ASSOCIATION.

Commercial Press, Smith & Goldsmith, proprietors; Empire Press, Warren Ewen, proprietor; Wood's Press, J. C. Van Wickle, proprietor.

#### THE GRAIN TRADE.

One of the commercial marvels of the age is the immense grain trade of New Orleans. In the last few years it has suddenly grown, and with such remarkable rapidity the per centum of increase does not fall short of the wonderful. Hitherto, New Orleans was celebrated as the great cotton and sugar market of the country, but we opine few cities of the world could exhibit such radical change in so short a time, as is shown in her grain trade. Prior to the war, New Orleans had no export trade of bulk grain whatever. Shipments of grain were made in sacks and barrels, and the greater part of exports went to New York, Boston and other coast line cities, only a small proportion going direct to foreign ports. Since the war, and up to a few years ago, the Mississippi river had ceased to be the outlet for the great grain trade of the Northwest, and thereupon Chicago and other lake cities grew rich and fat and sleek and saucy.

But at length there came a change—a sudden, rapid, hitherto unexpected change, and Chicago, metaphorically speaking, quaked in her boots. The completion of Eads' jetties opened up New Orleans to access by immense ocean facilities. Next followed the highly successful establishment of the Anchor Line of steamboats and grain barges from St. Louis to New Orleans; barges constructed so as to afford wonderful tonnage, well ventilated, and enabled to carry grain at a minimum charge so very low it made railroad competitors sick to think of it. Rapid transit ceased to be so much of an object with shippers as low freights. One steamboat was enabled to tow or convoy whole acres of heavily loaded barges whose cargoes were sufficient to fill hundreds of cars. The course was down stream, natural, easy—just as the river seeks the sea. Chicago grew more and more alarmed. It is even hinted that she surreptitiously endeavored to antagonize the railroad and river interests, and offered various reasons against the further improvement of the Mississippi. This, however, seems needless. Even allowing Chicago undisputed sway in the region she claims as her own, New Orleans can prosper without trenching upon one foot of her domain. To say nothing of the many millions of bushels of grain from California that must seek outlet here when the railroad lines thither are completed, New Orleans has another section to draw upon, whose resources are beyond computation and quite inexhaustible. West of St. Louis and along the Missouri river, along the headwaters of the Kansas, Nebraska, Big Sioux and other tributaries far away, there stretches an unbroken field of golden and waving grain, and all that belt of land due west to the Pacific has the same soil and climate and affords the same productions. These territories are but just entered upon, and although 20,000 miles of railroad already intersect their plains, fifty years of rapid emigration will scarcely develop more than a portion of their vast resources. And yet every steamer that plows their waters, and every railroad laid in their valleys, will head toward the Mississippi, and contribute to still further augment the trade that must ever sweep down with the current through the New Orleans gateway, thence to the gulf and to the sea.

Nor is this merely the enthusiastic view of the writer, for the channels of communication which are contributing to this end were long since established, and the general train of influences confirm them in this direction. It is but a part of that happy destiny, that measureless development marked out for our valley on the finger-board of nature, and is almost inevitable. These views are endorsed by many of the most sagacious grain merchants, and they are already girding on the armor of preparation to meet these new demands and to carry forward their business to that leading station to which it is tending steadily and surely. Enlarged capacities in the way of elevators, warehouses, etc., are being effected, and these are evidences that certainly point to reasonably anticipated advancement, rather than to stationary condition—much less to retrogression.

Agents from many foreign cities are constantly here, seeking consignments, while a number of firms have resident buyers stationed at New Orleans; but so healthy is the condition of the market that usually there is reluctance on the part of merchants to comply, consequently much of the grain that is shipped from New Orleans is sold before it leaves the port. And with this view, we proudly point to our grain interests as one of the grandest proofs of New Orleans' commercial success, attained and attainable.



The river receipts of bulk grain at New Orleans grew from 66,000 bushels of wheat in 1870, to the very formidable figures of 15,762,664 bushels of wheat, corn and rye in 1880, as per the following table:

YEAR.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Oats.	Total.
1870.....	66,000	.....	.....	.....	66,000
1871.....	.....	309,077	.....	3,000	312,077
1872.....	.....	1,711,039	.....	.....	1,711,039
1873.....	.....	1,373,969	.....	.....	1,373,969
1874.....	365,252	1,047,794	.....	10,000	1,423,046
1875.....	135,961	172,617	.....	.....	308,578
1876.....	37,142	1,737,237	.....	.....	1,744,379
1877.....	351,453	3,578,057	171,843	.....	4,101,353
1878.....	1,876,639	2,857,056	607,041	108,867	5,449,603
1879.....	1,901,929	3,598,832	272,504	30,928	5,804,294
1880.....	5,254,805	9,112,077	63,704	.....	14,430,586
1881.....	6,523,747	9,193,674	45,243	.....	15,762,664

The total actual receipts for 1881, including local consumption, were 6,774,492 bushels of wheat<sup>t</sup> and 10,059,094 bushels of corn. Of other grain and feed stuffs we give the following: Oats—receipts, 570,230 sacks; shipments, 7,065 sacks. Bran—receipts, 123,583 sacks; shipments, 10,519 sacks. Hay—receipts, 210,616 bales; shipments, 2,351 bales.

The exports of bulk grain in 1879-80 were made on 186 steamships and 133 sailing vessels; in 1880-81 they required 228 steamships and 116 sailing vessels.

The value of white sack corn on the levee ranged from 52c per bushel in January to \$1 per bushel in August. Oats were quoted as low as 37c per bushel in November, 1880 and as high as 60c per bushel in August 1881. Bran ranged from 70c in September, 1880, to \$1.50 in August, 1881. Hay, prime article opened at \$17 in September, 1880, advanced to \$30 in April, 1881, and dropped down to \$16@21 in August, 1881.

#### THE FLOUR TRADE.

The flour trade has undergone some radical changes of late. In 1880 New Orleans had a fair amount of business with Cuba, and some trade with the ports of the Atlantic seaboard. There was then some competition in the Gulf carrying trade, and that enabled our merchants to compete with New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the Havana market, but subsequently a regular line of steamers was entered, and that drove the New Orleans steamships out, and thereafter freights were soon advanced to approximately double the rates charged on shipments from New York to Havana. In this way the goose that laid the Havana egg was killed outright, and in a little while all communications with the island of Cuba were practically suspended. The records do not show that a barrel of flour from New Orleans went to Havana during 1881, though it is probable some property reached that market from New Orleans through some of the Gulf ports. As compared with 1880 the total movement to the islands of Cuba and other foreign Gulf ports for 1881, shows a decline of nearly 35 per cent. There was some increase in the shipments to the islands further down the Spanish main, to make up for the loss of trade with Havana. Shipments to Atlantic ports have also fallen away to almost nothing, but the coastwise shipments materially increased. About 50,000 bbls. went to Florida, and it is probable a large proportion of these Florida shipments were for the Havana market. On the other hand, a large increase, amounting to about 90 per cent, is reported in the shipments to trans-Atlantic ports. Details of this movement are given below, so far as they relate to foreign ports.

The local trade in flour has been a dragging one in the main. It has diminished in volume and been materially less valuable to receivers than in former years, the competition of the West having been sharp. There seems to be a steady diminution in the distribution to the interior, which during 1881 was compensated for by an increase of about 25 per cent. in coastwise business. However, the total movement, foreign and coastwise, shows a decline of 2½ per cent., approximately. In respect to prices, the lowest point touched was in the beginning of the year, the market with the exception of a break in December, steadily gaining strength and closing the year \$1.60 higher than in the previous September. The average for the entire year was \$5.75 for choice, and \$6.10 for fancy grades.

The total shipments for 1879-80 were 147,420 bbls; total for 1880-81 120,589 bbls.

There are ten wholesale firms dealing in flour, besides a large number of commission houses.

#### CORN MEAL.

Our records show a decline in the receipts and distribution of corn meal of about 25 per cent as will be seen in the following figures: for 1879-80 stock on hand September, was 4,255 bbls; received from the West, 158,496 bbls; total supply, 162,751 bbls; stock at close of year, 2,135 bbls; total distribution, 160,616 bbls.

For 1880-81 stock on hand September 1, was 2,135 bbls; received from the West, 115,448 bbls; total supply, 117,583 bbls; stock at close of year, 1,650 bbls; total distribution, 115,933 bbls.

The foreign and coastwise shipments were 11,428 bbls in 1880-81 against 7,656 bbls in 1879-80. The largest receipts were in the months of February, March, April and June, and the largest exports in October, November, December, February and March. The fluctuations in prices have not been so marked as in other years, the lowest range being \$2.30 and the highest \$4.70.



## THE PROVISION TRADE.

No one can realize the changed relations of this market in respect to provisions better than the New Orleans merchant. In the period of ten years, immediately preceeding the inter-State war the receipts of barreled pork averaged 261,000 bbls per annum. In the period of ten years immediately following the war they averaged 109,000 bbls per annum. Since then the decline has been steady and irresistible.

It will be observed then that there has been a steady decline in these receipts of these leading staples. In 1879-80 the per centage of decrease was less than in other years, there being in that year a small gain in lard and packed meats, but in an estimate of pounds for all the articles named it will be found there was an aggregate decline. The year 1879-80 was exceptionally active in all branches of trade, and low prices for meats stimulated the consumptive demand which had to be met. The year under review, 1880-81, was no exception to the declining tendencies mentioned. As compared with 1879-80 pork fell off about 35 per cent.; packed meats  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. in casks and 25 per cent. in boxes; lard 16 per cent. in tierces, and 30 per cent. in kegs; and hams 16 per cent. The only exception in the list was meats received in bulk; in which there was an increase of approximately 36 per cent. Heavy as was this increase in bulk meats, the decline in total pounds of all the articles named exceed 12,000,000 pounds.

The prices of pork for 1879-80 were as follows: lowest, \$9.00; highest, \$16.00. For 1880-81, lowest, \$13.25; highest, \$20.00.

The prices for bacon were for 1879-80: shoulders, lowest,  $3\frac{7}{8}$ c; highest,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; clear rib, lowest,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c; highest,  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; clear, lowest,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; highest,  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. For 1880-81, shoulders, lowest,  $5\frac{1}{8}$ c; highest,  $8\frac{7}{8}$ c; clear rib, lowest,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; highest,  $11\frac{3}{8}$ c; clear, lowest 8c; highest,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Dry salt meats, 1879-80—lowest,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; highest,  $7\frac{7}{8}$ c. Dry salt meats, 1880-81—lowest,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; highest, 6c.

Sugar cured hams, 1879-80—lowest, 8c; highest,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sugar cured hams, 1880-81—lowest, 9c; highest,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Refined lard in tierces, 1879-80—lowest,  $6\frac{3}{8}$ c; highest,  $9\frac{1}{8}$ c. For 1880-81—lowest,  $8\frac{3}{8}$ c; highest,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar trade of New Orleans is on the upward march. The crop of 1880-81 was the largest since the season 1860-61, and turned out satisfactory to the planters both as to amount and quality. The total crop was 218,314 hhds.

Plantation statistics show an increase of twelve vacuum pans over the preceding season, making a total of 120 in operation, producing (not including the city refineries) 75,850 hhds., or 98,932,819 lbs. of sugar and 4,168,039.66 gallons of molasses. This was the largest crop of refined sugar and molasses ever made in the State.

There were 1,144 sugar houses in operation, an increase of 33 over the preceding year. Of the whole number, 871 used steam and 273 horse power, and altogether they produced 218,314 hhds., or 272,982,899 lbs. of sugar and 15,255,029.76 gallons of molasses. The average net weight of the hhd. was, refined sugars, 1,285 lbs.; brown sugars, 1,220 lbs., and the average gauge of molasses was 45 gallons to the barrel.

In the city there are 10 firms of sugar factors, 12 sugar dealers exclusive wholesale, 57 wholesale grocers dealing in sugars, and 1,190 wholesale and retail grocers. The total annual sugar and molasses trade of New Orleans, estimated, amounts to \$22,944,908. This is exclusive of the city refineries which properly come under the head of manufactures.

## THE RICE TRADE.

The rice market of New Orleans has changed very considerably in its character within the past few years. Indeed, it was only during the past few years that rice has been grown largely in Louisiana—principally along the Mississippi river and its bayous. While growing it requires irrigation, which is supplied in abundance by those streams. A species of upland rice is also raised, which requires no irrigation, but calls for more careful culture. The rice crop, on lands adapted to its culture, is considered to be more remunerative than sugar.

The receipts at New Orleans for the season 1880-81 were 443,773 sacks of rough rice and 29,537 bbls. of cleaned rice. The rough rice reduced to clean made 192,945 bbls., showing the total crop marketed to have been 222,482 bbls.; add amount kept on plantation for seed and consumption (say 15,000 bbls.) and the total crop was 237,482 bbls. of clean rice of 230 lbs. net each, averaging \$9.75 per bbl. for the season, aggregating in value \$4,317,459.50, including products of the city mills.

## THE LEAF TOBACCO TRADE.

The tobacco market of New Orleans was one of paramount importance in the early commercial history of the city. Thirty, forty, even fifty years ago, the greater portion of the immense tobacco crops raised in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio found an outlet to the sea at New Orleans. In 1852 the imports into New Orleans from the interior ran as high as 89,655 hhds., and these figures were maintained, but, of course, varying with the seasons, up to the breaking out of the war. The war coming on and for years after the unsettled condition of the South added to the building of railroads to the East, *ad interim*, turned the channel in the direction of New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore. The unnaturalness of this course, however, is beginning to dawn on the minds of planters and shippers, and it is not unreasonable to predict that the now greatly increased crops of the "weed" will come down to New Orleans as in the "flush days of the Republic."



The quality of Western tobacco grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., and brought to this market is of course, heavy grade, and is consumed principally in portions of France and Germany. Shipments have been retarded to some extent by the scarcity of tonnage, but the increased facilities afforded by improvements in the Mississippi, and the very rapid augmentation of the shipping in the past few months, will lead in the near future, to a very large expansion of the trade.

Set down in round numbers the tobacco business of New Orleans will reach \$4,500,000 per annum. This, however, includes both importation and exportation of native leaf: importation of manufactured tobacco and cigars, and manufactures. The business of this latter class is detailed elsewhere.

Thus the tobacco trade of the city is quite diversified, and includes the operations of several branches. There are five tobacco factorage firms, and eleven firms engaged in the wholesale of tobacco, exclusively. These sales and commission houses deal in the natural leaf in all its grades and varieties—from the veriest "trash" on through better qualities of "lugs" and "leaf." In this branch may also be included the operations of speculators, both home dealers and foreign buyers, of whose transactions we have no authoritative data, but all of which adds to the grand bulk of business in this line.

#### THE BUTTER AND CHEESE TRADE.

As a market both for the consumption and distribution of butter and cheese, New Orleans has for many years been a green spot in the memory of the farmer who dwells among the fat pasture lands of the North. Before the war very few farmers or planters in the South made any butter, and the idea of a cheese factory never entered their heads. In consequence this led to the establishment of



St. Anna's Asylum.

large factories, especially in Ohio and New York, and out of our necessities was built up one of the largest productive interests in the Northern country. But the smart Yankee could not let well enough alone. He began tinkering with his dairy products, adulterating here and coloring there, until at length out of the womb of his ingenuity was brought forth two nondescript substitutes, yclept oleomargarine and lardine. It therefore causes us to smile over the fact that the Yankee has taught us a trick. We have seen his oleomargarine and his lardine and can go him one better. Within the past year there has been established in New Orleans a "*butterine factory*." The products of this concern have already largely supplanted the oleomargarine and lardine products of the North and West, and we might also add of dairy butter from the same sources, New Orleans butterine being of excellent quality, superior to Western products of like character, and by a large line of consumers regarded with as much favor as the ordinary "dairy" grades.

In regard to the trade in Northern products for 1880-81 we may say fine goods command the bulk of business. Dairy goods are cautiously touched by buyers, who require a strictly pure article, classing prime to choice, with good flavor. Oleomargarine and lardine have had fair sale, but the demand generally has declined, as buyers conclude that property of this description has been sent



here freely on commission to accept low figures rather than break prices at the factory. Shippers should note the necessity of sending only first-class stock, which can always be handled to advantage.

#### THE COFFEE TRADE.

Coffee is an article of importation in which New Orleans stands third among the ports of the United States, New York coming first and Baltimore second. Prior to the war this market was one of great importance, New Orleans being the port of distribution to the valley of the Mississippi and much of the Ohio Valley and tributary sections, and therefore supplied the greater part of the demand throughout the country. But as in ten thousand other different ways, the South suffered in the conflict. Her ports were closed, her trade departed, her commercial flag was furled. New York was the Moloch which fattened its maw on her misfortunes. New York was the maelstrom that swallowed up everything.

At length reaction set in. The revival in our coffee trade began in 1879-80, when the total supply reached 252,460 bags, aggregating 38,403,600 pounds, against 144,471 bags, aggregating 22,115,360 pounds for 1878-79. This was a very handsome increase, but the year of 1880-81 showed receipts of 356,031 bags, aggregating 55,764,960 pounds—an increase of about 100 per cent. in two years. In this calculation we estimate the bags as averaging 160 pounds each, whereas 130 pounds each is customary.

The large supply given above is yet below the real amount, as large cargoes are shipped Northward under bond, without showing to the credit of New Orleans on the books of the Custom House. New Orleans, indeed, has become a port of entry in coffee, even for other large markets claiming to import direct, in consequence of the facilities offered for economical handling, and for cheap and speedy transportation to various points in the interior. The increase in receipt is not confined alone to Brazil (or Rio), but Mexican products, and those of Maricabo and other South American coast line ports are increasing in shipments.

The total money value of the New Orleans coffee trade taking all grades and averaging prices of cargo quotations will reach in round numbers, \$7,000,000 per annum. At this rate New Orleans is pushing Baltimore closely and will soon stand in the ranks next to New York.

There are in the city exclusive of a host of Coffee brokers and rehandlers, six exclusive wholesale coffee firms and 291 commission and wholesale dealers.

#### THE SALT TRADE.

New Orleans is the greatest salt market in this country, outranking in this respect both New York and Baltimore, the two most prominent markets on the Atlantic seaboard. The article itself is such an absolute necessity, that the wonder has often been expressed where does it all come from? Liverpool, Turk's Island and some of the wells situated principally in Ohio and West Virginia, furnish the bulk of this article consumed in this country, but the two former are dealt in more extensively by New Orleans.—The fact that gentlemen of undoubted probity and substantial resources have control of the Salt market in New Orleans, should be an inducement to all buyers in the South and West to come to this city for their supplies. The facilities for importation are unequalled, and as we have before remarked, salt is often brought as ballast in ships coming from Liverpool for cotton and is sold on the levee at New Orleans even cheaper than in Liverpool itself. This fact, added to low rates of freight to the interior; and rapid transportation assure cheapness, dispatch and security to the buyer.

Noting the business for 1881, there is a decided increase in the imports as compared with 1880, the receipts 333,686 sacks, being nearly equal to the total receipts of the season of 1879. The average price per bushel throughout the year was seventy cents, and the total amount of business aggregated more than a quarter million of dollars. In the city there are three firms exclusively wholesale salt dealers, who control the bulk of trade, though there are also a large number of agents and brokers doing their share.

Mention should be made here that Avery's island, near New Iberia, Louisiana, covers a quarry of solid rock salt, as white as marble and containing ninety-nine one-hundredths of sodium chloride, almost pure salt. The mining of this salt is in successful operation, and much of the product is marketed in New Orleans. The extent of the deposit is not known, but it is supposed to be inexhaustible.

#### NAVAL STORES.

The steady improvement in the market for naval stores in our city is due to greater facilities, as well as lower rates of freight to the interior, enabling New Orleans to compete favorably with any of the Northern markets. The establishment of additional lines of steamers to Europe will soon restore the foreign freight room, of which the introduction of steam lines temporarily deprived our city, by monopolizing the more lucrative freights and thus dispensing with a large number of sailing vessels.

The superiority of New Orleans over any one Southern market lies in the fact that she may be said to be situated in the midst of the "turpentine orchards" of the South. Not only does she draw supplies from the "Piney regions" of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, but directly under her control are the products of the pine flats of the parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. Helena and Calcasien, and the pine hills of Catahoula, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides and Vernon. The forest growth throughout this entire section is magnificent long-leaf pine—the yellow pitch pine of commerce, and which, on account of its abundance and its adaptation to almost all purposes, is the most valuable timber tree in the State. Besides yielding tar



itch, rosin and turpentine, it furnishes one of the most valuable species of lumber known to commerce, rivaling the cypress in durability and the walnut in beauty of grain. These pine flats and hills afford illimitable fields to the lumberman, and charcoal burners also do a flourishing trade with New Orleans, where they ship charcoal on luggers, and receive from twenty-five to fifty cents per barrel therefor.

During 1881, rosins, though active and meeting with ready sales, ruled low on fine grades, compared with the low grades, prices being as follows: D, E. and F., \$1 90; G., \$2 00; H., \$2 25; I., \$2 50; K., \$2 75; M., \$3 00; N., \$3 75.

#### HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL.

The sale of hides, wool and tallow has grown to be an important pursuit in New Orleans, and a large portion of the products of interior Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas finds a market here. The great demand for hides from Northern tanneries has created sharp competition, until the producer has been able to realize as much, if not more, for his product at this point than in almost any other market in the country. The hides brought to New Orleans are varied in quality and usefulness. The lighter hides are finely suited to the manufacture of upper leather for shoes, the kip and calf skins are unsurpassed for softness, smoothness and durability, while the Texas and South American hides, on account of their plumpness, make the best sole leather in the world.

The annual trade in tallow will amount to a quarter of a million of dollars. During 1880-81, there were 1,711,543 pounds of tallow exported to foreign countries. The market was very active during the year, and prices fully one-fourth of a cent higher than the previous year, say 6½c per pound. Western tallow was somewhat neglected, owing to poor quality.

The wool marketed at New Orleans is of three kinds—lake, Louisiana and Texas. About 500,000 pounds were handled during 1880-1, the average prices being about as follows: Lake, 25@0c; Louisiana clear about 1½c lower than lake, and burry about one-half the price of clear; Texas, 5@27c. The condition of the wool was fair, and the introduction of new bucks is becoming more and more evident.

Kindred to the above branches is the large sales of feathers, pelts, furs, beeswax, etc.; old iron, copper, brass, etc., rags and paper stock. This trade is usually carried on by junk dealers, there being nineteen such firms in the city, doing an annual business of \$250,000; bringing the total figures in all departments up to \$1,101,107.

#### STAVES AND SHINGLES.

Another important and rapidly growing business in New Orleans is the trade in staves and shingles; and, indeed, staves may be considered as one of the principal export articles of the city. The immense wooded swamps which exist in various parts of the State, abound in cypresses, of the very best kind and supply this market largely.

Four extensive houses deal in staves alone, and report shipments for 1880-81 amounting to 4,588,60 staves—the shooks and staves exported to foreign countries amounting in value to \$501,791. The demand comes not only from European countries, but large amounts are shipped to the West Indies and South American ports, while a considerable demand has sprung up for molasses shooks, oil, pork and liquor barrels, and hogshead material from the Eastern cities.

Our data in regard to the trade in shingles is not as full as we could wish, but enough is at hand to show that this business aggregated will amount to more than a \$1,000,000.

#### THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The Live Stock market of New Orleans is growing more and more important with each year. Occupying as she does a most favorable position as a distributing point, with unrivalled water communication and almost each year adding additional railroad connection with the grazing fields, the market is always supplied with superior beeves, hogs and sheep. The market is furnished largely from Texan ranches, while the States lying along the Mississippi river, and Tennessee and Kentucky all contribute to the supply. The facilities offered drovers and speculators in New Orleans are considered by stockmen from other cities as equal to any, both as regards stabling and the dues required of them. The trade is largely on the increase and the building of more roads into Texas and the Western and Northwestern Territories will give it an impetus in the future.

During 1881 the principal feature in the calf and yearling line was the remarkable strength of prices, ruling higher than they have for two or three years past. Good classes of stock in this line at all times find ready sale at high figures.

High prices and active inquiry for the best grade of hogs, especially good Western stock characterize this market. In 1881, the market, although receipts increased over the year previous, still showed poor supplies, Western shippers making their shipments light and far between, owing to inducements offered by Northern markets, which now carry on packing in summer time as well as in winter.

The sheep market is in the hands of the butchers, but throughout the year there is a demand for good grades. Eleven leading firms control this business in New Orleans, though there are besides a large number of floating dealers, speculators, etc.

The aggregate annual business will approximate \$2,438,569.25.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

A feature of the trade of New Orleans is the traffic in horses and mules. The very best mules raised in America are to be found in the sale stables of this city, and horses of heavy draught, fed upon the blue-grass of the Western States, and notoriously free from the imperfections and disorders



to which horses are liable, are brought to New Orleans in large numbers and in better condition than can be found elsewhere, save where they are raised. In fancy horses for road purposes, the market does not pretend to compete with certain Northern cities, where the best breeds of trotters are raised, and where the demand is always great, though of late years even in this respect, New Orleans has been by no means insignificant; but the market is always stocked with medicum horses at fair prices, and the character of those engaged in the business is a guarantee to buyers that their representations are correct. The finest mules in the world are sold here in large numbers for home use, both to the city trade for draught purposes and to the interior for plantation work, while many are shipped from this point to Havana and other West India ports. The stable accommodations are admirable, and so lively is the competition that no less than twenty-three firms engage in the business.

It is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand horses and mules are disposed of in this market annually, and with the increase of railroad facilities it is safe to predict a corresponding increase in the trade.

The average price of horses was \$140; mules \$160, which independent of receipts from other sources shows the year's trade to have been \$1,097,580

#### THE COAL TRADE.

The rapid substitution of steam in every branch of industry and trade for the ruder and slower appliances has already created an immense demand for its use, and the many offices to which the ingenuity of man has put coal has ceased to create wonder and settle down to a matter of fact to be considered as any other common fact is considered, as for instance, in order to breathe, to move, to exist, the lungs must have air. Therefore, among the many branches of industry which are contributing to the development and financial advancement of New Orleans, the coal trade may be specially cited.

It was not so very long ago that wood was the fuel which furnished the motive power to the ponderous steamers that plowed our Southern and Western waters. Wood yards along the Mississippi were among the characteristic features of ante-bellum steamboating and the annual consumption of timber was enormous. But when the Pennsylvania collier dug into the bowels of his native mountains and unearthed and brought to the sunlight the bituminous "black diamond" he presented to commerce and industry a royal gem richer than any precious stone from the mines of Golconda. "Eureka!" he might well have exclaimed for it not only checked the destruction of valuable and needed timber, it not only sent the axeman and sawyer home—not to say "Othello's occupation gone," but to other fields of useful diligence. It was the drum-throb of industrial advancement, the tocsin of progress and improvement.

Thus it comes about immeasurable quantities of bituminous coal are brought to New Orleans—coal for steamboats and steamships, coal for gas and water works, coal for domestic purposes and for the scores of manufactories that multiply and increase with each succeeding year. All these facts point to New Orleans as a large distributing point for that trade, and the lines of railroad now in process of construction, and the contemplated extension of others at no distant day, make it scarcely problematical that our city is to be in the future, a coal market of no inconsiderable proportions. At present the bulk of coal supplied this market comes by boat and barge from the Ohio river. But since the Louisville & Nashville Railroad management secured control of the Mobile road, and its connections with the coal fields of Alabama, the receipts have largely increased. The road now being built by the Eilanger Syndicate, and known as the New Orleans & Northeastern, goes hence to Meridian, Miss., where it forms junction with the Alabama & Great Southern, which runs through the heart of the coal region, crosses the Louisville & Nashville at Birmingham, thence to Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Hidden away along this route there are endless mines of wealth which the labor of a thousand years will not appreciably diminish. The intersection of these two great trunk lines at Birmingham will give wonderful impetus to development of that coal district. Competition will stimulate opening of new mines, reduce freights to a minimum, and furnish New Orleans with fuel cheaper than her most sanguine dreamers ever pictured. Cheap coal begets increased manufactures. Additional manufactures means additional population, additional commerce and wealth. We place on record the prediction, that other things being equal, within a decade New Orleans will see her manufacturing industries trebled, if not quadrupled, and will have half a million population in less than twenty years. Foreign steamships will make New Orleans their coaling station, the railroads of Texas and Mexico will be largely supplied from this point, and with the completion of the Isthmus Canal, coal will seek outlet here for Panama and the Pacific ports.

Estimating the total annual business, though it is only an approximation, the year's receipts foot up to 2,500,000 bbls., which averaged at 53c per bbl., aggregates \$1,325,000.00. There are in the city fifteen firms exclusive coal merchants.

#### SHIP CHANDLERY, BOAT STORES, ETC.

Another department of business quite important in New Orleans, and assuming a distinctiveness and sub-division of its own, is that designated by the collective nouns—ship chandlery and boat stores. A "Boat Store" is neither a grocery, hardware or queensware establishment, and yet it combines in a degree a proper understanding of all three, and partakes somewhat of the nature of each. Thus comprehensive and yet ramified, it requires a life-long experience and full knowledge of what is needed in the trade, as well as capital to properly and successfully conduct it. In its stock are comprised not only supplies needed while running a steamship or steamboat, but its complete outfit, and many articles of, construction—spikes, oakum, leads for painting purposes, rigging—such at



sparring rigging and line and chain rigging. Pantry outfit, including queensware and tablewear generally. Lanterns and trimmings—Oils of all kinds, lubricating and illuminating; Wire rope, such as has been adopted by the Government; Tiller rope to be used in cases of fire on board; Tarpaulins and screens, purchase blocks, skids, trucks, timber and plank for staging, dunnage, and also a full stock of naval stores: tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin, besides groceries provisions and supplies generally.

The vast importance of New Orleans as a river and seaport naturally, and correctly, suggests this as a business ranking high. Aggregated, the business will amount to \$800,000 per annum there being eight leading firms engaged.

#### THE TEA TRADE.

The tea trade of New Orleans is a large and growing interest. Prior to the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company teas were brought direct from the East to New York and found their way to New Orleans either by way of the Ohio river or via vessels plying between this city and New York. The aforesaid line to some extent changed the direction of Eastern goods; but later the completion of the Central Pacific and the other trans-continental railways, and the low rates for freight established by those corporations, have effected a complete revolution in the tea trade. Tea is now brought by water to the Pacific coast and shipped overland to the Eastern cities of America. Tea intended for New Orleans as trans-shipped at St. Louis and has preference of rail or river routes hither. However, when the Texas Pacific railroad gets in full working order New Orleans will be brought in such close connection with ports on the Pacific seaboard the favorableness of her geographical position if aided by the energy of her merchants, will secure for her much of the trade now monopolized by New York and Baltimore.

During 1880-81 the imports of tea into New Orleans via steamships amounted to 10,894 lbs., but this was independent of the imports already mentioned. There are thirteen wholesale tea dealers in the city, and the business will exceed half a million dollars annually.

#### SPICES.

Few articles are more generally used than spices. They appear upon the table of every household in the city, and enter into the preparation of nearly all the dishes that are served for human consumption, and yet but few are aware of the extent of their manufacture, importation, or the vast amount consumed. In New Orleans there are five quite extensive establishments engaged in exporting spices, besides a number of houses engaged also in other branches, all doing a flourishing business, amounting to not less than \$100,000 per annum. Independent of the raw material received from other American cities, 65,538 pounds of spices were imported direct from foreign ports into New Orleans in 1880-81. Pepper, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, mace, cassia, cayenne, &c., &c., of the best quality, are brought here and sold, either in natural state or ground and prepared for market. The gentlemen engaged in this trade are among our most reliable and sterling merchants. This fact gives confidence that in a trade where probity and fair dealing are absolutely essential, dealers can purchase with the utmost security.

#### OYSTERS AND FISH

The oyster and fish trade of New Orleans, in its various branches, constitutes a most important industry, and yet it is capable of ten-fold additional development. The extensive oyster beds at Barataria bay, Berwick bay, Oyster bay—in fact, all along the Southern coast and bayous as far as Mobile, contribute to this market, and yet invite more enterprise. Hundreds of oyster boats or small schooners are engaged in gathering oysters, and the scene in the neighborhood of "Picayune Pier" during oyster season is indeed a busy one. No finer oysters are known than those obtained in the bays and bayous of Louisiana. Their size and flavor are unsurpassed. Some of them are so large that they are not merchantable to saloon keepers, who buy by the barrel and sell by the dozen. Large quantities of these delicious bivalves are shipped to the interior. Seven extensive wholesale houses are engaged in this trade exclusively, though there are over two thousand places in the city where oysters are sold in one shape or another. The annual business in this line will approximate \$2,000,000.

The importation of foreign fish, in cans, boxes, etc., is also very large. During 1880-81, sardines were imported to New Orleans to the value of \$97,270, and the receipts of anchovies, lobsters, etc., were in like quantities. Altogether, this trade will amount to \$2,500,000 per annum.

#### FRUITS AND NUTS.

Among the many branches of trade which have given impetus to the growth of New Orleans, and have decidedly ministered to its importance as a commercial centre, may be mentioned the trade in fruits and nuts, both foreign and domestic. The two are so thoroughly joined that separate consideration of them would perhaps be out of place. One house will import Mediterranean fruits; another will deal in Mexican and South American goods; a third will pay attention to West Indian products; a fourth will expose for sale the products of California or of the Canton trade, while a fifth will devote time and capital to Louisiana fruits.

Divided and subdivided in this manner, it is an extremely complicated subject to handle. The customs officials report for 1880-81, among dutiable imports, foreign fruits and nuts to the amount of \$466,622. This, however, does not near represent the business. More than 300,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, each, were received here from the Mediterranean ports during the year, and the trade, which, but a few years ago was very insignificant, has grown enormously. Mediterranean fruits, such as oranges and lemons, from Sicily; almonds and raisins, from Malaga: raisins,



from Valencia; currants, citron, figs, dates, prunes, Canton ginger, foreign preserves, etc., etc., are received by the cargo, and can be purchased upon terms as advantageous as are offered by any market in the country, with the additional facility to buyers of being able to fill their entire order in one large establishment, instead of being compelled to go from one house to another, as in other cities, with the cost of drayage, etc.

The California fruit trade is all overland, but it is astonishing the vast quantities that are received, in all forms, both fresh and dry, as well as preserved—raisins, grapes, figs pears, oranges, lemons, limes and nuts. So, too, will this branch of the business increase many fold *via* the Texas and Pacific road.

That Louisiana is the land of fruits has passed into a proverb. Oranges, lemons, bananas, dates, citron, shaddoak, mespilus, limes, figs, apples, pears, peaches, olives, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and numerous other small fruits and berries all flourish, all produce abundantly; a number of them growing wild and without cultivation. All of these, including melons and many kinds of vegetables, mature so early as to bring extra prices in the Northern markets, where they are shipped by railroad, and thus secures a large trade which few other States enjoy.

The orange crop of Louisiana for 1880-81 has been estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 barrels—perhaps 150,000 barrels will be a fair calculation. It is admitted by those in the trade that fully nine-tenths of the whole Louisiana crop is brought to New Orleans in bulk, in luggers. Here the oranges are assorted, selected, barreled, and in addition to supplying local demand, thousands of barrels are shipped North. In the southern part of the State, orange culture is both pleasant and profitable, and is adding new acreage each year. A few acres set out in oranges will, as soon as they commence bearing, afford a competence to the farmer. It is customary for the fruit merchant to buy the oranges on the tree and gather them at his own expense.

New Orleans also does a large business in native Louisiana almonds, pecans and other nuts. The pecan tree is found both native and domesticated, the former bearing a small, bitter, astringent nut, while the latter—sometimes called the Texas pecan—produces a remarkably large and delicately flavored nut and is held in high favor as an article of commerce, thousands of barrels being gathered and shipped North annually.

There is still another phase of this market unmentioned. The receipts of Northern apples—especially those from the orchards of New York, Ohio and Michigan, will average 50,000 barrels per annum, though frequently it far exceeds those figures. Choice apples are a feature of the fruit trade here, and Northern dealers have long since learned to properly supply that demand.

After considering the foregoing points, it may be truthfully said, New Orleans is independent of any other city in the fruit trade. The business in foreign fruits, especially, has increased four-fold in twenty years. Eighteen wealthy firms wholesale fruits exclusively; several of these own and employ their own steamships. Hundreds of men are in their service, millions of capital are invested, and estimating the entire business for 1880-81, it can not fall short of \$6,300,000.

#### IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS.

As a market for imported wines and liquors, New Orleans stands second to none, if not first, in the Union, running New York a close race, and destined eventually to outstrip her. Before the civil war in this country, large quantities of superior wines and brandies were imported into this market, and the Southern and Western trade was supplied from here almost entirely. But the excessive duties afterwards imposed, caused a falling off in the consumption. The establishment of French and German lines of steamers, together with partial reduction in duties, have very materially revived this branch of our commerce; and to-day, New Orleans in variety and excellence of stock, if not in quantity offered to buyers, can hold her head above any market in the country.

No less than forty-one wholesale firms are engaged in the business, and there are in the city nine extensive United States Customs, Bonded Warehouses, where immense quantities of imported wines and liquors are at all times stored. The total sales, however, will aggregate fully \$2,000,000 per annum.

#### THE JOBBING TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The jobbing trade of New Orleans has kept pace with her increasing importance as a commercial city, and, of course, far outstrips her industrial interests. The various departments of the jobbing trade, such as dry goods, straw goods and millinery, fancy goods and notions, military goods and regalia, hats and caps, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, wines, liquors and whiskies, drugs, queensware, hardware, iron, agricultural implements, stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods, books and stationery, musical instruments, wall paper, etc., furniture, jewelry, fireworks, toys, etc., etc., are fully up to the standard and will compare favorably with those of any other city in the country. As a general rule these departments are in the hands of old and established houses, whose proprietors are among our most highly esteemed and responsible citizens, who have been educated to their calling, and whose natural tastes and judgments have been strengthened by the experience of a life-time and a thorough rational application to business.

Many branches of the jobbing trade not enumerated above are successfully conducted in this city, and the number of new establishments and branches of old ones, is a clear indication of the prosperity of the trade, as well as importance of the city. The stocks carried by these houses embrace full supplies from all the best factories in the United States, and the choicest selections of goods from foreign countries. The lines of steamers, twelve lines in number, between New Orleans and the ports of Europe, furnish facilities for the importation of the most desirable goods at lower rates than at any other port. The port charges are light, ship supplies cheap, and the difficulties in the way



of shipping, if there be any at all, are comparatively trifling. Since the establishment of steam communication between New Orleans and Europe, our merchants engaged in the jobbing trade have displayed an energy and enterprise which command admiration. They make regular trips to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy and other European countries for the purchase of goods, and the articles imported are selected under their own inspection. Thus New Orleans is largely independent of all other American cities in her wholesale jobbing trade, and bids fair in a short time to compare favorably with New York, as a distributing market, and is almost absolutely destined to become the seaboard entrepot for the South and Southwest and the country far up the Mississippi Valley.

In each department there are rival houses contending for business, and making, of course, the most active competition, thus reducing prices to minimum rates. Her location in the South, in the midst of the consumptive section offers so many inducements to Southern merchants they cannot be lightly estimated. The trade in groceries, dry goods, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery goods and notions is particularly active, and the rival houses engaged spare no pains to make their stocks as full and complete as possible, so that many tastes of many kinds may be gratified, and favorable prices assured. The jobbing trade, comprehending a large number of important interests, necessitates the employment of a vast capital, which in this city aggregates many millions of dollars. It is not unreasonable to infer, that in the near future New Orleans will become the great reservoir of supplies for the South, Southwest and many portions of the Central Union and Northwest. Many of the great manufactories of the country have agencies here, selling at factory prices.

The attractions of New Orleans as a jobbing centre, are already so well known to the local retail trade and to that of interior Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, that they are content to buy at home. They are among the most intelligent dealers of the country, and the closest buyers have tried rival markets, time and again, without advantage of prices or terms. Capital, competition, and a thorough knowledge of business have accomplished for New Orleans quite as much as for the Northern and Eastern cities. As for quality and variety of goods, New Orleans is fully equal to any of them, and the market will be found always adequate to the demand, extending all the inducements which can be offered by any other city in the country.

#### THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The wholesale dry goods trade of New Orleans is one of her leading interests. Its extent will surprise a good many who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves and who hitherto have looked to the East, as the devout Mussulman turns to Mecca when he prays. But in addition to the domestic goods manufactured in this city and other sections of the United States, large quantities of the choicest and most fashionable goods are imported from abroad for this market. Over \$700,000 worth of silks, linens, dress goods, kid gloves, &c., &c., were enrolled among the foreign imports at the New Orleans custom house during 1880-81. The taste of New Orleans buyers is proverbially fastidious in the selection of dry goods, and it may well be questioned whether any city in the country displays or consumes, in proportion, so many fine and costly fabrics. The stocks in New Orleans, however, embrace goods from almost every nation and clime beneath the skies—silks, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, kerseys, jeans, tweeds, linseys, flannels, tickings, checks, plaids, alpacas, dress goods, ginghams, prints, muslins, drills and goods of kindred character—rivaling in quantity and surpassing in quality much more pretentious markets.

Twenty exclusively wholesale and importing houses are engaged in the trade. At least three of these firms sold more than \$2,000,000 worth of goods, each, during 1881, the entire trade for that year approximating \$14,500,000.

In this estimate no account is taken of the business conducted by the 127 wholesale and retail dry goods houses in the city. Estimates of this trade are made elsewhere. But it may be remarked, *en passant*, that some of these establishments are mammoth concerns, several of them employing at least 100 clerks, etc., each. Their stocks, in general, are of the finest and most fashionable kinds, and the wives and daughters of the rich planters find these charming emporiums as near Paradise as they hope to get in this world.

#### WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

The houses engaged in this business make direct importations and have men employed for the selection and purchase of foreign goods, only such as are superior in quality and design to those manufactured in our country being offered to the trade in this city.\* They have model show rooms, and our dealers have well studied the art of arrangement and order. There are thirteen houses engaged in exclusive wholesale in this business, and their aggregated sales for 1881 exceeded \$4,000,000. The firms are composed of gentlemen thoroughly posted in the details and requirements of this interesting business, and controlling ample capital, they invite competition, not doubting their ability to sell as cheaply as any jobbing market in America.

In addition to the above there are 186 wholesale and retail firms in the same business, some of whom are direct importers, and whose sales amount to many thousands of dollars annually.

#### WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

In no city of this country can there be found finer or better selected stocks of millinery and straw goods than are displayed in the New Orleans houses. Indeed, New Orleans may properly be called the Paris of America, in so far as fashionable female head-gear and habiliments are concerned. The city is full of French and French-American *modistes*, who display most ravishing styles and who seem to have combined the colors of the rainbow, the tints of all the most beautiful flowers and the



gorgeous plumage of all the feathered tribe, to heighten the charms of their goods. Nearly all are direct importers, and the quality of goods sold here are not only marvelously beautiful but remarkable for superior quality. Ribbons, silks, satins, imitation and real laces, valenciennes, point d'applique, point d'alencon, etc., embroideries, handkerchiefs, linens, feather goods, straw goods, bonnets, hats, made and unmade—all these make up a collection vast and alluring.

This trade, in 1880-81, aggregated more than \$1,500,000. Two houses are engaged in wholesaling exclusively, and 115 both wholesale and retail.

#### MILITARY GOODS AND REGALIA.

The presence of so many superb military organizations and benevolent orders and societies in the city, and the well known frequency of carnivals, fetes, pagants, etc., in New Orleans, affords a wide field for the sale of all manner of military goods and regalia. The trade, however, is not confined to the city, as large orders are constantly filled for the interior towns in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and other States. French, English and German goods are received by direct importation, while the leading manufactories of the United States are also patronized. The trade will amount to \$300,000 annually, divided between two wholesale houses, though there are quite a number of retail establishments whose sales we could not ascertain.

#### WHOLESALE HATS AND CAPS.

Keeping pace with other advancing branches of the jobbing trade in New Orleans and yearly growing in importance is the wholesale hat business. No less than thirteen large houses wholesale this class of goods, while some twenty others supply the fashionable city trade. Silk hats, soft fur hats, stiff hats of every conceivable shape, style, quality and price may be found here. Silk hats made on the highly improved Gossamer body and covered with the glossy and beautiful silk plush cloth, imported from the houses of Martin and Hoover, of Paris; soft fur hats made of beaver, side and bella nutia, coney and double-ring Russia; stiff hats, quite endless in variety are offered in this market at lowest jobbing rates.

The wholesale business will amount to \$1,400,000 per annum.

#### WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The boot and shoe jobbing business of New Orleans is one of large proportions and daily increasing importance. Few persons in our midst are aware of its magnitude. Thirteen wholesale houses are engaged, but in this connection no allusion is made to the hundreds of small concerns scattered throughout the city, and whose business is chiefly that of manufacturing to order, their work going to swell the aggregate trade of New Orleans. The firms mentioned in this article are engaged in jobbing only. Their stocks are admirably selected. They buy their goods almost exclusively from first hands, and in many cases having the goods made on their express orders, and on as favorable terms as the jobbing houses of New York, Philadelphia or Boston, can sell as cheap as any of them, difference in transportation added. Another fact, the wholesale dealers of New Orleans being more extensive buyers than retailers, control the manufacturers, and whenever the latter are found working against their interests, often times, as is their right, transfer their patronage to other points. Therefore, the choice lays between the jobbers of New Orleans and those of other cities, not between the retailer and the manufacturer. Inasmuch then, as New Orleans jobbers offer to duplicate any Eastern purchased bill, is evidence of how secure they feel of their ability to compete with the shoe dealers of the Atlantic coast. The terms obtained here are as favorable as can be secured anywhere else in America, and this has come to the knowledge of the trade throughout the South and Southwest, who are already displaying an appreciation of the fact, by resorting to this market for their supplies. More than that, a very respectable foreign export trade has been begun and will be cultivated. Boots and shoes are now sold by New Orleans to Mexico and the Central and South American countries. The jobbing trade for 1881 amounted to \$3,975,000.

#### WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

Ready-made clothing in New Orleans, as well as in all large jobbing markets occupies an important position among business pursuits. It has extended to all sections of the country, limiting the country merchant's sale of piece goods for mens' and boys' wear, and compelling tailors, in some instances, to abandon their trade, and embark in the business themselves, or seek other employment. The introduction of sewing machines, to this class of work, has greatly facilitated rapid and durable manufacture, and brought clothing down in price to a wonderful degree. Country merchants, who have been careful in the selections of sizes and styles, have found that the sale of clothing can be effected with less trouble than piece goods, and without the serious drawback of remnants—that there is less competition—that their daily receipts of cash are thereby increased, as well as other advantages. Indeed, so satisfactory and lucrative has this business proven, that as an additional illustration of the tendency of the age to increased manufactured articles, mention may be made of shirt making and of those branches including gentlemens' and boys' underware, which form important adjuncts to the business. Connected with this department, gents' furnishing goods, embracing neckwear, handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c., come in for a large share of attention.

The New Orleans market will favorably compare in this respect with any, in extensive and varied stocks, in quality, style workmanship, "fit," reasonable price and fair dealing. Sixteen firms in the city wholesale clothing and their business for 1881 reached \$2,756,000. This, however, does not include the sales of fourteen gents' furnishings houses, nor the manufacture of wearing apparel in the city, mentioned on another page.



## THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE.

New Orleans as a wholesale grocery market has a world-wide fame, ancient and honorable. Long ante-dating the American civil war this branch of business was immense, and many an old merchant who grew rich in the trade, then retired, and finished his days in comfort and ease, used to delight in telling of those "flush days in Orleans" when sugar and coffee, rice and molasses was bought and sold by the steamboat-load and occupied warehouses whose vast capacity could only be computed by scores of acres. But a great blow was given to the business by the war and its immediate results. It broke up the intimate relations existing between this city and the upper inland cities and drove much other trade from the market. Gradually, however, this trade began to come back so that to-day it covers a larger scope of country than at any time since the cessation of hostilities. With this change in the current of shipments there is sure to come additional business. The freights on heavy goods will operate to the disadvantage of Eastern cities, and if the merchants of New Orleans continue but a short time longer the indefatigable effort and enterprise they have exhibited in rebuilding their fortunes, it will result in a most propitious stage of things. That they will do this we have no doubt. Invariably, since her earliest days, the wholesale grocers have stood high for their energetic undertakings, their clear-sightedness, integrity in transactions, as well as for that controlling lever of success—plenteous capital to push their interests to the very verge, nay, within the very precincts occupied by rival markets.

In its wholesale branch the grocery business of New Orleans engages the attention of more merchants than any one other vocation of the jobbing trade. In the crowded thoroughfares of the city

may be found its spacious warehouses, one day being filled, and the next day, as it were, emptied of their immense stocks; for, of all mercantile pursuits none surpass this branch for vivacity and bustle. On every street one encounters the throngs of well laden "floats" and ponderous transfer wagons, rolling ceaselessly, and noisily in the turbulency of trade, which mingled and confused with the emphatic, sometimes profane ejaculations of the almost innumerable army of teamsters, draymen, porters and laborers, all highly essential characters in the business, present a life-like and striking panorama of our commercial babel, yet everything moving with the regularity of clock-work. Costly and capacious buildings, in keeping with the demands of the trade, are being erected are being made tributary, until the business now stands out bold and prominent symbolizing that in the leading marts. New firms are being organized, new sections of country, rich in resources, eminent quality of go-ahead-ative-ness that characterizes the



Odd Fellows' Hall.

New Orleans wholesale grocery trade, either as individual firms, or taken as a fraternity.

The total number of wholesale grocery firms in the city is fifty-seven. This does not include the 1,190 houses classified in Soard's directory as "wholesale and retail grocers." Omitting in our calculation, just here, the business transacted by this latter class, and careful to avoid duplication of figures, already given, for the lines of sugar, coffee, rice, salt, etc., we are enabled to place the financial value of the sales by wholesale grocers in 1880-81 in round numbers at twenty-five millions of dollars (25,000,000). If anyways incorrect this is an underestimate, for one house alone is reputed to sell annually \$5,000,000 worth of goods, another \$4,000,000, and three others \$1,000,000 each.

## WHOLESALE WHISKY TRADE.

Mention has already been made of the extensive business carried on in New Orleans in the importation of foreign wines and liquors, and that it engages the attention of forty-one wholesale firms.



Many of these firms deal also in American liquors and quite a number of others confine themselves exclusively to this branch. Indeed, the consumption of spirituous liquors, both as a luxury and in the works of art, is so great and wide-spread, that the traffic in our city involves considerations of very significant commercial importance. The revenue derived from the various branches of the pursuit swells the business of New Orleans up among the millions, and the city may justly lay claim to being the wholesale center of the liquor traffic in the Southwest.

Large capital is invested in this business. The sales will amount to 30,000 barrels per annum, and the receipts from sales, allowing the very low average price of \$1.50 per gallon, would aggregate \$1,800,000.

#### THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

The importation, compounding and dispensing of drugs, medicines and chemicals, may justly be ranked among the most important and lucrative branches of business in New Orleans. As a wholesale drug market New Orleans compares favorably with any importing market in the United States, both in the amount of business, as well as its advantages, while the abundant capital employed and the unsurpassed facilities of ocean transportation, enables our dealers at all seasons to be well supplied with the amplest and most varied stock to be met with in the country, and which they are fully prepared to, and we believe do undersell any competing market that is not extensively engaged in the manufacture of standard articles.

There are seven exclusively wholesale drug houses in the city whose annual trade will exceed \$5,200,000. Besides these there are sixty-seven retail houses.

#### THE CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE TRADE.

The wholesale importing and jobbing of china, glass and queensware is a business, which, of all others, absolutely necessitates foresight and preparation, demands experience and artistic judgment, requires capital and involves risk. In order to be successful the queensware jobber must also be an importer. Consequently a majority of the forty-five houses in the New Orleans queensware trade are also direct importers. Many articles are manufactured on their especial order, billed in foreign markets, sent to the Custom House at New Orleans without breaking bulk, and received here in their original packages. These facts are potential arguments in favor of New Orleans as a point of distribution and when properly understood by the trade no doubt will result advantageously, for a wise country merchant would then as soon think of seeking such supplies at interior points as a miner would think of carrying coals to Newcastle.

The total sales in this line of business amount to \$2,630,000 per annum, the importations of china-ware alone for 1880-81 aggregating more than \$500,000.

#### THE WHOLESALE HARDWARE TRADE.

The hardware jobbing trade of New Orleans is a difficult branch of business to "write up," conducted as it is differently from most other cities. It embraces not only the miscellaneous hardware stock usually found in similar houses, and including all the many articles coming under the head of edge and hand tools; house trimming goods; mechanics' drawing and measuring implements, and general hardware, but is comprehensive and collective enough to include machinists' tools, mill work, iron waterwheels, engines—in a word all of the tools and etceteras of the mechanical arts, from a "rat-tail file" to a huge circular mill saw—articles as various in appearance, size and uses as can well be conceived. If it only stopped here the writer might not despair of at least cataloguing the vast array of goods. But it goes farther. It includes full lines of agricultural implements, tools and machinery for cotton culture, rice culture, sugar culture, corn culture and whatever else is needed in farming and plantation operations in the South and Southwest. It embraces likewise house furnishing goods, to a certain extent; includes ship and steamboat hardware, railroad supplies and so many other different features it is useless to attempt further description.

Direct importers of English, German and French hardware—especially in the line of fine steel pocket and table cutlery, files, etc., in anchors, chains, &c., and in guns, pistols, and goods of like character, the jobbers of New Orleans, being thoroughly conversant with the trade offer purchasers all the facilities and advantages in bargains that they could possibly meet elsewhere. This trade is very extensive. It gives employment to ten exclusive wholesale houses and thirty-four wholesale and retail. The annual business will aggregate \$4,650,000.

#### THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Kindred to the hardware trade, and in some instances conducted by the same parties, the iron trade of New Orleans has greatly enlarged of late years and affords one of the very best evidences of the city's thrift and advance under the new *regime* of commercial progress. Facts, however, are more eloquent than words, and figures are more convincing than whole volumes of argumentative phraseology. According to the records in 1857, the receipts of pig iron at New Orleans amounted only to the insignificant amount of 77 tons, valued at \$2,695, and no other receipts of iron appear in the list. Now mark the change: Among the dutiable imports entered at the New Orleans custom house for the year 1880-81 were the following articles: 17,750,263 lbs. of pig iron; 65,156,421 lbs. of railroad bars; 37,216 lbs. of bar iron; 6,819 lbs. of boiler iron; 958,650 lbs. of band, hoop and scroll iron; and 4,577 lbs. old scrap iron. The importations in steel were, 76,598,913 lbs. of railroad steel rails, besides steel bars, iron and steel castings, and metal compositions, enough to bring the sum total of values up to \$2,771,614. Enough iron and steel railroad bars were brought to New Orleans to lay *more than six hundred and thirty miles of railroad!*

#### STOVES, TINWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

New Orleans enjoys an extensive trade in this line. Fifteen large houses are engaged and their stocks embrace everything in the line of cooking, heating and laundry stoves, constructed either for wood, coal or gas.



The trade for the past year has advanced fully fifteen per cent. over and above that of the previous one, and will amount to \$2,125,000. As evidence of the prosperity of the business, mention is made of the splendid warehouse and salesroom now being erected by one of the prominent firms, which, when completed, will eclipse anything of the kind in the South or West. Altogether New Orleans does a surprising business in this line, and will rank close up to Baltimore.

#### THE FURNITURE TRADE.

The Southern demand has always been fastidious and luxurious in the choice of furniture. So much is this the case that it has passed into a proverb, "none but good goods and fine goods can be sold in New Orleans." This of course has produced improvement in the character of the stocks offered, in quality, taste and design; so that it may well be doubted whether any city of the United States exhibits more magnificent displays than can be seen in the mammoth warehouses of this city. There are eighty-four houses engaged in this trade whose combined annual sales will amount to \$1,600,000.

#### WALL PAPER, CARPETS &C.

The sale of carpets, oil cloths, mattings, window shades, wall papers and goods of similar character, has grown so largely it deserves separate and special notice. While it is true that some of the dealers in furniture, in paper and in dry goods, sell considerable quantities of these goods, still the business has its distinct houses. The foreign importations are quite large, French, Belgian, English and German goods being a most important branch. The stocks are large and varied, and include carpetings of all kinds, velvets, Brussels, Axminster, three-plys, ex-superfines, fines and Venetian goods, besides the cheapest kinds; oil cloths of every pattern, cocoa mattings, etc. In window shades and wall paper, there is simply no end to classes, qualities and designs, from the finer grades of velvet, velvet and gold. satin-surfaced, French, English and German papers, elegant, costly and beautiful, down to the lowest priced productions of American manufactories, and to suit all shades, colors and conditions. The miscellaneous branch of the trade—camp stools, hassocks, rugs, carriage robes, etc., also receive a large share of attention. This trade will aggregate \$600,000 per annum.

#### BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

New Orleans has eighteen wholesale and retail firms engaged in the book and stationery trade, besides nine steam lithographic establishments; eleven book binderies and four blank book manufactories; but the business of these branches is not accounted for in this article. The character and standing of these houses is well and favorably known throughout this section, and their enterprise and liberality to the trade has kept abreast of the general advancement. The shelves of our dealers are at all times replete with the latest and best published works, from the most ephemeral to the most substantial, and embracing an almost inconceivable collection of differently priced and differently bound and executed styles, from the finest workmanship to the commonest, or from the plainest and cheapest paper-back primers to the costliest bible, done in antique Morocco, illustrated and with gilt edges. Full assortments of law, medical, theological, school, statistical and miscellaneous works—printed in English, German, French, Italian and Spanish—as well as complete editions of the works of ancient Greek, Latin and Hebrew writers, both in the original and translated print; in fact, the stocks will compare most favorably with those of any other city. Especially are the stocks of stationery complete and extensive, several of the houses making specialties of office, counting-room, school-room and fancy stationery and commercial blank books, etc. This trade will aggregate \$760,000 per annum.

#### NEWS AND BOOK PAPER.

Closely allied to the book trade and yet conducted by different firms is that of paper—book, news and wrapping. Four houses engage in this branch and their stocks embrace all the various kinds—straw-print, rag-print, book and supers, as well as straw wrapping, manilla and bogus manilla, etc. These houses are also largely engaged in the sale of writing paper, several are agents for the largest manufactories in the country, and such goods can be purchased here at factory prices. In addition to the above, the finest classes of French and German paper are imported to this city and distributed to all sections of the United States. All branches considered, this trade will amount to \$500,000 per annum.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No city on the continent of America surpasses New Orleans as a music center. This assertion is simply proven in the fact, that no other city, New York not excepted, gives such support to the French and Italian opera, and other meritorious attractions in the musical line, as New Orleans. It goes, therefore, without saying, that the trade in music and musical instruments must necessarily be large. There are at least four houses in the trade that will rank with any in the country, besides a large number of small establishments, and their trade, combined, is estimated at \$800,000 per annum. Stocks are not only extensive but represent the best quality of goods; rare collections of sheet music adapted to all manner of instruments, with immense stocks of pianos, organs, melodeons, violins, flutes, guitars, banjos, accordeons; German-silver, brass and field band instruments; strings, musical goods of every variety from a reed fife to the most elaborately finished and finely cased rosewood piano, representing all of the most popular and celebrated manufactories in Europe and America, and brought to this city in all forms—grand, square and upright, bichord and semi-grand, boudoir and cottage grand, even to the piccolo form—a small upright piano, not more than three and a half feet high. The importation of the best class of German and French instruments is largely on the increase and so too in the foreign export business, New Orleans already selling to Mexico and South America.



## JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.

A number of large houses are to be found in this trade and all the different styles of jewelry known to the trade are manufactured or imported, and our jewelers have been quite successful in meeting popular taste in a business that is excessively variable in this regard. The various precious stones, of which large and costly stocks are always on hand, are set in New Orleans with an elegance and finish that can not be surpassed. Silver ware is manufactured here to a very considerable extent. Watches of all kinds, both of American and foreign manufacture, from the most expensive to the least costly, are sold by the trade as low as can be obtained from the manufacturer. New Orleans dealers import, direct, Swiss and English watches, fine jewelry and the rarest of foreign *bijouterie*, and the shelves of our best jewelers are beautifully adorned with these articles. Taken all in all, the annual sales will approximate \$1,000,000.

## TOYS, FIREWORKS, ETC.

There is still another branch of wholesale business in the city, whose sales annually will add at least \$400,000 to our already extended columns. Allusion is made to the trade coming under the caption of toys, fireworks, etc. About a dozen houses—some quite large—engage exclusively in this business, while many others combine it with other branches.

## IMPORTED PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.

There are flattering possibilities of great extension of this business. The proximity and accessibility of unlimited quantities of raw material in the tropical and semi-tropical flowers; the presence of skilled manufacturers, and the comparatively unoccupied field in this country, all point to New Orleans as the future perfumery entrepot of America. Already there are four large firms engaged in importing, manufacturing and jobbing, and make annual sales of \$300,000.

## COTTON BAGGING, TIES, ETC.

Although the sale of cotton bagging, ties, &c., is usually conducted by cotton factors, yet in the city there are fifteen firms making a specialty of this class of goods. The sales will aggregate more than \$2,000,000 annually.

## THE PRODUCE, SEED AND FEED TRADE.

Elsewhere is given statistical account of the various branches of business coming under the above several heads. In the city twenty-three firms deal in produce exclusively; six firms make field, garden and flower seeds their specialties, and thirty-seven firms deal only in forage and stock feed. Omitting figures previously given, at least \$2,125,000 additional must be set down to their annual sales list.

## POWDER, GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

Four wholesale firms in the city confine their business to gun, rifle and blasting powder, and similar goods. Three firms deal in all manner of guns, pistols, fishing tackle and sporting goods. Combined, their business amounts to fully \$200,000 per annum.

## THE NORTHERN ICE TRADE.

Statistics for this trade were not available, but when it is stated that there are more than fifty ice dealers in the city, and that ice is received here not only by the car and train load, but by many ship loads, for consumption in the city and to supply the innumerable steamboats, steamships, etc., that come to New Orleans, the amount handled annually will not fall short of 40,000 tons, valued at not less than \$800,000. This, however, does not include the ice manufactured in New Orleans.

## PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

In New Orleans, as in all large cities, business coming under the above heads is conducted by special firms. There are eleven importing and jobbing houses in the line of paints, oils and glass. Pure white lead and pure lead in oil are dealt in in large quantities; also white zinc and colors; paints of all kinds—chrome yellow, chrome green, American vermilions, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c.; putty; varnishes—furniture, coach, Japan, leather and dormer varnishes; raw and double boiled linseed oils; brushes; flint, sand and emery papers; artists', gilders', painters' and lithographers' supplies, &c., &c.

The trade in imported French and crystal plate window glass is quite extensive, while immense stocks of American plate and window glass; colored, enameled and fancy glass; glazier's diamonds; druggists' and perfumers' flint and green glass ware; demijohns, wine bottles, flasks, etc., are to be found here at all times.

In addition to the above, there are nine wholesale houses dealing in illuminating oils; lamps—students' lamps, ordinary coal oil lamps, hanging lamps, hall lamps, chandeliers, embracing hundreds of varieties, and necessitating the employment of large capital.

The annual trade in the above branches will approximate \$500,000.

The above departments, we believe, include all that may be classified as leading commercial, importing and jobbing branches of business in our midst. Aware, however, that omission is made of quite a number of pursuits whose transactions were not obtainable without most laborious and minute investigation, we shall next pass to the consideration of New Orleans as a manufacturing point. In these latter examinations, although the diligence and experience of a large corps of canvassers was employed, the same difficulty encountered before has beset our labors—that is, to separate manufactures proper from commerce, and even after all our tribulation the arrangement has not been thoroughly accomplished, though the departments are more fully reported than ever before, and as clearly as circumstances would admit.



## THE MANUFACTURES OF NEW ORLEANS.

The idea that most people entertain of New Orleans' progress in the important department of manufacturing industries is that there is and can be no progress. This seems paradoxical; but it is nevertheless true—at least as regards the thinkers of the American regime. They will assert, even now, most positively and energetically that New Orleans can never be prosperous, wealthy, great, except as a purely commercial city; and that it is a contradiction of the truth of political economy to demand that a metropolis, so evidently designed for commerce on the largest scale, with results the most magnificent, should be trammelled in her course by entering upon any other pursuits, no matter how flattering their promise. The wonderful prosperity in the past, as a strictly commercial city, it is claimed, is irrefragable proof of the correctness of this decision and the necessity of this policy.

This line of argument was so long paramount among those who wielded the material destinies of this city that any attempt, in the olden time, to diverge from the beaten track of mercantile pursuits into manufacturing enterprises, was the signal for either merciless ridicule or persistent denunciation, or good natured contempt, to overwhelm the individual who dared to be an innovator. For example—and we mention this only as one of the many instances, how the first attempt to establish a cotton seed oil mill in New Orleans was derided. Yet the sons of the enterprising citizen who erected the first mill are now among our most prosperous merchants.

Again, it has been repeatedly asserted by persons, who are more apt to object to enterprise and to find fault with things they know nothing of, than to advance clear and decisive argument fortifying such assertions, that a manufacturing city must be situated in or near a district possessing inexhaustible supplies of cheap coal, and that a seaboard city distant from the coal mines, presents an effectual barrier to manufacturing supremacy. Such talk is mere twaddle. The position of the chief commercial cities of the world—London, on the Thames, Liverpool, on the Mersey, and Paris, on the Seine—the manufacturing industries of which are barely secondary to their commercial importance, proves conclusively that immediate proximity to the ocean, instead of retarding, renders manufacturing industry a most powerful and valuable auxiliary to great commercial transactions. In the midst of the shipping market transportation facilities are greater and the relative freight charges on coal in the raw state and manufactured products in their finished condition is so decidedly in favor of the latter that prices are necessarily lessened and increased demand naturally follows. Hence, though trite, it is nevertheless a truth—stable as the hills—increased consumption stimulates effort and the ready demand excites invention and begets rich rewards for labor. The more enlightened and refined, the more opulent and influential a commercial city becomes, the greater the demand for all the results of productive industry, both in matters of utility and in matters of ornament.

But while mindful of the fact that for iron and all manner of heavy goods coal lies at the bottom of all successful manufacturing operations, and acts as a powerful magnet in attracting an industrious population to the vicinity where it can be cheaply and abundantly supplied; while aware that in the coal districts of England, we find her strictly manufacturing towns and cities—Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and others, and that in the United States—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wheeling—present similar situations, and are located in districts abounding with coal and its usual accompaniment, iron. Yet we find direct and most successful contradiction and exception to this rule in the present pre-eminence of New England, where the sites of her chief manufacturing towns, so far as natural advantages are concerned, seem to have been chosen solely with reference to abundant water power. Certainly no superiority otherwise can be claimed, for the soil is notoriously so barren and sterile that the migratory crow journeying across its bald rocks and naked sands—even “as the crow flies,” to avoid starvation should carry its rations. And yet those people have grown wealthy and independent by seizing our unemployed opportunities and transporting our raw cotton two thousand miles across the continent have set their steam mills agoing, their looms and spindles a humming and make us pay millions of tribute to the superior intelligence of their capitalists and the skill and industry of their ingenious mechanics.

Whatever, then, may have been the correctness of the anti-manufacturing doctrine for ante-bellum New Orleans, the war itself, in its results, has wrought out a change that will surprise those who have not had the opportunity or taken the pains to ascertain our city's progress in the wide field of manufacturing industry.

The Federal census of 1870, though not as thoroughly and as accurately taken as was desirable, yet showed over fifty distinct classes of manufacturing pursuits in the city, and though over twenty of these were simply noted as existing, and a number of others that did exist were omitted altogether, the thirty classes, for which full reports were given, summed up a total of nearly \$10,000,000 as the value of their products, with 5,600 hands employed. In striking and gratifying contrast to this meagre showing was that of the census of 1880. The decade, despite the depressing effects of year after year of sore political troubles, emerged from them with an exhibit of over one hundred distinct classes of manufacturing industries in our city, giving employment to nearly 11,000 hands, and presenting a money value of nearly \$21,000,000 as the practical result of their skill and labor. This information is derived from a statistical summary of this branch of the census for 1880 published in the fall of that year. It is not as accurate or as comprehensive as is desirable, for several important branches, and quite a number of smaller ones, known to have existed at the time were omitted. Still, it is sufficiently full to prove beyond a doubt, that remarkable progress had been made from 1870 to 1880, a progress of increase of full one hundred per cent. and so remarkable indeed, amid such discouraging surroundings, as to be hardly credible. Yet the facts are there.



And what is more gratifying still, even a cursory examination made during the latter part of 1881, of a few of the principal manufactories shows that this progress has moved on with decided rapidity within the last year, and that there is every evidence that it will continue to advance and develop, not only as to the number of manufactories in each class, but in new branches that will be established, and the area of territory, domestic and foreign, which they will enter and occupy.

The smaller industries, too, which some seasons ago had appeared to merely linger along—almost ready, many of them, to give up the ghost—were found to be under full headway, working all the hands they could get, complaining of the scarcity of good mechanics, and, for a wonder, of their inability to fill orders as demanded. The statement was further made that this was not a sudden rush of work, but that it had been steadily increasing for months; that it was a regular, healthy increase, and had every promise of being permanent.

A still more gratifying feature of this tour of inspection was that the question put to both large and small establishments: "Are you filling any orders for Mexico, Central America, South America, or the West Indies?" The reply was generally in the affirmative—especially for Mexican and Central American ports. The introduction of steam transportation within the last few years between those ports and New Orleans, more particularly the Central American ports, has undoubtedly been the chief factor in this happy improvement. It will certainly be very widely developed with the increase taking place each year, in the number of steamships that are to run between New Orleans, Matamoras, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Truillo, Balize and Puerto Cortez, to say nothing of Venezuelan and Cuban ports. The establishment of a line of steamers between our city and Jamaica, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands would complete their new field for commercial enterprise in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea so long sought by our most far-seeing merchants as one that, once established under their control, could not be wrested from them. Then our manufacturing industries would enter upon a career of activity and development and prosperity commensurate with the great extent and vast resources of these tropic lands to which we have so long been aliens. And not only as regards the progress of New Orleans, but we dare affirm that any act of American diplomacy which puts our country in friendly relations and commercial reciprocity with Mexico and the Central and South American countries will be of invaluable benefit to every vital interest of American industry.

It should be stated also that the rapid construction of the extensive railway system, destined soon to connect our city with interior commercial, agricultural and mining centers that hitherto, for lack of speedy, certain and cheap transportation were far beyond our reach, has undoubtedly had much to do with this very marked increase, even within the past commercial year, of our manufacturing interests. The proprietors speak of making shipments towards and on the Atlantic coast, far up North and West, and even into the interior of Mexico, with a quiet confidence that in a number of instances is evidently the result of experiments already successfully made. This widespread and continuous railroad construction with New Orleans for the objective point for most of the lines, has very largely assisted in giving new life in particular to one of our most important industries—that of lumber, both in the rough and the manufactured state. Lumber cut for railroad construction, has been going in large shipments to St. Louis, to the adjacent southern States, to the Rio Grande, to Mexico, while the gigantic Lesseps ship canal enterprise on the Isthmus of Panama, has called for cargo after cargo of the products of our saw-mills, and as to orders, the cry is still they come. This valuable interest, so much depressed a few years ago, has recovered with a bound; and here, too, the mills and the jobbers find it difficult to meet the demand.

Apart from the sincere pleasure these auspicious results must give to all intelligent readers, there is another important consideration which merits the especial attention of every morally inclined political economist as well as every philanthropist and well-wisher of our city, and that is that these factories and shops, in giving regular employment throughout the year to so many thousands of young persons of both sexes in our city, not only make thousands of humble homes happy, but the young generation are taught the necessity of steady occupation, the benefits of steady industry. If it be true that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," it is equally true that idle hands find time and delight in doing the devil's work. Idleness is the parent of vice and the mother of "hoodlumism," but a healthy state of manufacturing industry prevents much of this in a city, and the value of honest labor—not only its pecuniary, but its moral value—is so practically impressed on the minds of the young generation that they can never forget it. They are to be the citizens of the future New Orleans, and how fearful its fate if the majority of them grow up to manhood and womanhood, undisciplined in mind, heart and body; how noble its destiny if its young men and its young women shall have learned to earn their living and to perform their duties, not only in the counting-room, but in the shop and the factory, before the loom and at the anvil.

Again, a good deal of stress, by interested parties, has been laid upon the fact that the South, and, of course, New Orleans is included, situated at such great distance from the coal supply cannot compete with Northern and Eastern manufactories. Hitherto the mountain has had to go to Mahomet. Henceforth, however, Mahomet must come to the mountain, for the corollary of the proposition is that in regard to the manufacture of cotton fabrics alone, it is cheaper to float the coal down the Mississippi river, even if no other modes of transportation were at hand, than it is to transport the raw cotton to the East. Granting, then, that steam is now the motive power in every leading branch of manufacture, we here assert that all else is equal—nay, that every other vital consideration is paramount, and therefore, true economy must, it will, it cannot refuse to locate the manufactory in the midst of the supply of raw material—in the midst of the consumptive market.

Here then is the source of supply, in quantity incalculable, and grown under the shadow of the factory walls.



Here are all the important requisites conducive to prosperity, or the causes of successful and economical production. Good wages are paid operatives, food is cheap, clothing light and less than half the cost of that necessary at the North. The sanitary condition has been vastly improved and is being improved upon each year. The climate is never too hot or too cold to prevent indoor work, whereas in the North it frequently occurs, the rigid weather forces the factories to "shut down" for months at a time, employes are thrown out of work, the profits of the year are greatly diminished, the price of manufactured goods is advanced and the demand is consequently restricted.

Here, too, there is vast saving in the expenses of commissions, haulings, handlings, transportations, insurances, pressings, weighing and re-weighing, shrinkages and many others which make the supply of raw material cost the manufacturer here by far less than it does his distant rival, even at its minimum value at the mills of the latter, and all of which combined amount to a margin which would be a clear profit over that of the Northern or European manufacturer, and when competition is fully established, will result in enriching the Southern manufacturer and in bankrupting his most powerful competitors.

Here, also, is the market—not only at the factory doors, but stretching from latitude 40 degrees North to 40 degrees South. On one side lie the great States of the American Union; on the other a vast market opens up in Mexico, in the Central American States, in South America—embracing the countries along the Caribbean Sea; Ecuador, Peru and Chili on the Pacific coast, and Brazil and the Argentine Republic far down the blue Atlantic. Those countries are without cotton manufactories, and yet all consume cotton goods, indeed the whole civilized world, for that matter, uses for wearing apparel, to some extent, the product of our "vegetable wool," the snowy texture of our rightly named *King Cotton*.

These considerations being solidified facts, positive and conclusive, it is plain to every one that whatever cheapens the cost of manufactured goods diminishes the price; a cheap price stimulates demand; an increased demand for a manufactured article calls for the labor of an increased number of persons to aid in producing it. This is the general law, deduced from repeated experiments; and with the way thus cleared, we may look forward to results still more astonishing than those already achieved.

Quite *apropos* in this connection, and serving to show that our opinion is not a biased or sectional one, we introduce the following article, written by Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*, as to the practical lessons learned from the great cotton exposition lately held at Atlanta:

"The chief lessons of the Atlanta exposition are eminently practical, and they are so regarded by the Southern people. They will give not only immediate but lasting and incalculable fruits of the grandest character. The cotton exposition will silence the hum of many spindles in the North, and it will make the South much more the legitimate field for both invention and capital than it has ever been in the past. It will teach to the great mass of the Southern people what only the theorists have known until now—that the greatest boon to the South, after the cotton gin, is the cotton spindle; and I hazard nothing in saying that in another decade Georgia will spin all her cotton, have looms for most of it, and make the music of the cotton factory heard in every cotton centre of the South. Of all civilizations of the nineteenth century, the old South was the only one that would have paid more than \$200,000,000 annually to a hated North to spin its cotton. With a thousand miles of transportation, the cost of baling, the injury to the fibre by pressing and separating it again for the spindle, and the increased cost of labor in the North, all pleading for the spindle in the South, the North gathered the chief profits of Southern products by receiving the raw material and returning it in web to be sold largely to those who should have made it. But the new South has studied simple arithmetic, and its cotton exposition is merely a huge blackboard on which is presented to the whole South the plain lesson that the three hundred millions' worth of cotton produced this year will be worth three hundred millions more when the ample and iceless water powers of the South shall be employed to whirl the merry spindles at home. This is the great lesson of the Atlanta exposition, and the preliminary progress that has made the grand exposition possible, has developed a measure of invention and advancement in the South that is truly wonderful. No one can carefully note the cotton machinery at the exposition without accepting the conviction that even the old cotton gin and the old spindle will soon become integral parts of the same cunning implement, and that the raw cotton from the field sack will be ginned and spun by a single process. That once attained, or even the spinning of the cotton, with its two or three hundred millions of annual compensation assured to the South, its progress will outstrip the wildest calculation, and every channel of industry will share the impetus. It was a hard up-hill struggle to lay the solid foundations for Southern progress, but it has been done, and the active men of to-day will live to rejoice in the enlightened advancement and wealth and grandeur of the new South."

And now that the animosities and prejudices engendered by war are happily passing away and yielding to a more fraternal spirit; now that the delicate social and political relations between the races are being adjusted upon a better understanding of their nature; now that our government, like the gracious atmosphere, is beginning to throw its fostering and protecting influence over and around all alike, we can confidently indulge the hope that an era of unexampled prosperity will soon smile upon our beloved city. After two decades of almost continuous business adversity—periods which her rivals have not failed to take advantage of—the Crescent City once more fairly mounts the crest of the wave of prosperity, and like a well manned ship sets her prow toward the haven of success.

Viewed, therefore, from every standpoint, the opportunity which presents itself to New Orleans for marvelous industrial development is propitious. Certainly we shall not claim for her pre-emi-



nence as a point of supply for iron and kindred sorts of raw material, but assuredly she has co-relative interests to which these branches are potential auxiliaries, and which will aid her in advancing her indigenous products and physical advantages towards fulfillment of their manifest destiny. Located on the grandest water-way of the world, and practically commanding this the lordliest artery of the great commercial heart of America, which with its fifteen hundred tributaries, of rivers and lakes, bays and bayous, furnishes over sixteen thousand miles of steam navigation—with marine transportation unobstructed to all quarters of the globe—a geographical situation that makes her not only the great entrepot of the South and Southwest, but the natural gateway to the teaming El Dorado of South American countries, the central trans-continental point, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific; with an area of many millions of acres of fertile agricultural land, richer than the combined dukedoms and principalities of Europe, emptying their treasures in her lap. Surely she possesses very many of the elements of natural greatness as a seat for industrial progress. And yet aside from these natural constituents of manufacturing success, her artificial aids and adjuncts are far from insignificance. Owner of many millions of money, director of the policy of numerous railroads—the recent great influx of strangers come here to invest—all these facts, in spite of croakers, point to New Orleans as a local point of interest—all indicate that near future when she must, and will, become the productive mart for the extensive regions bordering on the gulf, whose inhabitants will come up to her for supplies, as Israel went down to Egypt for corn. There is music in the air! It is the music of business! Manufactures are surer of proper encouragement than ever before. Manufactures of textile fabrics, of steamboats and steamships, of railway supplies, of furniture and household goods, and of the many little odds and ends to meet the multifarious wants of domestic consumption and for foreign exportation, manufactories of all sorts are needed, and are cordially welcomed. Capital is abundant, bank rates are favorable, property is offered at reasonable figures, and these and many other inducements are held out to manufacturers elsewhere to come hither and participate in the up building of this mighty metropolis, to share in her certain enrichment. And they will come. All these magnets of attraction place New Orleans in the fore rank of advancing cities. The outside world will soon see we have thoroughly aroused to this new condition of affairs, and that there is some “snap” and vim and energy left us.

Many other considerations are suggested by the data we have collected and hereinafter submit, and to which we would gladly invite attention did space and circumstances permit, but in the course of our researches the same perplexing dilemma beset our efforts—to properly define, or rather separate commercial branches from manufactures proper, inasmuch as very many houses engaged in the one branch are also conductors of the other. Those houses, however, which devote attention almost exclusively to manufactures are briefly described as follows:

#### COTTON SEED OIL AND OIL CAKE MANUFACTORIES.

The expression of oil from cotton seed, as every one knows, is a new thing—a post-bellum discovery, in fact. However, in its marvelous modern development, cotton most forcibly illustrates that grand and comprehensive law of nature that *nothing is lost*. The great vegetable staple, to which the South can lay claim as her own absolute and undisputed property has developed products, has shown uses, far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the wildest dreamer, and yet its possibilities are far from being reached, and are limited only by the capacity of the human mind—which is God's machine, in its wondrous power to contrive and invent. In the exercise of this faculty, the application of the best intellect to this end, genius has recorded brilliant triumphs and universal mankind now hails cotton as one of Heaven's greatest blessings and its various manufactured forms as signal victories in the stately march of civilization—victories of minds over matter. From the time that cotton ripens in the pod and dots the fields with its fleecy bolls to the application of every particle of its substance nothing is lost. From the boll is ginned the fibers, from the fiber comes the yarn, from the yarn the cloth is woven. Even did its utility stop here it would still outrank in benefits all other vegetable substances. But the seed, until late years comparatively without value, under the influence of powerful machinery is made to yield an oil that has already become a most valuable article of commerce and is made to perform many services. Exported to Europe, it frequently returns to us refined table oil and not infrequently bottled and labeled, “Olive Oil,” and so clear an imitation it has deceived the most expert *connoisseurs*. Another product has proven a successful substitute for lard, in culinary matters. The meal, after the oil is expressed, is moulded into cakes and sold for stock-feed, the refuse hull is used for fuel, and the barren stock left to rot in the fields makes an excellent fertilizer. This business is increasing in importance throughout the South, fifteen new mills having been put into operation during 1881.

In New Orleans there are six of the most extensive mills in the country which, together, compose the Cotton Seed association. They are: The Union, situated at Gretna; the Planters, in Algiers; the Crescent, Bienville, Louisiana and A. A. McGinnis' Sons, all in the city proper. These mills employ about 1,600 hands, to whom \$448,960 is paid annually as wages, and with products in 1880-81 amounting to \$3,290,400. In other words, the products of these mills in 1880-81 were 26,250 English tons (of 2,240 pounds) or 58,700,000 pounds of oil cake, and 2,541,000 gallons of oil or 56,460 barrels. Of the cake, 8,000 to 9,000 tons were ground up to meal, and sold for fertilizing purposes, and the balance exported principally to the United Kingdom. The oil was nearly all exported, France and Italy being the principal buyers. The receipts of seed by the Cotton Seed association the past year were as follows:

	SACKS.	TONS.
Mississippi River and tributaries.....	1,412,117	71,193
Texas.....	114,084	5,842
Total.....	1,526,201	77,035



## COTTON GOODS MANUFACTORIES.

The introduction of cotton mills into New Orleans, as every one knows, is another of the post-bellum innovations. In fact, the manufacture of cotton goods in the South is a comparatively new undertaking. But the great success which has already attended the venture has given such an impetus to the business that only a few years are needed to develop it into enormous proportions. According to the census of 1880, there were 751 cotton mills in the entire United States, of which the South had 159. And although the cotton mills of the Eastern and Middle States are generally built on a larger scale, and our capital seems insignificant when compared with their's, yet within the few brief years the South has entered the field, her showing is most respectable and gratifying. A few additional facts may be mentioned, gathered from the Federal Census report of 1880. The South, having only one-fifth of the number of mills, one-twelfth of the capital, and one-nineteenth of the looms and spindles, and employing only one-tenth as many operatives as the other States, yet consumed one-eighth as much raw material, at one-tenth the cost, produced one-fifteenth the amount of manufactured goods, aggregating one-eleventh the total value of production. The total value of production in the United States was \$192,773,960. The total value of production in the South was \$16,960,435.

## SUGAR REFINERIES

It has been amply demonstrated elsewhere in these pages, that the sugar trade of New Orleans is an interest taking first rank in the commerce of the city, and that New Orleans is acknowledged as the great sugar market of the United States. The business, however, is not confined to the sale and exportation of Louisiana brown sugars, but includes the importations of raw sugars from the West Indies and other foreign parts. These large cargoes of raw sugars are of course brought to New Orleans not merely for local consumption or for sale in the unrefined state—and this introduces another extensive manufacturing interest of our city—the work of the sugar refineries. These factories are of great importance, inasmuch as their influence upon the prosperity of the city reaches far beyond the mere employment of a given number of laborers, or the production of a certain value in merchantable wares. Not only does the Louisiana sugar planter find a ready market for his products, but by them importation is promoted, and our port is made to assume a high position as the great medium of traffic in one of the principal articles of necessity in the civilized world; while every means of transportation is called into activity by the requirements for distribution of the immense product. And besides, it is not mere speculation to look forward to an early day when every pound of Louisiana sugar will first undergo the refining process before it is put upon the market. The facilities that are yearly being added, new machinery that is constantly being invented, will so cheapen high grade sugars that the crude material will all be worked up into that form. New Orleans, therefore, is destined to become a still greater market for both crude and refined sugars and molasses, and the character of the gentlemen who control the trade should be a sufficient inducement for purchasers to seek our city, when the other inducements offered are of such a favorable nature.

There are in the city six large sugar refineries employing 231 hands, to whom \$62,500 is paid annually in wages, and the average annual products will amount to \$2,000,000.

The system of telegraphic weather predictions from Washington, inaugurated by the Louisiana Sugar Planter's Association, has been of great advantage. The introduction of improved cultivating implements to simplify the working of the crops; the erection of new apparatuses giving increased expression of the juice; the employment of portable steel railroads for transporting cane to the mill from the field, and the erection of central mills, saving the expense of running more than one sugar house in an extended area—all of these give impetus to this vast industry and are cheering indications of a prosperous future. The subject of labor is now the most, if not the only impending danger; but most vigorous steps are being taken to induce immigration. While the negro is by far the preferred laborer, the introduction of the white has given satisfaction to those who have worked them when coming from the agricultural sections of Europe. The recent immigration of Italian farm laborers to the State has been pronounced eminently satisfactory. Those who have employed them, finding them laborious, hardy and frugal men, capable of enduring the climate, which is in many respects the counterpart of their own. Successful solution of the perplexing question of labor will clear the path of the sugar planter and bring the sugar industry to great success and prominence.

## RICE MILLS.

The rice mills of New Orleans are among the most important industrial concerns in the city. They confine their operations more especially to domestic crops which are now consumed almost entirely in the United States, but it has been found that the supply invariably falls below the needs of the country. Although New Orleans leads all other cities in this business, the mills are all kept busy when the crop is full. In the city there are eleven mills, employing 207 persons to whom \$68,000 is paid in wages, the value of products averaging \$2,000,000 annually.

## FLOUR MILLS.

A few years ago the idea of establishing a flouring mill at New Orleans was hooted at as an absurd innovation. Exchanges in rival cities ridiculed the temerity of the venturesome miller who would dare erect his smoke-stack so far away from the grain supply. But the attempt was made and the venture to day is far beyond the experimental stage. Two capacious and substantial mills, with all modern improvements, are now located in the city. These two city mills employ 45 hands, whose wages amount to \$19,872, and during 1880-81 turned out 51,149 barrels of flour valued at \$400,000.



In addition to the trade in flour large quantities of white corn are ground in the city for domestic consumption and for the contiguous country. Yellow corn, kiln dried, ground and packed in barrels for shipment to the West Indies, is an important article of commerce.

#### CIGAR AND TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.

New Orleans has been for many years one of the leading cities in the United States for the manufacture of fine cigars and tobacco. Situated nearer to Cuba and other West India points noted for the production of the best tobacco in the world for cigar manufacturing, the facilities here for obtaining the very best quality in the raw material is unsurpassed, if equalled in the States. Thus located, New Orleans commands a large portion of this trade, and is in reality the best distributing market in the country. The commission and jobbing trade, with heavy capital, is enabled to carry large stocks, and with the forwarding facilities of rail and water, gives us superior advantages over every other city.

Our carefully compiled data shows that there sixty-five firms engaged in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, etc., and six firms exclusively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. These firms, combined, give employment to 1,520 hands, to whom \$300,000 is paid annually in wages, and whose products in 1880-81 approximated 1,330,936. While many of these concerns are small shops, employing sometimes only one cigar maker, yet there are a number of very large establishments. One firm, in particular, enjoys distinction of being the largest cigarette manufactory in the world, giving employment to more than 700 hands, mostly girls; while a second and third follow with several hundred each.

#### ARTIFICIAL ICE MANUFACTORIES.

The immense consumption of ice in the city at all seasons of the year, the demands of hotels, saloons, restaurants, manufactories, business houses and private families continuing throughout all sorts of weather, renders reliance on the supply of Northern lake ice rather precarious; subject as it is to variable seasons, to the many uncertainties of transportation, with the equal certainty that in periods of scarcity it is advanced to exorbitant prices. This has cleared the way for the introduction of that marvel of modern ingenuity, the manufacture of ice by chemical process. So successful has this proven, that an article which is claimed as superior in many respects to natural ice has been produced, and is growing so fast in popularity that it fairly competes with the best. The process of manufacturing this artificial ice is so interesting we only regret space will not permit fuller description. The machinery employed is quite complicated, but superbly accurate and ingenious. By chemical analysis, by a perfected system of filtration, deleterious substances are separated from the water used, and the purity of the article being beyond question, the supply can be made equal to the demand, and we are assured the demand is only limited to the efforts so far made to introduce it. Two large manufactories are already in operation in the city. They give employment to 100 hands, to whom \$50,000 is paid in wages, the annual value of products reaching \$200,000.

#### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

The finest French hand-made boots and shoes made in America, equal in every respect to the best and most fashionable Parisian goods, are manufactured in New Orleans. Some are so superior that they are exported to foreign countries and find market in European cities. The majority of concerns are small, but this in many instances creating rivalry, secures the very best workmanship and selection of the very best material. Several establishments, however, are conducted on a surprisingly large scale, and will favorably compare with any in the country engaged in fine work. The total number of persons employed in this business is 440; total wages, \$165,000 per annum; total production, \$707,760 per annum.

#### BREAD AND CRACKER MANUFACTORIES.

The increased manufacture of bread, biscuit and cracker goods in New Orleans, within the past few years has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of those engaged in the business. Although there are, according to the City Directory, no less than 160 small bakeries scattered here and there throughout the city, and supplying, for the most part, the demands of families, yet our data refers alone to those whose business is sufficiently large to enable us to classify them as wholesale manufacturers. Of these there are six extensive firms, employing 497 persons, to whom \$145,700 is paid annually as wages. The sales of these houses will aggregate, in round numbers, \$1,700,000.

#### CONFECTIONERY AND CANDY MANUFACTORIES.

There is probably no city in the country that enjoys a reputation so high as that of New Orleans for the manufacture of candies and confectionery, which latter embraces all manner of sweetmeats. The business gives employment to 130 persons, whose annual wages are \$45,000, and the products will reach \$500,000.

#### LIQUOR DISTILLERIES AND CORDIAL MANUFACTORIES.

In addition to the importation of foreign wines and liquors and the jobbing of American whiskies, beer, &c., New Orleans has a branch of business quite extensive in the manufacture of liquors and cordials. Two firms engage in distilling, compounding and rectifying fine liquors, and by their improved system of refining or repeated distillation or sublimation, are enabled to separate the finer qualities from the grosser and foreign substances. Four other firms engage exclusively in the manufacture of fine cordials, and it may be stated as a fact, that some of the bar and sideboard goods in this line are of such superior quality that in other cities they are labeled and sold, drunk and enjoyed, as *direct foreign importations*, a compliment to our New Orleans manufacturers which they eminently deserve. The number of persons engaged in this business is 125; annual wages paid, \$64,000; products, \$590,000.



## MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORIES.

The United States census for 1880 reports 35 persons employed in New Orleans in the manufacture of mineral and seltzer waters; wages paid, \$19,166; products per annum, \$81,900. Since that time the business has considerably increased and now there are 7 manufactories of soda and seltzer waters, 8 beer bottlers and 8 breweries. Altogether about 100 persons are given employment and fully \$250,000 in sales are made annually.

## LUMBER AND WOOD WORKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The lumber trade of New Orleans is very great. It is destined to grow very much greater. Yet we venture the opinion there are but few, even of our best informed citizens, who have watched with sufficient interest its late developments and enlargements, or who have reflected upon the unlimited resources about us untouched, but certainly to be drawn upon in the grander conquests of that near and swift approaching future. We are so favorably located for the prosecution of this business, it would be really strange were this not the case.

Lumber for the New Orleans market is not only brought by boat but much of it is rafted down the Mississippi river, while the schooners and other sailing craft navigate all the water courses that pay tribute to our doors, and when hundreds of these vessels are discharging their cargoes along the basin the scene would gladden the heart of a Norwegian and enthuse a lumberman from "way down in Maine." The extent of the business however, can best be understood when it is stated that 27 firms engage in the trade preparing dressed lumber for market, and that within the city there are no less than 13 saw mills, each one conducted on extensive scale, having all facilities in the way of improved machinery, employing a combined force of 546 men, and turning out manufactured products amounting to \$1,599,800 per annum.

## SASH AND BLIND FACTORIES.

Eight sash factories, employing nearly 300 hands and turning out \$518,000 worth of finished work per annum, are at present in operation in this city. In addition to the usual work done by such establishments, they pay special attention also to fancy scroll work and turning. The quality of their products is fully up to the standard established in other cities, and they offer as great inducements to customers as can be obtained anywhere in America. Dwellings, offices, churches and public buildings are fitted by the trade in a style of taste and elegance unsurpassed elsewhere, and which has commanded the admiration of parties from abroad. As large as the demand is for home consumption, it by no means disposes of the material turned out by these establishments, and large quantities of sash, window blinds and general finishings for buildings, are shipped to Central and South America and the West Indies.

## BARREL AND HOGSHEAD MANUFACTORIES

The manufacture of cooperage stores is quite an important industry, and each year is increasing in volume. This business, in all departments, gives employment to 279 persons, to whom \$107,000 is paid annually in wages, the total value of sales amounting to \$552,000.

## PACKING AND CIGAR BOX MANUFACTORIES.

Few persons, perhaps, are aware of the magnitude of this industry, and yet it numbers eight manufactories, employing 290 hands, to whom \$50,000 are paid in wages, and whose annual products will reach \$182,000. The material for manufacturing boxes, cases, etc., is for the most part obtained from the city mills, who get their supplies from interior Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The supply of Spanish cedar, used in the manufacture of cigar boxes, comes from Central America, there being two firms engaged exclusively in importing cedar, mahogany, rosewood, etc. They own and run their own vessels between this port and those of Honduras, Yucatan, etc.

## SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

The ship and boat building interests of New Orleans, although sufficiently large to entitle it to mention among the industries of the city, yet is quite insignificant when contrasted with what it should be. On the right bank of the river and opposite the city proper is Algiers, now incorporated with the city, where is situated the Ocean Dry Dock, and several ship yards for the construction and repair of sea-going vessels and steamboats. Four respectable firms are engaged in the boat building business, and there are five dry docks altogether. They employ a combined force of 335 men, who earn \$130,000 annually in wages, and turn out work aggregating, on an average, about \$400,000 per annum.

## JUTE MANUFACTORIES.

During 1881, a company was organized and the first jute factory established in New Orleans. Although it is too early to give statistics, the enterprise has already proven successful. Among dutiable imports recorded at the New Orleans custom house during 1880-81 were 354 tons of raw jute, valued at \$37,499, and manufactured jute, bagging, etc., to the amount of \$26,117—the total business in this line footing up fully \$150,000 per annum. Besides these foreign importations, jute "springs up like an evil weed" in Louisiana, and the soil of the State grows a hundred other fibrous plants, most of them indigenous and many of them suited for the manufacture of cordage, textile fabrics and paper. They wearily await development.

## FERTILIZER MANUFACTORIES.

Four manufactories are already occupied in this business. The number of employes is eighty, to whom \$26,500 is paid yearly in wages. Total products in 1881, \$259,000.



## MOSS MANUFACTORIES.

One of the most marked features of a Louisiana forest is the long, parasitic Spanish moss which covers the trees of all species. It not only gives the scenery an appearance of luxuriant romanticism, but this moss is an article of great commercial importance. The moss gathering industry supply the laborers who have been unemployed through the winter months with ready means to embark in the main crops of sugar cane, cotton and corn. It is gathered along every creek and bayou, but is chiefly dependent upon the receding of the winter and spring floods, when the top of every cypress tree which has been felled by the swampers in the track of the numerous crevasses, affords many thousands of pounds of well rotted moss. Upon its successful rotting depends its chief value. After this it is picked and prepared for the manufacturer of mattresses and other articles of furniture, or baled and shipped to other cities. In the city there are five manufactories engaged in this business. Seventy-nine employes are engaged, and during 1881 the sales amounted to \$184,000.

## GAS MANUFACTORIES.

The New Orleans Gaslight Company organized in 1835 has now a capital stock of \$3,750,000, par value of stock \$100, on which a dividend of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum was declared August 31, 1881. The company gives employment to 107 hands, to whom \$107,192 is paid annually in wages. Their products in 1881 approximated \$800,000.

## IRON, BRASS AND COPPER WORKS.

The United States census returns for 1880 place the number of employes engaged in the iron, brass and copper works of New Orleans at 1,219; wages paid, \$508,995; products turned out, \$2,069,269. Since that time the various interests have in almost every particular increased so that at the beginning of 1882 a careful estimate places the number of employes at 1,463; wages paid, \$632,000; products turned out, \$2,484,000.

## CLOTHING MANUFACTORIES.

Elsewhere we have spoken at length of the wholesale clothing trade of New Orleans. Those remarks however, applied more especially to the sale of ready-made goods imported here from Northern and Eastern cities, and did not include the manufacture of wearing apparel of all sorts, which is one of the most extensive industries in the city. In fact, it will astonish a great many persons to know that this business will amount to not less than \$1,434,764 per annum, and that there are 1,492 persons in the city engaged in it, whose annual wages will aggregate \$220,300. Thirteen large establishments devote attention to the business and much of the clothing sold in New Orleans, and which people hitherto may have supposed was manufactured elsewhere is made right here in the city.

## MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Seventeen establishments, several of them quite extensive, exist in our city for cutting and dressing marble, granite, building stone, etc. They employ 90 hands, pay them \$40,000 annually in wages, and do a combined business of \$200,000 per annum.

## PORCELAIN MANUFACTORIES.

A manufactory of porcelain ware has recently been opened in New Orleans. The manufacture of this ware bids fair soon to become a valuable industry, since large quantities of kaolin, or porcelain clay, have been discovered near to easy navigation in some of the upland parishes. In fact, this clay abounds throughout Louisiana, and is of the finest quality.

## POTTERIES AND BRICK MANUFACTORIES.

For the manufacture of pottery ware New Orleans has seven establishments. The superabundance of excellent clays and limes in close proximity, gives decided advantage to the industry, and especial attention is paid to the various kinds of pottery, terra-cotta and chemical ware, retorts for the use of sugar refineries, gas works, etc.; fire bricks, sewer pipes, tiles, &c., &c.

Two companies are also engaged in the manufacture of artificial stone pavement material, artificial hydraulic cement, &c., &c.

Pressed brick for building purposes engages the attention of seven additional firms, and although we have no detailed accounts of the business, yet the combined sales of these concerns will not fall short of \$400,000.

## SOAP AND CANDLES.

In the manufacture of candles the New Orleans factories have been equally as fortunate. Recent advances in chemical science have wonderfully influenced the processes in the separation of constituents, purification, distillation, pressure, and other arts and appliances, so that notwithstanding the influences exerted against this trade by the general use of coal oil in various forms, and the extensive use of gas, the sales and exportations are constantly increasing. Large shipments are made to the West Indies, and also to other foreign regions. The annual business in this line will reach \$160,000.

## SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORIES.

Still another important branch of manufactures in New Orleans is that of saddles, harness and articles of kindred nature. Thirty-four firms engage in the manufacture of saddles and harness, and three firms pay attention exclusively to the manufacture of horse collars. Several of these houses are quite extensive concerns. Altogether, 250 men are employed in the business, to whom \$87,000 is paid in wages—the total value of products amounting to \$667,000.



## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Classified under the head of "Manufactures in New Orleans," the United States Census report for 1880 places the slaughtering of animals at the following figures: Number of employes, 25; wages paid, \$19,255; products turned out, \$1,793,560. These figures represent not only the transactions of the butchers who prepare meat for the daily markets, but include exportations.

## MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

Under this heading the United States Census report for 1880 groups a large number of small manufactories, and gives the number of employes engaged therein at 2,137; wages paid, \$1,157,106; products turned out, \$2,434,73. Careful personal revision of these figures show, at the beginning of 1882, total number of employes, 2,564; estimated wages paid, \$1,288,529; estimated total products turned out, \$2,920,836.

These figures are rather an underestimate than otherwise, for they include hundreds of concerns whose operations can not be detailed. Among these, we mention: Four basket manufactories; one biliard table manufactory; six broom and brush factories; forty-eight cabinet manufactories; nineteen carriage and wagon shops; three cork manufactories; five cotton press manufactories; one of creosoted lumber; nine cutlery; one Italian paste; two of maccaroni; one lightning rod; two looking glass; ten mattress; two mustard; two paper box; four patent medicine; three pump; ten roofing slate; two rope; six sail; five tarpaulin; one steam sausage; two saw; three show case; three steam trunk; three wireworks; three wood and willow ware, and scores of others impossible to describe without occupying more space than we can give them.

The foregoing however, we believe to be the leading manufacturing concerns at present in operation in the city of New Orleans, and we are moreover, of the opinion that we have thus far made the fairest and most complete exhibit ever attempted of the industrial pursuits of New Orleans. Still we are well aware that among the many different concerns there are quite a number of others worthy of mention which we have not had time to visit. In by-ways and rooms, concealed from the public gaze, there might be found an army of industrious artisans busily engaged in transforming rude material into objects of utility or productions of taste and skill—"inventions for delight, and sight, and sound," and aiming, by superior dexterity in their handicraft operations, to compensate for the lack of machinery and business facilities. But these form a nuclei for larger establishments, and in time they will grow. Yet, even now they are indispensable features of a city's business, and swell the aggregate of its commercial and manufacturing importance.

## TOTAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The next thing in order is to recapitulate the result of our investigations, with respect to their aggregate importance in dollars and cents. In some departments we were unable to obtain the desired information unless it were founded on surmises of the vaguest nature, for the man has yet to be born, and besides, be vouchsafed prying qualities and inquisitiveness supernatural, to enable him to form any correct idea of trades, where large dealers have a horror of tax-gatherers, and small dealers a *penchant* for making their business appear as large as possible, and oftentimes swelling their volumes beyond such reason that even a newspaper reporter would be put to blush. However, after laborious and painstaking examination, we present below a statement, the result partly of our own conclusions; partly on information furnished by merchants and manufacturers as to their own business; partly from a mean of estimates of those having some knowledge as to the business of reticent firms, and partly from information furnished from returns made to the New Orleans custom house officials and internal revenue department.

From these sources, we repeat, is ascertained the following figures:

Export trade of New Orleans for 1881.....	\$104,150,450
Import .....	12,860,073
Total.....	\$117,010,223
Increase over 1880.....	\$ 12,832,389
Value of produce imported to New Orleans during 1880-81 from the Mississippi Valley and interior.....	\$153,387,850
This enables us to estimate for commissions, rehandling, etc,	
Total Export, Import and Commission business, etc.....	\$180,249,604
Total Jobbing Trade.....	82,317,614
Total Manufactures.....	23,888,720
Grand total.....	\$286,455,938

If to the foregoing figures be added, the transactions in real estate, operations of builders, and the many branches of business not easily ascertainable, it will advance the total annual business conducted in New Orleans to fully *three hundred millions of dollars*.

In view of this result, a result as unexpected by the writer as it will probably be surprising to the reader, a result in which the constituents are given with such particularity as to enable any one of ordinary intelligence, who doubts its correctness, to test the general accuracy thereof by personal investigation; in view of this result then, may we not again truthfully assert that New Orleans is already a great commercial and manufacturing city!



## THE PRESS OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Press of New Orleans is peculiar. In these days when journalism may be said to be paramount, when it directs public opinion, frames legislation, prescribes the code of morality, and at the same time furnishes highly seasoned and meretricious food to palates vitiated by excess of sensation, the press of our city is almost original. Its aim, thus far, has been "to hold the mirror up to nature," faithfully to portray current events as they actually occur, to exaggerate nothing, "nor set down ought in malice." The example set by several of the great dailies of some of our large cities, of transforming the most trivial events into matters of excitement, through the magic of a vivid imagination, or of relying entirely upon that wonderful faculty for striking impressions, has been extensively imitated by the press in many of the smaller cities of America. Public taste thus perverted reacts upon public journals, and a morbid appetite is engendered which news papers find it difficult to satisfy. The press of our city has happily avoided the snare; and the public of New Orleans, by its appreciation, evidences what it considers the true vocation of journalism. Our journalists are men of culture, education and ability—and what is of infinitely more importance—incapable of prostituting the censorship they exercise for personal consideration. The *entente cordiale* is strictly observed between those engaged in rival enterprises, and rarely forgotten even in the arder of a political campaign. The history of the press of New Orleans would be exceedingly curious and interesting but our space will only permit a brief reference to those newspapers at present in existence, and wielding a patent influence in the community:

## L'ABEILLE DE NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

(The Bee)

Was established on the 1st of September, 1827. It was then a small paper, 22x18, and was published exclusively in French. It, however, supported the administration of John Quincy Adams. After a few months existence an English side was added to the paper, which was then called "The New Orleans Bee." Later still, in September 1829, a Spanish side was added to the Bee, under the name of "La Abeja," New Orleans being then the headquarters of a large number of Spanish and Mexican officers, during the war between Spain and the United States. In March, 1830, Mr. Delaup sold out to Messrs. Jerome Bayon & Duclere, one half of the ownership of "The Bee," and during that same year the office, printing room and presses of the paper were transferred to its present location on Chartres street. In July, 1832, Mr. Bayon who had long since become sole owner of the paper, declared himself in favor of the Democratic party and of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency. The Bee took a very active part in politics, and was liberally patronized by the community.

In January, 1839, Mr. Bayon sold the paper to Messrs. Alexander Bullett, Bullen & J. Magne, who changed its politics. The Bee became the organ of the Whig party of Louisiana and warmly supported Henry Clay for the Presidency.

In July 1839, Mr. Bullen sold out his interest to C. F. Weisse. In 1844, disheartened by the defeat of Henry Clay, Alexander Bullett retired. In 1850, Mr. Mayne, also, retired and his partner, Mr. C. F. Weisse, became sole owner of "The Bee." In January, 1853, he sold out one-fourth of the ownership of the paper to each of the following gentlemen: Dr. Samuel Harby, his English editor; Numa Dufour, his French editor, and E. Duverger, his general manager.

In 1860, the Whig party being defunct, The Bee supported Bell and Everett for the Presidency, and came out boldly against secession. But when Louisiana was taken out of the Union, the paper devoted all its energy to the support of the Southern cause. During the military occupation, in 1862, it was seized by Ben Butler, and the establishment remained closed for three weeks. Since the war, The Bee, like most Southern journals has rallied to the then cause of the Democratic party. In May, 1861, Duverger retired in favor of Felix Lemet, who was the editor-in-chief of the French side of the paper. Dr. Harby died June 11, 1862, and his share was bought soon after by the surviving partners. In 1866, Mr. Weisse wishing to return to France, sold out to his two partners, Dufour & Demet. In 1872, the owners of The Bee concluded to abolish the English side and to publish the paper exclusively in French. In March 1881, Mr. Felix Lement retired and sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. Oscar Donnet and Edgar Dufour, the firm now being Dufour, Donnet & Co. The Bee, or rather "L'Abeille" is now in the fifty-fifth year of its existence and is presumed to be the oldest daily paper in the Southwest.

## THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

The Times-Democrat made its first appearance on the 4th of December, 1881, and is the outgrowth as its name will indicate, of the Times which was begun in 1863, and the Democrat which began its career in 1875. It is not our intention to go into the past history of either of these papers, but to give a short sketch of the Times-Democrat of to-day. At the time of the consolidation of these two papers Major E. A. Burke was the managing editor of the Democrat and Mrs. Sue Burke the sole owner. Under their management the Democrat became, what it had never been before, a successful metropolitan journal and when it was known that the Times was for sale Major E. A. Burke immediately began negotiation for the purchase of the Times and as above stated the consolidated papers made their first appearance in December of 1881. In order to carry on the paper a joint stock company was formed and Mrs. Sue Burke took about three-fourths of the stock the balance being taken by leading merchants of the city. Mr. John Phelps was elected President and Major E. A. Burke,



Manager. Since the appearance of the Times-Democrat, it has been conducted with ability and enterprise, and independence of tone, its success has been, perhaps, unequaled in the annals of Southern journalism, and it is now in the enjoyment of a permanently established prosperity—having obtained a very large circulation and its influence is deservedly proportionate with its circulation and it may be justly said of it that no paper in Louisiana or the South has ever exhibited more candor and independence or been more earnestly devoted to the interests of its section. The office is situated on Camp street and in connection with the newspaper is a large job office and book printing establishment. In this they have all the latest and most improved presses and types and can duplicate any job done in the large Eastern cities.

#### THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

This journal now in its forty-sixth year, is the oldest English daily paper in New Orleans, or indeed in the Southwest. Its name is familiar throughout the United States and Europe, and it is regarded with respect and confidence throughout the South. F. A. Lumsden and George Wilkins Kendall issued the first number of the paper January 25, 1837. These gentlemen were born journalists, and their venture was so successful that it lived through the panic which followed its birth, and its business grew apace. Kendall was a native of Vermont, a printer by trade, and worked at the case in the same office with Horace Greeley. After a brilliant journalistic career, leaving New Orleans before the war, he was one of the pioneers in Texas sheep raising. His first venture in that direction on the Brazos bottom was not successful, but removing to the New Bromefelo neighborhood he became one of the most successful in that line of business. He stood by Texas in all her difficulties, indian raids, droughts, and prairie fires, and never complained. He died in 1867. In December 1841, Mr. Kendall was taken prisoner at Santa Fe and marched 2000 miles to the City of Mexico, where he was cast into a prison for lepers. After working in the chain gang and undergoing many indignities he was at last released.



Mr. Lumsden was a native of North Carolina, a man universally esteemed for his talents and loved for his genial manners and social attributes. In September 1860, while on a trip North he took passage on the ill-fated steamer Lady Elgin on Lake Michigan. She went down with 435 persons, of whom less than 100 were saved. The body of Mr. Lumsden was recovered, brought back to this city and interred October 19, 1860.

Mr. Abram M. Holbrook, also a native of Vermont, was admitted a member of the firm in June 1839; he became cashier and general business manager, a position of the greatest importance on a journal. The paper soon made rapid strides in its business and circulation.



In 1844, Alexander C. Bullitt of Kentucky, became a member of the firm of Kendall, Holbrook & Co. Mr. Bullitt was a Whig of the Clay school and assisted in the election of General Taylor. He went to Washington on the inauguration of the incoming administration and assumed the editorial charge of the Republic, a journal established there as a central organ of the Whig policy. On the death of General Taylor he retired from the active duties of the press and spent four years in European travel. He died in June 1868.

The next associate was Mr. Samuel F. Wilson, who became chief writer in 1850, and shortly afterwards obtained an interest. For twenty years he labored in the editorial field, and finally died in harness. In 1872, the paper was purchased by a joint stock company of merchants, and after a brief career of this management passed again into the hands of its former proprietors. On the death of Mr. Holbrook in January 1876, Mrs. E. J. Holbrook (whose nom de plume, Pearl Rivers, was already famous) became proprietress of the Picayune. To assume charge of a newspaper at any time is hazardous for a woman, but was especially so in this case, as the journal was environed with financial difficulties.

During the late unpleasantness the Picayune had suffered severely; the establishment was seized for confiscation and at a heavy cost escaped total annihilation. During Bank's reign in New Orleans he closed the Picayune for the space of six weeks for publishing the late lamented President's bogus message, copied from a Republican paper. The New York World was closed for three or four hours for the same offense.

Mrs. Nicholson had already a wide reputation as a poetess, and a pronounced disposition for general literary work, but under the circumstances her friends and relatives advised against her undertaking to run a newspaper. But she knew her own capacity, and refused to part with the property. Mr. George Nicholson, who had been business manager for over twenty years, and whose thorough knowledge of the business made his aid invaluable, was associated in partnership, under the style of E. J. Holbrook & Co. On the 28th of June, 1878, Mrs. E. J. Holbrook and George Nicholson were married, and the Picayune has been since published by them under the style of Nicholson & Co. A glance at the columns of the "Pic." will show that it is in many respects a success. Conservative and dignified in its editorial conduct, its news columns attest energy and enterprise, and its business patronage is not surpassed by any journal in the Southwest.

#### PRICE CURRENT.

Semi-Weekly; Wednesdays and Saturdays: Louis J. Bright & Co., editors and proprietors. This journal is devoted to the commercial interests of New Orleans, and on all questions relating to its special department, is acknowledged throughout the country as a thoroughly reliable and competent authority. It was established in 1822, and its present proprietors maintain the high reputation which this journal has always borne. The typographical appearance of the paper is as creditable as its contents, and the *tout ensemble* presented is justly popular with a wide circle of patrons.

#### THE DAILY STATES.

This sprightly journal, published every evening, has won a bright place in popular estimation. It is under the editorial management of Major H. J. Hearsey, who is known throughout the South as a talented and forcible writer.

#### GERMAN GAZETTE—DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

Every day except Monday, and weekly, Thursdays. This ably conducted German paper was established in 1847, and is very popular with the large and influential class of our people who speak that language. Jacob Hassinger is editor and proprietor.

#### CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Weekly, Thursdays; the organ of the Methodist Church South; established in 1851. Has a large circulation throughout the South and Southwest. G. T. Lathrop, publisher, No. 112 Camp street.

#### PROPAGATEUR CATHOLIQUE.

Weekly, Saturdays. Is a large and ably conducted journal in French, devoted to the interests of the Catholic faith. A. Lutten is editor and publisher.

#### MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

Weekly, Sundays. The only English Catholic journal in the city; contains the latest foreign and domestic, religious and secular news. Is highly esteemed as a family paper, and enjoys a wide circulation, both in our own and neighboring States.

#### DAILY CITY ITEM.

Published every evening. A sprightly, readable paper, has a large circulation, is an acknowledged authority throughout the South, holds a high rank as a commercial and family paper. M. F. Bigney, editor, No. 39 Natchez street.

#### THE JEWISH SOUTH.

Established October 1, 1877. Published at New Orleans, and at Atlanta, Ga. Is an eight page weekly. Price, \$2 per annum. Jewish South Publishing Co., proprietors. Rev. J. H. Chumacerio, Hon. C. H. Wessolowsky and Herman Jacobs, editors.



## TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS, BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISIANA AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

WE present to our readers and business community herewith a brief historical review of the prominent business houses and manufacturing firms of the City of New Orleans. It will be interesting as an exhibit of the growth of the city in the past. The notices, as a group, embrace numbers of substantial and enterprising firms in every department of trade, including many specialties not to be obtained in any other market, and will be an assurance to those contemplating a visit, for the purpose of purchasing supplies, that their every want can be fully satisfied, on as favorable terms, as at any other point in the United States. No firm of any importance has been willingly excluded from these pages.

### **OTTO SCHWANER—Dealer in Fine Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, No. 17 Baronne Street.**

No establishment in the city of a similar character will surpass that of Otto Schwaner. This business was founded by the present proprietor in 1872, with an ample capital. His business premises are centrally located on Baronne street, and are conveniently situated and especially fitted up and furnished for the business for which it is being used. He carries a large assortment of fine watches, clocks, diamonds jewelry, silver and plated ware. Watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c. He constantly carries a large assortment of unredeemed pledges, which he offers to the trade on the most liberal terms. Energy, ambition and enterprise, always pushed in the right direction, are the surest harbingers of success, and so it has proven in the case of Otto Schwaner. By prompt business habits and the possession in an eminent degree of the above mentioned characteristics, he has built up a flourishing and permanent trade, comparing favorably with the best houses in the South. The successful prosecution of any business enterprise requires ability and intelligence, combined with natural genius for business pursuits. The result is inevitable, as it has proven in the case of this establishment. He is perfectly familiar with his business, and a wide awake, energetic citizen. Mr. Adolph Schwaner, a son of the proprietor, who is connected with this well known establishment, is fast developing into a first-class auctioneer. He has already, on different occasions, showed his qualifications for his new calling. He is young, active and energetic, and possesses in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of all who have business relations with him.

### **J. JANE—Confectionery, Pastry, Ice Cream, Soda Water &c., No. 164 Canal Street.**

The manufacture of candy in its modern developments bears the distinctive marks of French ingenuity and invention. In no other country does the preparation of sugar as a luxury afford a livelihood to so many persons, and afford a field for so much mental attention and artistic execution. The competition existing has induced many to use very noxious and poisonous substances to give flavor and color to their products. In New Orleans the trade in confectionery is carried on largely. In the past few years important advances have been made by the establishment of concerns which deal solely in the finer grades of confectionery, obtaining their stock from manufacturers of known probity and reputation, and basing their own reputation and claims for public favor on the purity and excellence of the goods they handle. Among such houses, who have a claim not only to those qualifications, but to enterprise and ability in conducting their business, Mr. J. Jané is entitled to first rank. His store is in a prominent locality, and is remarkable for its order and neatness. Fine French and domestic confectionery, home and tropical fruits, pastry, ice cream, soda water, crystalized fruits, &c., and in fact every conceivable delicacy and luxury are attractively and temptingly displayed in his handsome show-cases and on the shelves. In addition to this branch of business, Mr. Jané has connected with this establishment an elegant and handsomely furnished Ladies' Lunch Room, where all the delicacies of the season are provided for those who visit the model establishment. Mr. Jané established this business in 1860, with moderate capital, and by his industry and personal attention to his business, has succeeded in largely increasing his trade, until at present he transacts an annual business of over \$10,000. Six experienced and competent assistants are kept constantly employed, who are always polite, attentive and courteous to the visitors of the establishment, and ready and willing to attend upon their every wish. Mr. Jané has won the respect and esteem of the community by his gentlemanly qualities and fair, square dealing, and he is in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.



**BOERICKE & TAFEL—Homœopathic Medicines and Books, No. 130 Canal Street.**

The commercial interests of a great city like New Orleans are so vast and so varied, that at first sight anything like a clear outline of them appears impossible, and many persons who have spent a life-time in the city are unaware of the existence even of certain branches of business which exert a wide influence upon the commercial importance of the metropolis. It is only careful research and through investigation, that enables the editor of the present volume to procure reliable and trustworthy statistics of the representative houses engaged in the various branches of industry and commerce, which, in aggregation, constitute the wealth, prosperity, and material welfare of the city, and makes it a great producing and commercial center. The business or profession of supplying homœopathic medicines and books with the special articles required in that special business constitutes no inconsiderable item in a recapitulatory review of the trade of New Orleans, and one of the oldest and best known houses, engaged in this particular line, is that of Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, located at 130 Canal street. This branch house was founded in 1877, with an ample capital, this establishment being a branch of the older houses founded in New York in 1835, and in Philadelphia in 1843. The stock carried is large and complete, embracing every article of medicine and books known to the homœopathic school of medicine. The premises occupied by the firm are centrally located on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and are especially arranged and furnished for the purpose for which they are being used. Their trade in these specialties is large and extends over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Branches of this house are located in the following named cities: New York, 145 Grand street; Philadelphia, 1011 Arch, 125 South Eleventh street, and 1216 Girard Avenue; Baltimore, 135 West Fayette street; San Francisco, 234 Sutter street; Oakland, Cal., 971 Washington street; Chicago, 35 South Clark street.

Boericke & Tafel received the only Centennial prize medal awarded at Philadelphia, for homœopathic preparations, also awards at Valparaiso in 1875, and Paris in 1878.

**PELICAN STEAM BREWERY—Eugene Erath, Proprietor, No. 282 Villere Street.**

The brewing of lager beer is fast becoming one of the most important branches of industry in New Orleans, and one of considerable magnitude. The products of the leading establishments are fully equal, if not superior, to the beer imported into New Orleans from any section of the Union. Particularly will these remarks apply, with propriety, to the favorite brands manufactured at the well-known and very popular establishment, the "Pelican Steam Brewery," whose beer is regarded by beer drinkers as the purest and most palatable of any to be found in this city. This enterprise was founded in 1872, with only a moderate capital, which, through the energy, enterprise and good management of the proprietor, has been very largely augmented, and at present is doing a large and prosperous trade. He carries a stock of about \$10,000, and manufactures during the year about 9,000 barrels of lager beer. Nine competent and experienced men are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment. The brewery is 40x70 feet in size, three stories high, is supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery required for the business. An 8-horse power engine is used to furnish the motive power that is required to drive the machinery throughout the building. In addition to beer, they also manufacture a light quality of ale, which is popular, and has become a favorite drink among many of our ladies. Mr. Eugene Erath, the proprietor of this establishment, was born in Switzerland in 1835, and has had a life-long experience in this special line, and thoroughly understands all the details of the business. Mr. Albert Erath, a brother of the proprietor, is clerk and business manager of the concern.

**LOUISIANA OIL COMPANY—Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake and Cotton Seed Meal. Office, No. 43 Baronne Street.**

The present age is a progressive one, with competition in all lines of business so energetic as to call into active exertion the best business talent, unceasing perseverance and indomitable energy in order to succeed. Increased facilities are the true index of prosperity, and this proposition has never been so plainly verified as in the case of the Louisiana Oil Company, who commenced their present enterprise in 1871 with a capital of \$200,000. The works are situated in the Third district, and consist of a three story building 60x300 feet in size, containing all the latest improved machinery for this work, which is run by an engine of 100-horse power capacity. Eighty hands are employed in the manufactory, and seventy tons of seed are used per day, from which fifty-five barrels of crude oil is turned out per diem. This company pay the highest market price for sound cotton seed, delivered on the landings here, and will furnish sacks and twine to responsible shippers, free of charge, thereby insuring the manufacture of the very best and purest of oil. A large refining department is also connected with the works, which can turn out 300 barrels of refined oil each day. About \$200,000 worth of oil is sold per annum, and the annual business is steadily increasing. Mr. Jos. A. DeBlanc is the President of this company, Mr. A. C. Landry, Secretary, Mr. Wm. Erslew, Superintendent. These gentlemen are well known in the business community of New Orleans, and have been for many years identified with the commercial interests of this city, which they have done no little to promote. As a desirable company they can offer inducements to the trade that cannot be surpassed, and which buyers will find largely to their interest to favorably consider.



**GARDNER & COPP—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 50 Union Street.**

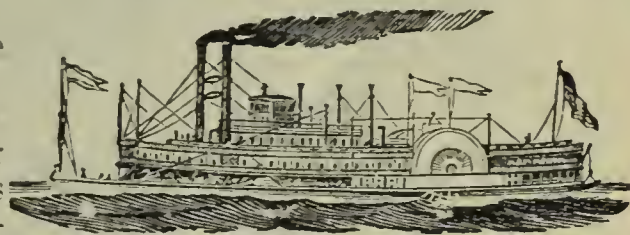
The publishers and editors of works of a kindred nature to this, have, in collating and elaborating the business interests and establishments of a city unusual facilities and data for observing the importance of the different styles or classes of business, as to their bearing on the general thrift and development of the mercantile advantages and the inducements which those cities claim and hold out to capitalists in quest of investments. Among those we would unquestionably give precedence to the various enterprises connected with cotton in its manifold commercial and manufacturing industries; of these there are none that tend in a greater degree to the extension and enlargement of business, as well as artistic progress, than the cotton factors and commission merchants, or exert a more favorable influence in promoting business relations with other States and other countries. Among the prominent houses devoted to this branch in New Orleans, that of Gardner & Copp may justly be regarded as one of the representative firms. This house was established in 1877, with ample capital, and has been a success from the start, the trade having been largely increased during the past two years, and they are now doing a large and profitable business. They do a general cotton and commission trade, their consignments of this staple article coming largely from the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. This firm having a large capital, are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. Seven educated and experienced male assistants are constantly employed in the various branches of the business. The firm are also connected with the house of Messrs. Gardner, Gates & Co., of Mobile. Mr. W. H. Gardner, the senior member of these firms, is the President of the Mobile Cotton Exchange. The office and books of the New Orleans house are under the able care of Mr. F. W. Siecke, a worthy and competent gentleman. The individual members of this firm are: W. H. Gardner and Francis T. Copp, aged 48 and 34 respectively, both of whom have been actively engaged in this branch of trade for many years, and are A 1 cotton men in every sense of the term. They possess the confidence and esteem of the members of the Cotton Exchange in an eminent degree. This, with their courteous attention to all, and their high standing in the community, has won for them the confidence and patronage of the public.

**CROMWELL STEAMSHIP LINE—Alfred Moulton & Co., Agents, No. 41 Carondelet Street.**

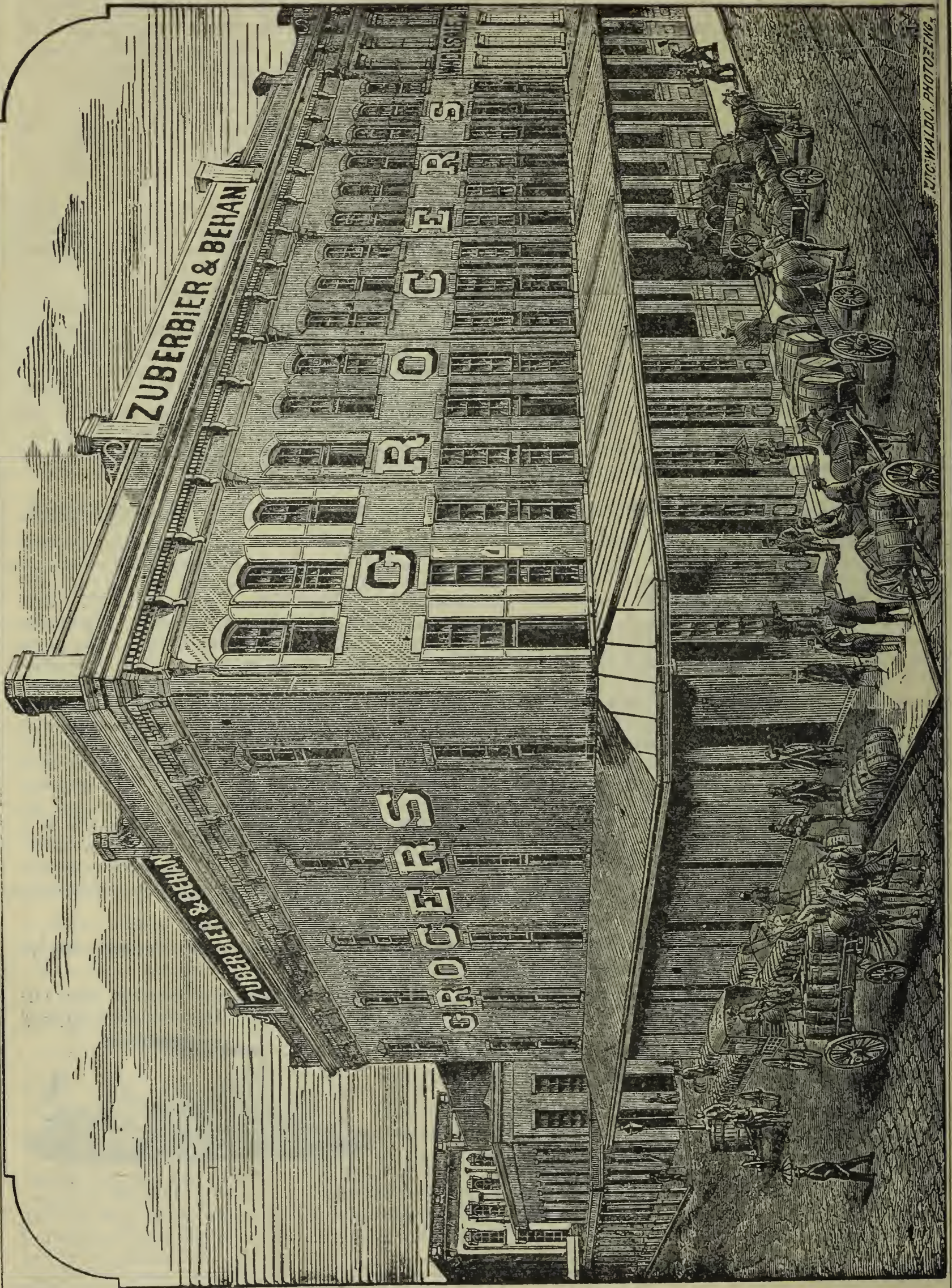
This Line has become so extended as to make its name as well known in New Orleans as their flag is upon the sea. As the manufacturing and commercial interests of New Orleans surpass those of any other of our Southern cities, it becomes a necessity that its shipping interests and facilities should be correspondingly large, and the Cromwell line has nobly met the demand. This line runs direct from New Orleans to New York, carrying both passengers and freight. The company own the following first-class steamships, that make their regular trips between the ports named: The "Louisiana," 3,000 tons; "Hudson," 2,000 tons; "Knickerbocker," 1,700 tons, and "New Orleans," 1,500 tons. One of these steamships will leave the company's dock, "Cromwell Landing," at the head of St Louis street, every Wednesday at 8 a. m. The steamers are unsurpassed for accommodations for passengers, everything being supplied to make it pleasant and agreeable to those on board. Messrs Alfred Moulton & Co. are the gentlemenly agents of the line in this city, with their office located at No. 41 Carondelet street. It is hardly necessary to say that the Cromwell Line occupies a position among others of its kind devoid of blemish. The impetus given to the industries of this community by the capital and enterprise of this company, is not unrecognized, and the general consideration with which it is regarded is the natural outgrowth of a career which, for a number of years, has embodied the highest principles of commercial integrity and personal honor. No more effective messengers of peace, civilization and commerce, can our nation avail itself of than American steamers, enabling that interchange of products and inhabitants that shall bind the lands together in the bonds of a common brotherhood.

**RED RIVER LINE OF STEAMBOATS—C. P. Truslow, President, Chas. W. Drown, Sec'y.**  
*Corner Camp and Gravier Streets.*

This well known organization for the transportation of freight and passengers between New Orleans and all points on Red River, was started in 1881, and the operations of this popular company have been successfully continued ever since. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, and twelve boats are kept constantly in the trade. These boats are not owned by the line, but are all chartered for the trade. They do a large carrying trade in goods and passengers, and their efforts in this direction have done much toward the business prosperity of New Orleans. Large consignments of Southern produce are brought to this city by these boats. All the boats belonging to this line are strong, staunch and seaworthy, and are kept in a thorough state of efficiency, and this favorite company carries with it the confidence and support of merchants generally, the traveling public and all with whom it has in any way had dealings. Mr. C. P. Truslow is the popular and efficient President of the company, Mr. Chas. W. Drown the Secretary, in this city. Promoting the industries of the city to a large degree, and at the same time occupying a place in the commercial world which entitles it to success and respect, this line is accorded that consideration which is always attendant upon the maintenance of an upright and liberal policy.









**ZUBERBIER & BEHAN—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,***Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31, Peters Street, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Fulton Street.*

Every city and town in the United States has within its limits material from which interesting biographies could be written, which would be of incalculable benefit in shaping the course of the rising generation, and influencing the future prospects of the country. While it is not the province of this work to enter into the minute details of personal history, it is nevertheless important in describing the great industrial and commercial enterprises of the city, to devote some space, even though limited it may be, to consideration of the steps by which the great business houses have achieved their success, and gained for New Orleans the proud position she now holds among the cities of the world. The house of Zuberbier & Behan was originally established by Schneider & Wise, in 1846, then Schneider & Zuberbier, the present firm succeeding to the proprietorship in 1878. Occupying the spacious building fronting on Peters and Fulton streets, at the corner of Gravier, three stories in height, and 150x150 feet in size, this firm carry on an extensive trade in the wholesale grocery and commission business. An average stock of about \$300,000 is carried, and an engine of 15-horse power is required for hoisting purposes. Forty employes are kept constantly busy, filling the large and numerous orders, in which they are of daily receipt. Fourteen traveling salesmen are employed selling goods throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Mexico. The annual sales reach \$3,000,000. Messrs Herman Zuberbier and W. J. Behan are the individual members of the firm, who have a reputation for industry and fair dealing, and are well known among the trade as reliable men. Mr. Zuberbier is a native of Hanover, Germany, and is President of the Germania Savings Bank, also of the Germania Insurance Company. In addition to filling satisfactorily, positions of public trust and confidence, his success as a business man has kept pace with the growth of the city, and to be singled out as a representative business man in this enterprising community is a distinction that conveys more than ordinary praise. Mr. Behan is a native of this city, and holds the position of President of the Crescent Jute Manufacturing Company, an enterprise but lately established in the city, and is entitled to favorable mention among the industries of New Orleans. Mr. B. enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact. As others have found them in the past, so will all others who consult their own interests find them in the future, enterprising, honorable and liberal merchants.

**VICTOR LATOUR—Cotton Factor and General Commission Merchant, 49 Carondelet St.**

Among the score of firms in this city engaged in the cotton and commission business, with an office at No 49 Carondelet street, the house of Victor Latour deserves mention in a work of this character. This house was established in 1880 by the present proprietor, with ample capital, and has been a success from the start. He has had a successful career in his line of business, and has achieved a reputation for promptness and reliability second to none in the cotton commission trade of the city. He is an active member of the Cotton Exchange, and from this source enjoys advantages the benefit of which his customers always receive. Three male assistants are engaged by the house in the transaction of its business. Consignments are received from all over the cotton growing districts, and the staple sold upon the market for the highest obtainable prices, their sales amounting from 10,000 to 15,000 bales per annum; also does a large trade in futures in cotton for correspondents. Mr. Latour is a native-born Louisianian, with a large experience in this special line of business, fully conversant with all the requirements of his trade. To consignors of cotton to this market, we cheerfully commend Victor Latour as being as reliable, prompt and desirable a house with whom to do business as any in the city.

**E. MARQUÈZE & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 75 Canal Street.**

There are some houses in this city that have achieved a reputation and acquired a trade that places them in the front rank of enterprise and success, and of such, that conducted by Messrs. E. Marquèze & Co., in the boot and shoe line, is a marked example, which demands fitting recognition in these pages. This firm is one of the oldest in its line in business in this city. Commencing about thirty years ago, they have moved steadily onward in prosperity, improving year by year, until now they have the satisfaction of being recognized not only as the oldest, but among the largest dealers in the entire city. The storeroom occupied is 40x180 feet in size, three stories high, and well adapted to the requirements of their trade. Eighteen employes are necessary for the successful prosecution of the business. Large supplies are shipped to all parts of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi; in fact throughout the Southwest. Mr. Emile Marquèze, the senior member of the firm, resides in Boston, and conducts a similar house there at No. 102 Pearl street, thus enabling them to offer all the advantages of the Eastern market, giving first-class quality of work at prices that really surprise the small dealer. Mr. Alexis Bonnacaze manages the house in this city. With a lifelong experience in this business, these gentlemen have endeavored to offer the best goods at the lowest price, and being always attentive to business, promptly dispatching all orders entrusted to them, their integrity, devotion to the trade and upright principles command for them a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed in the past. Special inducements are offered to the trade, and a personal examination will prove the fallacy of our assertion, while all orders sent to Messrs. Marquèze & Co. are filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties.



**"KLEVORN." THE TAILOR—No. 43 St. Charles Street.**

This is one of the finest appointed and best stocked merchant tailoring establishments in this part of the city. The trade, which is largely local, is among the very best class of our citizens especially, very large. The store is a very commodious one, containing large plate glass show windows, for the display of their elegant goods. They carry a large and carefully selected stock of suitings, vestings, &c., the stock always being kept up to the highest standard. Five skilled and experienced workmen are kept constantly employed in the establishment. Parties desiring a suit made to order, and wanting a perfect fit, can make it to their advantage by calling on "Klevorn," the tailor, at No. 43 St. Charles street. The individual members of this well-known and popular firm are, F. and Louis Klevorn, both of whom enjoy an enviable reputation for promptness and reliability, and are highly appreciated by a large circle of friends for their estimable personal qualities.

**NORTON & BELL—Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 43 Carondelet Street.**

Among the industries of the Crescent City there are few which take precedence in excellence and enterprise to that of the firm of Norton & Bell, ship brokers, located at No. 43 Carondelet Street. This business was started in 1871, by the present firm, and has proven a success from the start. They do a general shipping and commission business, making contracts for freight for any foreign or domestic ports. They are, also, agents for the "Boston Marine Insurance Co.," for the port of New Orleans. Six competent clerks are employed in the office, who are courteous and attentive and ever ready to attend upon the wants of all who call at the office. The premises occupied are spacious, and conveniently situated on the principal thoroughfare of the city, the office being 25x100 feet in size, and especially furnished and arranged for their business. This firm is composed of Mr. Edward P. Norton and Mr. Walter I. Bell, both of whom are practical men in this special line of business, and are well known in commercial circles as honorable, reliable and trustworthy citizens. They are careful to meet all obligations promptly. They consider their "word as good as their bond", and their bond is as good as gold. They have recently added to their force a stenographer in order to promptly, by dictation, answer their large correspondence.

**L. BONQUOIS—Manufacturer of Hand Sewed Boots and Shoes, No. 38 St. Charles Street.**

One of the leading houses engaged in the manufacture of hand sewed boots and shoes, in this city, is that of Mr. L. Bonquois, who is the subject of this brief sketch. This enterprise was started by the present proprietor in 1879, with an ample capital. Enterprise, ability, a thoroughly comprehensive knowledge of the trade, and industrial courage, are elements that win in any of the active pursuits of life. Mr. Bonquois, possessing these qualifications in a superior degree, is fast building up an extensive trade throughout the city and entire State. This gentleman is a large manufacturer and extensive dealer in all kinds of hand sewed boots and shoes, and all work turned out by him is of the finest workmanship, and always guaranteed to be as represented. Eighty male hands, all of whom are skilled and experienced workmen, are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment. He keeps constantly on hand a full line of his goods, and transacts during the year a business which amounts to over \$50,000. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, being supplied with all the necessary appliances for successfully carrying on his special business. With the accustomed thrift of American citizens, he has built up a trade which is not only a matter of gratification to himself, but a credit to the city. A gentleman of sterling integrity and worth, noted for enterprise, business qualifications and unquestioned reliability in all walks of life, he has attained a position as gratifying as it is merited. This is an enterprise of which the Crescent City may feel proud, and which is in every way deserving of patronage and generous support.

**A. CHAPSKY—Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Camp Street.**

There may be some controversy as to which city contains the most extensive business houses, in any particular line, but it is conceded by every one that New Orleans can justly claim the best and most popular merchant tailoring establishments. So well is this boast known, that customers, who are now residents of every portion of our beautiful country, and have at one time been residents of our city, are still retained by, and are constant patrons of this favorably known house. Mr. Chapsky started in business in New Orleans in 1847, with but small capital, but a perfect knowledge of his business. The latter, backed up by a splendid judgment—for which every one gives him credit—has brought his establishment to its present popular and extensive proportions. The simple fact that his trade is entirely custom and retail and reaches the handsome figure of \$25,000 per annum, is the best test of his merits as a clothier and business man. He carries an average stock of \$15,000, giving employment to six competent and skilled workmen. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated upon one of the most popular thoroughfares of the city, 20x80 feet in size, and three stories high. The store room is filled with a large stock of gent's furnishings, cloths, &c.; in fact every article to be found in a first-class establishment of this kind. The trade of this house being local, is almost entirely confined to New Orleans, and the patrons of Mr. Chapsky consist of many of our best citizens, who have always found him a pleasant and agreeable gentleman to do business with, and one worthy of their confidence and esteem.



**FLASH, PRESTON & CO.—Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 44 and 46 Canal, and 63, 65 and 70 Common Streets.**

Among the great number of notable commercial houses forming the channels through which the mighty streams of trade of this great city flow, there are very many that are deserving of extended consideration and favorable mention in these pages, and are worthy, perhaps, of fuller notice than the scope and design of this work will admit. The comparatively brief period that an establishment will advance to a leading position when backed by well directed energy, combined with high character, is nowhere better illustrated than in the history of the house forming the subject of this sketch. This enterprise was established in 1871 by Flash, Lewis & Co., the present firm succeeding to the control in 1878; and the house has pursued steadily an uninterrupted career of success since its very inception. They now occupy three buildings, 91 feet front by 120 feet in depth, and each of the four floors are amply filled with the numerous variety of goods in which they deal. Besides the usual stock of wholesale groceries, they deal extensively in sugar, molasses, rice, coffee, wines, liquors, tobacco, cigars, case goods, flour, grain, produce, imported goods, etc., in wholesale quantities. They are agents for the famous Dexter Whisky, and the Tolu Rock and Rye. An annual business ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 is transacted, and a correspondingly large stock carried to meet the demands of their immense trade, which lies principally in Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Twenty hands are employed, and the assistance of a large office force and ten salesmen are required to successfully conduct so large an enterprise. Messrs. Wm. Flash, Henry M. Preston and H. L. Flash constitute the individual members of the firm, Messrs. Flash, both late of the firm Flash, Lewis & Co., Mr. Preston, late of Howard & Preston. Prompt and reliable in every respect, offering inducements to buyers not easily duplicated in this or any other market, this firm is in every way a desirable and pleasant one with which to establish business relations.

**FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.—General Office, No. 49 Carondelet Street.**

Organized and incorporated in 1866 under the laws of Louisiana, this company commenced business with a capital of \$300,000, which has, with each succeeding year, been largely increased until it now reaches \$1,000,000. The officers of this company are: E. A. Palfrey, President, and T. F. Walker, Secretary. The importance of the business transacted by our local underwriters is frequently lost sight of, but when we take into consideration the vast amounts of insurance that must necessarily be carried in a business community like this, the importance of these transactions become apparent. This company does a general fire, marine and river insurance, and is equal to any similar institution in the United States. This company in addition to their general officers, is composed of twenty-five directors, including many of our wealthiest and most reliable citizens. Six competent and experienced male assistants are kept employed in the office, to whom liberal wages are paid. The officers and members of this organization are well and favorably known in commercial and financial circles of the city as gentlemen of high social and business standing, and their financial standing and responsibility is of such a nature as to warrant unbounded confidence in this company. The remarkable increase in its annual business demonstrates the confidence with which the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co. is regarded by the public at large.

**P. P. TRICOU—Gent's Furnisher, No. 7 St. Charles Street.**

In this special line of industrial enterprise, there is perhaps no house in the South better known, or one more entitled to extended notice in a work devoted to the display of resources of the Crescent City. This enterprise was founded in 1867, with but a moderate capital, but by the energy and enterprise displayed by the proprietor, the business has been gradually increased with each succeeding year until at present he is in possession of a prosperous and continually increasing trade. He makes a specialty of shirts, underwear, handkerchiefs, hosiery, and fancy goods of every variety and kind, in which he is prepared to offer to the many patrons of his establishment extra inducements. Five experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the different branches of the business, who are always courteous and attentive to all who call at the house. The premises occupied are conveniently situated on one of the prominent thoroughfares of the city, 25x50 feet in size, and well filled with a choice assortment of every article known to belong to this special branch of business. Mr. Tricou, the gentlemanly proprietor of this emporium, is well known to the business men of this community as a prompt, reliable and energetic man, with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations. In every respect he stands at the highest point in the estimation of contemporaries and the commercial world at large.

**A. BALDWIN & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Hardware, No. 74 Canal Street.**

The term hardware is, if possible, more vague and less susceptible of accurate definition than the term machinery. Its metes and its bounds no philosopher that we have yet heard of has attempted to define, and in popular usage it is made to embrace all of the unclassified manufactures of iron and steel. Indeed, it is such an indefinite, comprehensive and collective department of trade, it is hard to say whether machinists' tools, mill work, iron water-wheels, engines, and, in short, the whole subject of "iron and its manufactures" should not be treated as a branch of the hardware business—for a well posted hardware man we regard as a walking index to an encyclopedia of valuable information, and his head should be labeled—"Ten thousand facts worth knowing; in-



quire within." The house of A. Baldwin & Co. was originally started by Messrs. Rogers, Sill & Sam'l B. Slocomb, about 1822, all three being natives of Philadelphia. and after several changes in the firm name, in 1873 the present company assumed control. Started with ample means, this enterprise has had a continuously successful career. Three large buildings are occupied at present, which contain an average stock of about \$400,000, consisting of every variety of article coming under the head of hardware. A gas engine of 7-horse power is used for elevating purposes, and fifty men and boys are employed, nine traveling salesmen being constantly engaged in the sale of goods throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Florida, the annual sales reaching over a million of dollars. Messrs. Albert Baldwin and Cartwright Eustis are the active partners, Mrs. Abby Day Slocomb and Mrs. Ida A. Richardson also being interested in the enterprise. Mr. Baldwin is a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Eustis, of Mississippi, and the firm, by buying direct from the manufacturers, is enabled to meet the views of the closest purchasers and sell against all competition, North, East or South. Besides devoting himself to his own business, Mr. Baldwin has been one of New Orleans' most prominent citizens in the promotion of every enterprise brought forward for her advancement, contributing means and working energetically to help them along. He is President of the New Orleans National Bank, and President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company. It is chiefly due to the liberality and far-sightedness of such merchants, the city of New Orleans is to day entitled for her proud position in the commerce of the country. The history of this city is mainly the result of the indomitable enterprise of her citizens, and this record thus becomes a part of the record of the State and Nation.

**J. M. VILLAVASO—Real Estate Agent, Office K, Gallier Court, Entrance 11 Carondelet St.**

Of the many firms in the city of New Orleans who are engaged in the real estate business, there are comparatively few who are looked upon as the "old established and well known" firms. Among these, however, may be classed Mr. J. M. Villavaso, who commenced the business as real estate agent in 1867, on only a moderate capital. By industry, perseverance and close attention to his business, he has succeeded in largely increasing from year to year, until at present he is in possession of a large and growing business. He transacts a general real estate business, makes sales and purchases of real estate, renting and caring for property, and pays taxes, &c.: in fact everything pertaining to this branch of business is looked after by him. The trade is quite extensive, and is distributed throughout the entire city. He enjoys an enviable reputation for business integrity and reliability, and is highly esteemed for his excellent personal qualities. He refers by permission to E. A. Palfrey, President of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co., and others.

**PAYNE, KENNEDY & CO.—Cotton and Sugar Factors, No. 66 Baronne Street.**

Among the many industries that have tended to extend and enlarge the commercial and manufacturing importance of New Orleans, perhaps no one has had a more favorable influence upon the mercantile relations of the community than the cotton trade, and certainly no house in that line exhibits more energy and enterprise than that of Messrs. Payne, Kennedy & Co., whose office and sample rooms are located at No. 66 Baronne street. This now flourishing industry was established in 1874, by the present firm, who are the successors of the firm of Payne & Harrison, which was originally founded in 1840. They do a general cotton factorage and commission business, receiving consignments from planters throughout the cotton growing district, and selling it to the best advantage upon the New Orleans market. A competent and experienced corps of assistants are kept employed, who are ever courteous, attentive and polite to all who call at the office. With an extended influence, always exerted in behalf of the industries of New Orleans, and continually directed in aid of every movement that will conduce more greatly to that end, the house of Payne, Kennedy & Co. occupy a position that is equally honorable to itself and the community supporting it.

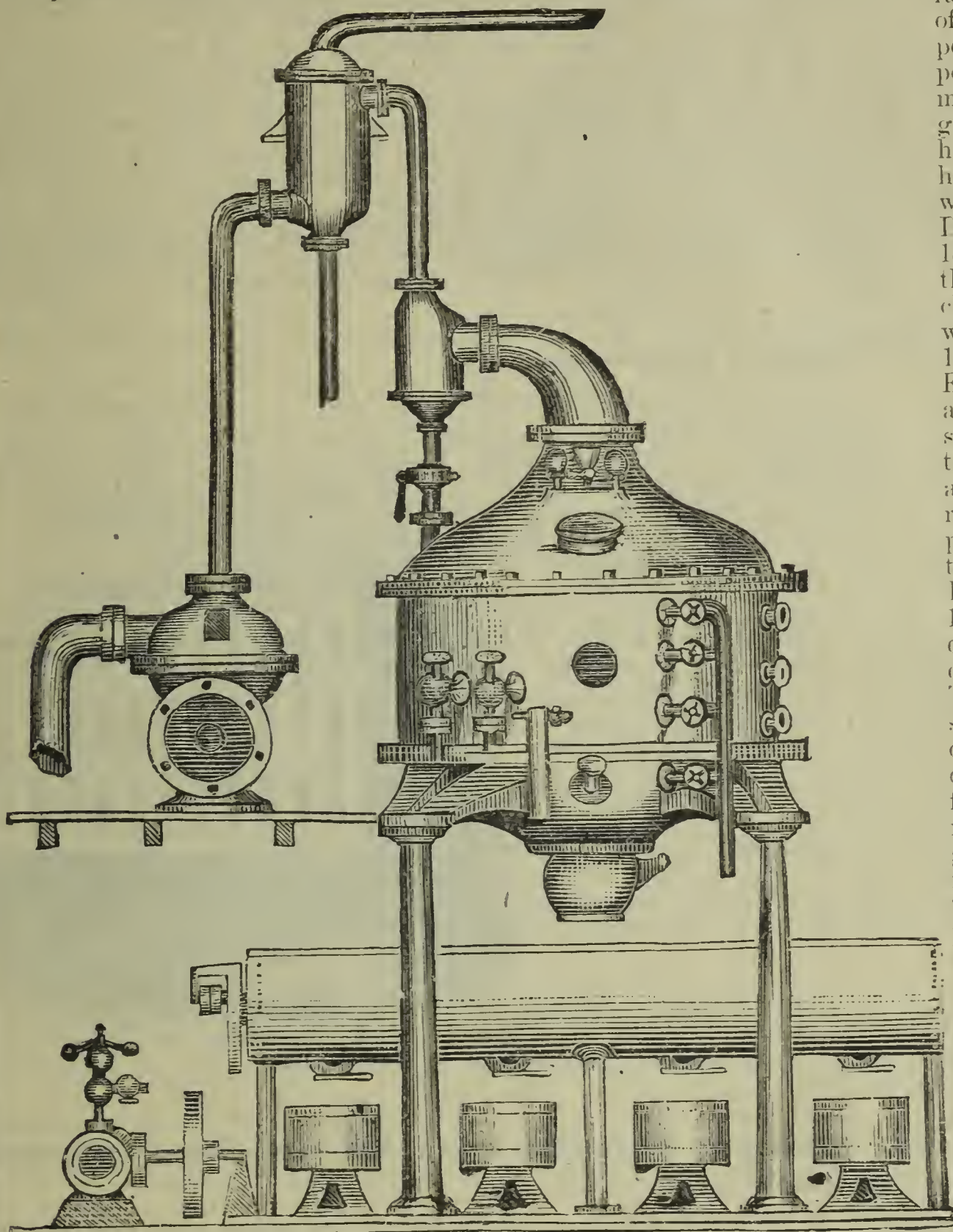
**COLOMB, RAIMONDY & CO.—General Insurance Agents, No. 124 Common Street.**

This enterprise was founded by the present proprietors in 1880. The fire insurance agency of Colomb, Raimondy & Co. is one of the most prominent in the city of New Orleans. This firm represents some of the best fire insurance companies in the world. None but first-class companies are or would be represented by this agency, which enjoys the implicit confidence of the respective managers. Among the companies represented are the following: La Confiance, of Paris, France, organized in 1844, and now has assets amounting to \$7,895,662.00, and the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, of New York. The department of the South, as represented by this firm, includes Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. The "La Confiance" and the London, Liverpool and Globe are the only foreign fire insurance companies having a general agency in New Orleans. Those availing themselves of the advantages offered by the above companies can rest assured in having safe and reliable policies in the hands of an upright and reliable business agency, who will consult the true interests of policy holders, and that losses will be promptly and justly paid. The management of this firm is marked by a safe and conservative policy, which has greatly aided the strength and standing of the companies. Altogether, the agency of Colomb, Raimondy & Co. is conceded to be one of the most reliable insurance agencies of New Orleans, with which to establish relations.



**JAS. D. EDWARDS—Manufacturer of Sugar Apparatus,***Nos. 21 to 27 Delta, 22 to 28 Front Streets.*

In a careful review of the inception, growth and extent of the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of New Orleans, for which this work is designed, we find none that have risen more



rapidly in the march of progress toward perfection and importance than the manufacture of sugar apparatus. The house which heads this article was started by Mr. Daniel Edwards in 1849, and in 1861 the firm name was changed to D. Edwards & Son. In 1877 Mr. Jas. D. Edwards succeeded as proprietor, and since the beginning the house has had a very successful career. The business premises are situated on Delta and Front streets, with 120 feet front on each street, and a depth of 160 feet. The building is two stories in height, and contains the machinery necessary for the successful manufacture of goods in this line, run by an engine of 20-horse power capacity. The stock averages \$50,000 in value, while the annual sales reach \$150,000. Thirty hands are employed, and they manufacture the most improved machinery made in the entire State. The trade is in the States

of Louisiana and Texas, and the apparatus made by this house is widely celebrated for excellence. Mr. Edwards was born in Ohio in 1839, and came to this city in 1848. He stands to-day among the very first in this line of manufacture, with a reputation for strict integrity in business transactions and for turning out first-class work at minimum prices.

**TEXAS BROKERAGE ASSOCIATION—Dealers in Cotton, Grain, Produce, &c., Office No. 35***Carondelet Street.*

This association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas, and has a capital stock of \$25,000. The object of this association is to execute orders for purchase and sale of cotton future contracts, on official quotations received from "New Orleans Cotton Exchange," also fill orders for grain and provision futures, on official quotations received every few minutes from "Chicago Board of Trade." The official quotations of every transaction made in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is immediately wired the Association, and at once posted on their bulletins. Every facility is offered to customers for the purchase or sale of any of the above named articles. Customers are only liable for the amount of margins put up. The transactions during the first month's operation in cotton alone, was 20,000 bales. Orders are received from all over the United States. A competent corps of assistants are constantly kept engaged in the office, who are courteous, attentive and

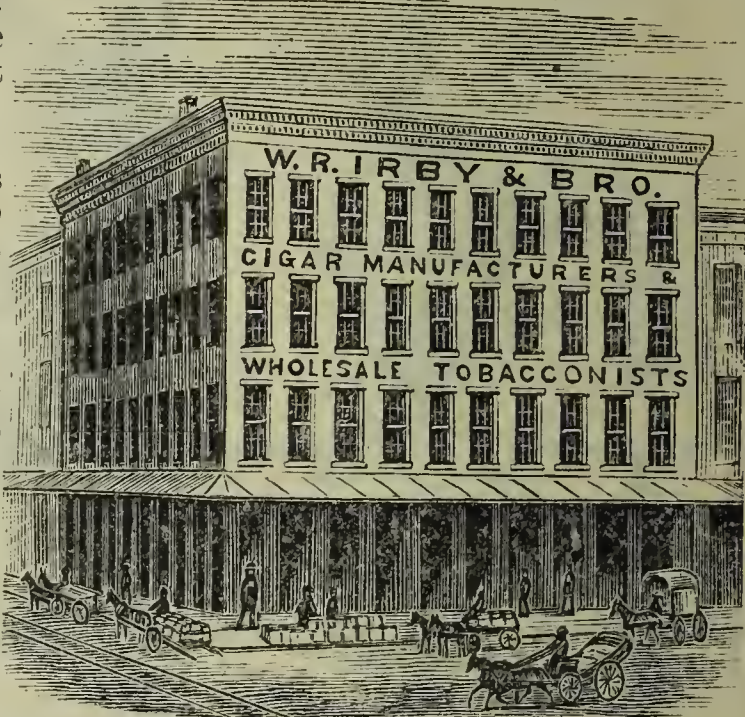


polite, and are ever ready to attend upon the wants of patrons who visit the office. All orders received by telegraph are promptly attended to. The "Shepperson's Code, 1878," is used in telegraphing. Mr Durant Da Ponte, the genial and popular President of the Association, is an old and well known citizen of New Orleans, who has, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the community. Prompt, reliable, and energetic, and fully conversant with all the details and requirements of this special branch of business. The Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. S. S. Floyd, is too well known in commercial circles to require commendation here. He was formerly connected, in an important position, with the Southern Express Company, and is heartily endorsed by Mr M. J. O'Brien, General Superintendent of the Company, as well as by all his associate officers while located at Madison, Georgia, in one of the most important and responsible stations of the Express Company. He brings to this new enterprise commercial ability, experience and thorough business qualifications. He is recognized by all who know him as a progressive, active and reliable business man in every sense of the term, and all those having business relations with him will always find him straight forward and correct in every business transaction. The Texas Brokerage Association, under the management of such officers, is destined to become popular with the public, and in the end eminently successful. All orders and remittances should be addressed to S. S. Floyd, Secretary, No. 35 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

**W. R. IRBY & BRO.—Wholesale Tobacconists.**

*Nos. 55 and 57 Gravier Street, and Nos. 18 and 24 Tchoupitoulas St.*

Of late years the consumption of tobacco has increased to such an extent and taken such a hold upon the American people, that it can no longer be put in the list of the luxuries, but must occupy a prominent place among the necessities of life. It has become a very important article in the trade of this city, requiring a dozen houses to handle it now, where twenty years ago three were sufficient. The above firm was established in 1865 by J. J. Irby, under the style of Irby, McDaniel & Co., which was afterwards changed to J. J. Irby & Co., and later to J. J. Irby & Son. The latter were succeeded in 1878 by W. Ratcliffe Irby, the senior member of the present firm, and on January 1, 1882, the style became W. R. Irby & Bro. They have one of the most complete assortments of tobacco, cigars, etc., in the South, and with an average stock of \$30 000 do a business of \$350,000 per annum. Eight hands are employed, and the trade, and facilities of the house are as great as were those of Irby, McDaniel & Co. Their trade extends through Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. They sell strictly on commission, to a large extent direct from the factory, supplying the jobbing trade and employ no drummers. They are agents in the South for the celebrated "Double Sailor Knot" tobacco, manufactured by P. B. Gravely, of Danville, Virginia, of the finest Henry County tobacco, also Liggett & Myer's "Star" Navy, as well as other leading brands on the market.



**C. S. DERBY & BRO.—Agency of D. Appleton & Co., New York, Bound Subscription Books, No. 6 Carondelet Street.**

The New Orleans agency of D. Appleton & Co. is one of the most important, and represents the interests of one of the largest and most popular publishing houses in the world. This enterprise was started in this city in 1881, by the present firm, with ample capital. The gentlemen composing the firm are men of great energy and decision of character, and, although they met with a series of obstacles that would have crushed the efforts of a dozen ordinary aspiring men, yet they overcame them all, and to-day they are doing the largest book business in the city of New Orleans, or, it may be said, in the entire South. They do a general book agency business, controlling the territory embraced in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, giving steady employment to their numerous solicitors. They sell on subscription all the leading standard publications of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., consisting of about fifty different works. They make a leading specialty of the American Cyclopaedia, which is sold by this firm only on subscription. The sales are large, and by the industry and careful management of the business, are being gradually increased, insuring for the future more than a tenfold increase over the business of the preceding year. The gentlemen composing this firm are natives of New York State, and have been engaged in this branch of business for many years. They are fully conversant with all the details of the business and the requirements of their trade. Prompt, energetic and reliable, they have in an eminent degree won the confidence of many of our best and most respected citizens. This firm is safe and reliable, and can be recommended to the confidence of the community.



**PATTISON & BOVARD—Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Nos. 72 and 74 Gravier Street.**

The consumption of spirituous liquors, both as a luxury and in the mechanical works of art, is so vast and widespread that the traffic necessarily involves considerable capital, and is of great commercial importance. Among the houses that are fully qualified to rank and credit as being not only extensive, but foremost in the wholesale liquor trade, there does not exist to-day a firm more deserving of such classification than Pattison & Bovard. These gentlemen started their present enterprise in 1875, and have largely increased their business. The store room occupied is 50x100 feet in size, three stories high, and it is fully stored with a stock averaging \$20,000 value, consisting of every variety of foreign wines, brandies, gins, rums, pure rye and Bourbon whiskies of the choicest brands, from the most renowned distilleries in the country. Four hands are employed, and a large trade throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas is enjoyed by this firm. Two traveling men are kept constantly on the road in the interests of the house, and they are extending the reputation of the house throughout the South. The annual sales reach \$125,000, and are steadily increasing year by year. Messrs. John E. Pattison and Wm. J. Bovard compose the firm; wide awake business men of commercial integrity and reliability, and they stand deservedly high in the community in which they reside.

**P. L. CUSACHS—Chemist and Druggist, No. 158 Canal Street, Corner of Baronne.**

A neat and attractive drug store, where persons in quest of medicines or in want of delicately compounded articles of perfumery and toilet necessities, can have their errands attended to by polite and obliging clerks, prompt and reliable in their dispensations, is a cause of gratulation and pride to any city. The well-stocked and handsomely-furnished establishment of Mr. P. L. Cusachs was first started by Mr. P. Cusachs, his father, in 1831, and is entitled to classification among the oldest and most reliable houses in this community. A large four story building at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, is occupied by this gentleman, 25x100 feet in size, and fully stocked with an ample assortment of drugs, chemicals, toilet and fancy goods, etc., this being one of the finest enterprises of the kind in the entire city. Eleven employes are required in the house, a part of the building being used as a wholesale department, the front being devoted to the retail and prescription trade. The manufacture of tinctures and extracts is carried on to a great extent, the laboratory being situated in a separate part of the building. In the wholesale trade Mr. Cusachs enjoys a large patronage from all parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Mexico, Central America, and also does a good business per annum throughout the city and vicinity. Mr. R. N. Girling is the efficient manager of the prescription department, and each prescription is given the closest attention, none but the purest and best materials are used and the unceasing diligence employed in filling orders has gained for the house an enviable reputation, increasing the business and giving entire satisfaction to all. Mr. Cusachs is a native of this city, and his house takes equal rank with any in the South, is fully entitled to consideration as such, while the principles upon which it is conducted are alike liberal and enterprising. He is also connected with the New Orleans Cork Manufactory, and is thoroughly identified with the material welfare of the city. Always conserving the public interest in every reformatory measure, he has achieved a place in the esteem of the community as richly deserved as it is sincere.

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED ASSOCIATION—Henry Marx, Secretary and Treasurer, Office No. 4 Delta Street**

In the commerce of the country, New Orleans occupies a prominent position. Her cotton, rice and sugar make an immense business in themselves, while her position as the natural depot of the great Mississippi Valley gives her a vast importance to the rapidly developing country of the West. Railroad communication with Texas, now assured, will not only restore a greater portion of the trade of that section, now diverted to other cities, but will ere long place our city in the foremost rank of the commercial cities of the world. We have many old and influential firms that have a national fame, and many others, younger in years, that are worthy of note for their energy, enterprise and integrity. Among the honored names that have place in the commercial history of New Orleans, none hold a higher rank, at home or abroad, than that of the New Orleans Cotton Seed Association, whose office is located at No. 4 Delta Street. This enterprise was organized in 1875, with an ample capital, and has since that time been eminently successful. They make a business of purchasing cotton seed for the following establishments: Planters' Oil Co., Union Oil Co., Crescent Oil Co., A. A. Maginnis' Sons, and Louisiana Oil Co. Their annual transactions amount to over \$2,000,000, giving employment to six capable and experienced clerks. Their purchases are made in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. Energy and ability marked its younger days, and the years, as they have rolled on, have brought it more prominently before the people of the South and Southwest, gathering friends and extending its influence. Every movement is for the benefit of our city, for the development of her resources, or the extension of her commerce, and is certain of its support in both time and money. The name of the New Orleans Cotton Seed Association is a tower of strength, and is always sure to be on the side of enterprise and advancement. The Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Henry Marx, is an active, energetic and wide awake business man, who is well known in business circles, for his prompt, reliable and honorable transactions, and is in every way worthy of the esteem and confidence of the general public.



**H. BONNABEL—Manufacturer of Bonnabel's Bi-Sulphite of Lime, Corner Locust and Clio Streets.**

Among the many manufacturing establishments in New Orleans, no one is more worthy of liberal mention than that of Mr. H. Bonnabel, who is largely engaged in the manufacture of that very useful article, bi-sulphite of lime. This article has become very useful among certain branches of business, and a steady trade is carried on by him in supplying orders of the large sugar refineries of the city, by whom it is used extensively in the art of manufacturing sugar. This important industry was first founded by Mr. H. Bonnabel, Sr., as early as the year 1851, and was conducted by him until 1854, when Mr. H. Bonnabel, Jr., succeeded to the business, and, by his great industry and perseverance, backed up by a thorough knowledge of a practical nature, the business has been increased from year to year until at present he is in possession of a large and prosperous trade. He keeps constantly employed from ten to fifteen experienced hands in the various branches of the works. The factory, office and salesroom covers an area of 100x250 feet, and is two stories high, which is supplied with all the most modern and improved machinery necessary for successfully carrying on this business. The factory, at present, has a capacity for producing 400 barrels of the product every twenty-four hours. It is now being very extensively used in the manufacture of sugar, molasses, and all kinds of malt liquors. Mr. Bonnabel has a large trade, which is not confined to New Orleans alone, but extends all over the South, North and Northwest. Mr. Bonnabel is a native-born Louisianian, and a thorough, practical man at the business, honorable in all his dealings, which has gained for him the respect of the trade and the confidence of the public, and he occupies a prominent position among the business men of the city. Every one connected with his establishment are highly esteemed for their promptness, fair dealing and for their uniform courtesy and polite attention.

**JOHN P. RICHARDSON & CO.—Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, &c., 126 Canal Street.**

In a careful review of each important commercial industry of New Orleans, the wholesale dry goods establishment which appears at the head of this article deserves more than a passing notice in a work of this character. This enterprise was commenced in 1879, with ample capital, and, by the enterprising efforts of the firm, they have built up a large and flourishing trade, extending over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, as well as in Mexico and Cuba. They carry a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods, averaging from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and transact an annual business of over \$1,200,000. Forty male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment, to whom monthly wages amounting to from \$1,000 to \$4,000 are paid. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, on Canal street, in the very center of the business portion of the city, the building being a beautiful five story structure, 40x120 feet in size, which is completely filled from cellar to garret with one of the largest stocks to be found in any similar establishment in this line of business in the city of New Orleans. One of the latest and most improved passenger elevators is used in the building, the motive power being furnished by an improved gas engine. The firm are the sole agents for this market of the popular and well-known "Mississippi Mills." The cashier's desk is presided over by Mr. J. P. Egleston, while the books are under the care of Mr. M. Ernst, both of whom are competent and experienced men, fully conversant with all the details and requirements of their respective positions. The individual members of the firm are Mr. John P. Richardson and Mr. Chas. A. Lysterly, both of whom are natives of Mississippi, and are gentlemen of experience, middle-aged, with great energy and business sagacity, which are qualifications necessary for the successful prosecution of business. The reputation of this house at home and abroad is a credit to the city, and it is not too much to assert that the firm of John P. Richardson & Co. is regarded in every respect as being representative of the dry goods trade and the general enterprise of the community.

**A. K. MILLER & CO—Steamship and Ship Agents, No. 35 Carondelet Street.**

Steamship and ship brokerage has grown into an important branch of business, and now every city has one or more respectable agencies engaged in this traffic. Messrs. Miller & Co established their enterprise in this city in 1871, and have carried on a continuously successful trade in this line since that time. They are agents for the Liverpool Line and the Continent, which employ twelve steamships, and also contract for freight in any quantity, for all points. As agents for many transient steamers in addition to the several lines of steamships, this firm is prepared to offer extra inducements to shippers in the way of ocean tonnage, and this is the largest agency of the kind in the entire city. In the passage business, they do a large trade for all points on the sea, and seven assistants are required to successfully prosecute the business. Messrs. A. K. Miller and H. Meletta are the individual members of this firm, men of fine business ability, who enjoy the confidence of the whole community in a marked degree. Such establishments and such men give reputation to a city, and add materially to her progress and prosperity. With so useful a place among the general industries, and a trade so productive of such satisfactory results, this enterprise exerts large influence upon general prosperity and commercial enterprise. The vessels for which these gentlemen are agents are staunch and seaworthy, and all business transacted with them, both in contracting for freights and passage tickets, is pleasant and satisfactory in every respect.



**P. G. GIBERT—Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, No. 49 Carondelet Street.**

No establishment in the city of a similar character will surpass that of Mr. P. G. Gibert. This business was founded in 1866, with an ample capital. Energy, ambition and enterprise, always pushed in the right direction, are the surest harbingers of success, and so it has proven in the case of this house. By prompt business habits and the possession in an eminent degree of the above mentioned characteristics, he has built up a flourishing and permanent trade, comparing favorably with the best houses in the South. This house does a general cotton and commission business, and being possessed of an ample capital, the proprietor is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and, in fact, can offer shippers every facility known to the business. Four competent clerks and bookkeepers are kept constantly employed in the different branches of the business. The sales of the house are made directly upon the New Orleans cotton market, which annually amount to from 10,000 to 15,000 bales. Correspondence from consignors promptly attended to. Mr. Gibert is a native of France; but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is recognized as one of the best and most reliable cotton men in the city. He is one of our representative men, of whom the city has a right to be proud.

**GARDES & WISDOM—Future Brokers and Cotton Commission Merchants,***No 198 Gravier Street.*

This well known house traces its existence back to 1865, having been founded by its present head, and from that date until 1881, was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and it has the advantage of having no superiors anywhere—not from the magnitude of its business, but from the character of the members who make up the firm. The commercial standing of the firm we are justly proud of, its business and success is as much a monument of pride to the city as anything we have in it. The individual members of the firm are: Mr. H. Gardes, Mr. M. N. Wisdom and Mr. W. H. Wisdom, all of whom are favorably known to the community in which they live, as progressive, prompt, reliable and energetic business men, thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business in which they are engaged, which is strictly a commission business in cotton future contracts in this market, New York, Liverpool and London. They are gentlemen of indomitable energy, possessed of those characteristics of unquestionable honor and liberality, which, coupled with their well known enterprise, have gained them the respect of the community and the confidence of the trade. Such establishments and such men give reputation to a city, and add materially to her progress and prosperity.

**GEORGE EIKE—Dealer in Wood, Sand, Shingles, Clapboards, Staves, &c., &c.***Corner Derbigny and Carondelet Walk.*

This important enterprise was founded as early as 1850, on a small capital, and, by careful management, together with a large share of energy, pluck and perseverance, it has proven a success from the very start. He now carries an average stock of about \$12,000, while his annual sales amount to over \$50,000. Seventy-five men are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishments, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. Two schooners are kept employed by the house bringing staves and shingles from the Blind river district, being mostly cypress, and used largely in making molasses barrels and sugar hogsheads. The trade is largely local, selling to the trade in New Orleans and vicinity. Mr. Eike is a native born Louisianian, well known in business circles as a prompt, reliable and energetic man, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his customers who have business relations with him. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of his business and the requirements of his trade. This house stands at the head of all the prominent houses engaged in this line of business in the South, and is deservedly entitled to a liberal patronage from a generous public. The able and intelligent management displayed in the past, is a sufficient guarantee of the future success of this well-known and popular establishment.

**THE SOUTHERN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION—***Office No 63 Carondelet Street, up stairs.*

This Association was organized and chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana. The officers and directors have been selected because of their safe, yet broad and comprehensive views and enterprise, long, practical and successful business experience, and their hearty approval of the mutual protection offered by this Association. They are well and most favorably known in commercial and insurance circles, and they are a guarantee that the business of the Association will be skillfully and successfully conducted, and the interests of its members faithfully guarded. Its objects and purposes are to associate a number of persons together for *self protection*, and for the promotion of benevolence, the advancement of education, &c., by providing a fund for the support of the widows and orphans, and other beneficiaries of deceased members in times of their want, distress and bereavement. The plan of this Association is not a Life Insurance Company, but is simply a mutual Association of individuals for the purpose of self protection in which, first an expense fund is created by the payment of a fixed membership fee, and annual dues, which provide for the entire running expenses of the Association, then, upon the death of a member, all the surviving members of the Association contribute toward the payment of the loss their pro rata mortu-



ary assessments, on the certificate of the deceased member, and as fixed by the age of each when he or she joined the Association, thus accomplishing the result of giving each member his or her protection at actual cost, and at the same time allowing members to be the *custodians of their own funds*. The money collected from the members of this Association creates two distinct funds, which are always kept separate from each other, the one (mortuary assessments) for the payment of death claims; and the other (membership fees and dues) for the payment of the necessary expenses of management. The first mentioned is held *for the security of members, and according to the By-Laws of the Association, can only be used to pay death claims as they occur*. These funds can be made available by sight draft, with which to meet all claims arising from death among the members. The mortuary assessments are based on the American experience table. *One assessment* must accompany each application for membership. The present officers of the association are: John T. Hardie, President; Hon. Jesse K. Bell, Vice-President; G. W. Terrell, Secretary and Treasurer, and Sam'l Logan, M. D., Medical Examiner. The officers connected with this Association are recognized by the citizens of New Orleans as among the very best and most reliable of their fellow-citizens, and are, all of them, prominent in useful enterprises, and these are facts which we also fully recognize. Col G. W. Terrell, the able Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, has had over thirteen years of successful experience as General Manager of insurance, and is regarded as one of the ablest insurance officers of the country, and has the entire confidence of the people of the South. Reliable, energetic general traveling agents wanted in every State, to whom liberal terms will be made. For information address the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Terrell, at No. 65 Carondelet street. The Association is in a most prosperous condition, and affords protection to its members at the very lowest rates. Write for circulars giving full particulars and instructions.

**FLORVILLE FOY—Marble Works, Nos. 83, 84, 85 and 87 Rampart Street.**

This enterprise was founded as early as 1836, and is, perhaps, one of the oldest and most reliable establishments in the South. It was started with a small capital, but, by industry, perseverance and a practical knowledge of the business, it has been made a success, increasing with each succeeding year until now a very large and varied stock is carried, while the annual transactions will reach \$20,000. Mr. Foy makes a specialty of doing all kinds of marble work, carrying a full and complete assortment of tombs, monuments, slabs, head and foot stones, tablets, vases, &c. Eight skilled workmen are kept constantly employed, and none but first-class work in every particular is turned out at this establishment. The sales department of this well regulated concern is under the able supervision of Mr. J. F. Johnson, the general manager of the establishment, who makes it his daily study to please and satisfy the patrons of the house. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated in the very center of the business portion of the city, and only a short distance from Canal street-cars. The building and works cover an area of 72x128 feet, and 30x96 feet, and three stories high, which are supplied with all the modern appliances used in this branch of manufacturing. Everything in the line of marble work is found at these works, and parties wishing an excellent design at reasonable prices can do no better than to call at Mr. Foy's establishment and make an examination before giving their orders. Under the able management of Mr. Johnson these marble works have become very popular, and among its many patrons may be numbered many of our wealthy and prominent citizens. We cheerfully commend this establishment to the careful consideration of the readers of this work, as one being worthy of their confidence and patronage.

**DEMORUELLE & CUSACHS—Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Portland and Rosendale Cement, White and Yellow Sand, Hair, Laths, Fire Clay, Tiles, &c., No. 180 Toulouse Street, Corner Franklin and Old Basin.**

One of the many New Orleans houses whose history is well worthy to occupy a space in this work of useful information, is the old and popular establishment of Messrs. Demoruelle & Cusachs, dealers in lime, plaster, cement, &c., founded in 1845 by Mr. Demoruelle, the senior member of the present firm, who conducted the business until 1879, when Mr. Cusachs became a partner in the business. The capital employed in this immense business is necessarily very large, their trade being large and extending over the entire city and surrounding country. The premises occupied by the firm are spacious and conveniently situated in the business portion of the city, covering an area of one-quarter of an entire block, and is supplied with all the modern appliances for conducting the business. A large and well assorted stock is always kept on hand, consisting of lime, plaster, Portland and Rosendale cement, white and yellow sand, hair, laths, fire clay, tiles, &c.; also shells, slate, yellow and red ochre, lampblack, alum, glue, and all kinds of brick and building materials, also sugar, lime and charcoal. Sixty-five hands are kept constantly employed in and about the establishment. They have every facility known to the trade for making their purchases, and can offer extra inducements to their patrons and friends in prices, &c. The individual members of the firm, Mr. James Demoruelle, and Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, are both old residents of this city, and are known to the business men of New Orleans and vicinity as straight-forward, honorable and reliable business men, who have gained the confidence and good opinion of all those who have had business relations with the firm. They are justly entitled to a liberal patronage from a generous public.



**FRANKENBUSH & BORLAND—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No 32 Perdido Street.**

Among those firms which are most intimately connected with the history of New Orleans, its struggle, growth and subsequent prosperity, sharing and promoting every matter of public interest, the house of Frankensbush & Borland will assuredly take a prominent position. For a number of years its career has been closely allied to the cotton trade in its various stages, and to a marked degree conducive to the thrift and importance that places this branch of our commerce upon so solid a footing. This house has been long established, and is one of the most prominent and best known of all the cotton factors and commission houses in the city, and among the most successful. The individual members of the firm are: Mr. J. M. Frankensbush and Mr. E. Borland, of New Orleans; and Mr. F. C. Englesing, in commendam, of Fort Gibson, Mississippi. They are all practical and experienced men in the cotton trade, and thoroughly conversant with all the details of their business. They bear an enviable reputation among the commercial houses of this city, for their prompt, reliable and honorable style of doing business. They give employment to an ample force of clerks, their offices and sample rooms being conveniently situated and especially arranged for the purpose. Their consignments are from a wide range in the cotton growing states. Having a large capital, they are prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments from their country customers.

**LOUISIANA CISTERN MANUFACTORY—J. Hussey, Proprietor, No. 265 Canal Street.**

This important branch of manufacturing was founded in this city as early as 1859, by the present proprietor, on a small capital, which, by industry and perseverance, backed up by a thorough knowledge of the business, has been increased with each succeeding year, until it has assumed the present immense proportions. He keeps all kinds of new and second hand cisterns constantly on hand, varying in size from 500 to 20,000 gallons capacity. All kinds of cisterns and tanks made and repaired at short notice, and all orders from the country are promptly attended to. Cisterns are shipped whole or knocked down, packed and numbered. The price of his cisterns vary according to the sizes, which range from Nos. 5 to 14, the price being from \$17 00 to \$154 00. A large stock of cistern lumber is always kept in stock. The premises are 33x114 feet in size, which is supplied with all the latest and most improved appliances used in this special branch of business. Six skilled workmen are constantly kept employed in the various branches of this business. The trade of this house is spread out over the entire Southern country, but largely confined to the city of New Orleans. Mr. Hussey is a prompt, reliable and energetic business man, able and intelligent, fully competent to maintain and increase the splendid record of commercial honor and perfect reliability which has so long distinguished this house.

**JOHN H. CLARKE—Photographer, No. 101 Canal Street.**

This establishment was started by Mr. Clarke about 1856, and has been a success from the very start. He carries a very complete and perfect assortment of all kinds of photographic materials, and is prepared to do all kinds of work on the most liberal terms. He gives employment to four first-class artists, and has his gallery supplied with all the most improved appliances known to the photographic art. All old photographs and daguerreotypes are copied any size and colored in all styles. From the very commencement he has been successful, and secured by his evident merit in, and knowledge of his profession, a large and increasing trade. His thorough practical education has been greatly in his favor, giving him the business idea of proving that as good and faithfully correct pictures could be taken from the landscape as from personal sittings. His portrait photography is remarkable for its faithfulness to nature, elegant finish and pleasing variety. His positions are characterised by ease and grace, and his results invariably satisfactory. He is an artist in the fullest sense of the word, thoroughly understanding position and light in their effects. Taking pride and pleasure in his art, his success is not to be wondered at. Mr. Clarke is a native of the State of Delaware, and has had an experience of thirty-five years in this special line of business.

**J. B. JUNQUA—Commission Merchant and Importer of Foreign Brandies, Wines, Preserves, &c., Nos. 27 to 31 Bienville Street.**

This is one of the oldest and most substantial houses in New Orleans engaged in the importation and jobbing of foreign brandies, wines, preserves, oils and liquors, and was established in the year 1873. Besides being the leading house in the city in the above line, he also is the sole agent for Henri Mounier & Co's. and L. Guinefolaud's celebrated Cognacs, fine champagne, and manufacturer of Seltz and Mineral Waters and choice fruit syrups. Buying in very large quantities, and paying promptly, this firm has established an excellent credit, which gives him all the advantages of cash bargains. The store occupied by him at his eligible location, Nos. 27 to 31 Bienville street, is four stories high, and has twelve rooms, all of which is devoted to his business. Importations are made direct from the best houses, and the ample capital and extensive experience of the proprietor enable him to compete with any similar establishment of the kind in the country. His trade is immense, and extends over the entire South, and is rapidly increasing. Mr. Junqua, the genial proprietor of the house, is among our leading and substantial merchants, and his credit and standing, wherever known, is first-class in every respect. The true cause of the success of the house has been industry, economy, active energy and commercial integrity, the only policy that can prosper through the many vicissitudes of modern commerce.

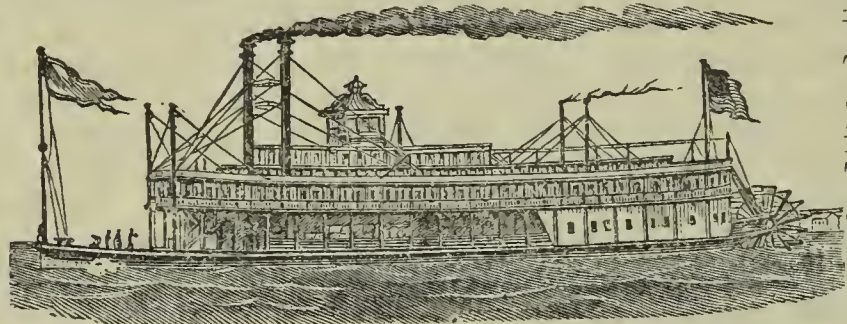


### **MADAME GOILARD—Millinery and Dressmaking, No. 66 Royal Street.**

There is no more important branch of commercial industry than that of millinery and dress-making. While the grocer and dry goods merchant are important factors in administering to the necessities and demands of the community, there is no one pursuit that conduces so much to the comfort, and to which the elegant and presentable appearance of the female portion of society is so much indebted. This elegant and complete establishment, which ranks among the leading ones of its kind in the city of New Orleans, was founded in 1881 by Madame Goilard. She occupies the commodious rooms, located at No. 66 Royal street, which are filled with as large and carefully selected stock and assortment of seasonable millinery goods, consisting of ribbons, laces, flowers, feathers, hats, bonnets, trimmings, silks and velvets, as can be found in any city, and transacts a large and satisfactory annual business—principally local—extending into the neighboring towns of this and adjoining States. The business of Madame Goilard embraces two distinct departments, namely: Millinery and dressmaking, in both of which she controls the trade among the *elite* and fashionable families of New Orleans, and has proven herself one of the most reliable and enterprising ladies of the Crescent City, and has been correspondingly successful. The work coming from her establishment is noted for its elegance, perfect taste and superior workmanship and finish. She gives employment to from eight to ten hands. Madame Goilard is a lady of refinement and rare natural talents, and enjoys in a pre-eminent degree the respect, esteem and confidence of all who do business with her. She is a native of France. Deserving the position she has attained by honorable business habits and merits, she is justly entitled to the public patronage.

### **THE BAYOU LAFOURCHE PACKET LINE.**

In compiling the statistics and industries of New Orleans, we are pleased to make mention of the above named packet line, which is run in the interest of the upper coast, making regular trips to



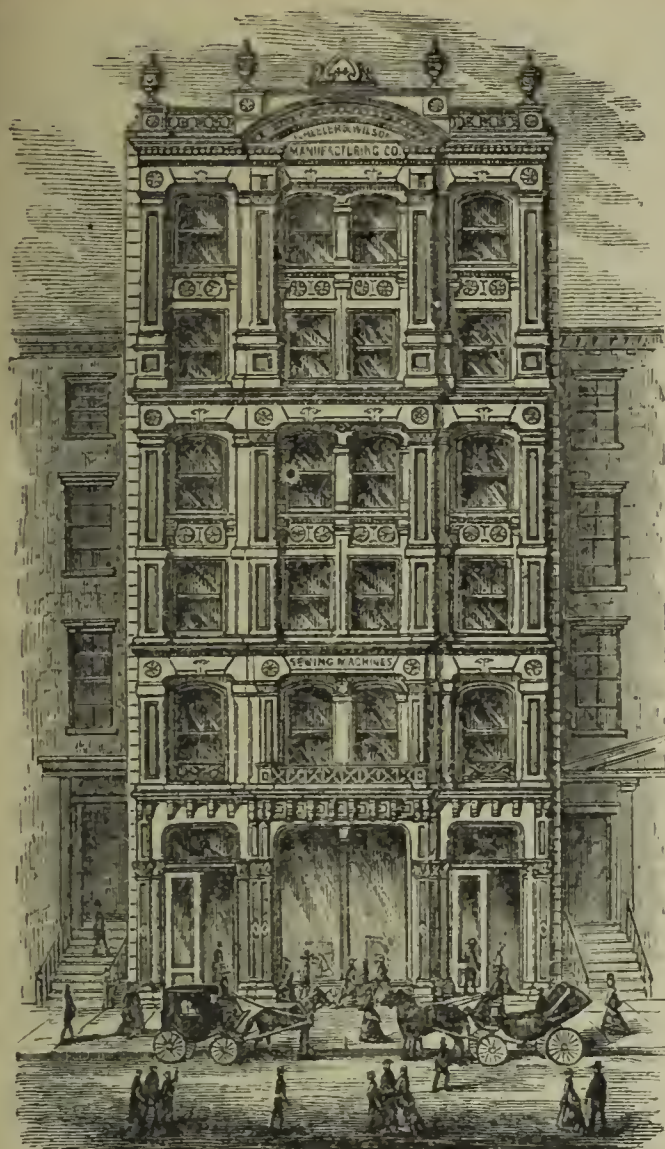
Donaldsonville, Bayou Lafourche and Laurel Valley, together with all intermediate landings. The steamer "Assumption," commanded by Capt. P. A. Charlet, with Mr. M. H. Landry in the office, leaves New Orleans every Tuesday at 11 a. m., and on Saturday at 5 p. m., returning down the coast on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. The new and elegant steamer "Belle of the Coast," built expressly for the trade, com-

manded by Capt. J. T. Aucoin, with Edward Nickolle in the office, leaves New Orleans every Monday at 5 p. m., and Friday at 10 a. m., and returning down the coast on her regular days, giving the towns and villages a boat, each way, on four days of the week. The accommodation extended by these boats is deserving of the liberal patronage of the merchants and planters along the entire route, and which gives them an outlet for both freight and passengers. The boats take freight for all landings on the Bayou between Laurel Valley and Lockport, reshipping on the flatboat "Belle Laura." The officers of the boat are all thoroughly conversant with the trade and wants of the people, and spare no pains to accommodate both the freight and passenger trade. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Rates for freight and passage can be secured on board the boats, or at 105 Decatur street. We are glad to call attention to this line as being one not only conducive to the planters' good, but one that adds largely to the commercial activity of the city of New Orleans.

### **CHARLES FEAHNEY—Dealer in Groceries, Wines and Liquors, No. 249, 251 and 253 Poydras Street.**

Among the first-class grocery, wine and liquor houses of New Orleans, we wish to call attention to that of Charles Feahney. This model establishment was started in 1864 by D. Moriarty, who, after a most prosperous and successful administration, retired from the retail trade and sold to Mr. Feahney, who commenced in September, 1880, on a moderate capital, which, by natural ability and enterprise, soon built up a flourishing trade. Prudence and judgment in buying soon attracted custom, and his business assumed very gratifying proportions, exceeding \$100,000 per year. Ten male assistants are kept constantly employed. The premises occupied are commodious and conveniently arranged for the business, the building being an elegant three story brick, covering an area of three lots, fronting on the beautiful Piliè market, all of which are occupied by him, and is filled with a large and well selected stock of goods. His stock is ample, and is being constantly replenished. His assortment of coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, canned goods, &c., cannot be surpassed in the city. There is no establishment in the city more worthy of liberal patronage. Orders by telephone are promptly attended to. In addition to his city trade, Mr. Feahney has an extensive trade from the surrounding country. Mr. Feahney is a native born Louisianian, an experienced and capable business man, and fully conversant with all the details of the trade in which he is now and has been for nearly a lifetime engaged. He has achieved a notable success in his business, of which he is in every way worthy, having accomplished it by his own unaided and well directed efforts. He is entitled by his enterprise and energy to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his experience and sound principles are sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his stock. Mr. T. J. Tully is the capable, polite and efficient bookkeeper of the establishment.



**WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—W. S. Wilson, Manager, No. 103 Canal St.**

[New York Office 44 E. 14th St., Union Square.]  
will be mailed their customers gratis on application.

This company has been represented in New Orleans for about thirty years, during which period it has been so intimately connected with every interest of the community as to demand special mention in the work. The office is a four story brick building centrally located on the great retail thoroughfare. It is by far the largest and handsomest office of this company in the south. Perfect system pervades every department and the discipline and urbanity of all employes is very noticeable and agreeable. This agency controls sub-agencies in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, selling hundreds of machines monthly. Of course all this immense business could not flourish so long without some good reason, this we find to be in the merit of their goods. They enjoyed an enviable reputation for a great many years on their curve needle machine, which is still regarded as par excellence by shirt and dress makers, &c., but with their new straight needle No. 8 machine they have assuredly attained the acme of perfection. This machine has received the highest awards by competent judges and juries possible by a sewing machine, and gives universal satisfaction. With this machine the company have opened up a new era in sewing machine work. Without extra attachments, it embroiders and does in days, all kinds of fancy ornamental work with a precision and beauty that cannot be excelled by the most adept hand work, toiling for months. Not only the utility of the machine renders it a necessity, but this new branch of elegant artistic work makes the work an elegant agreeable pastime for ladies with an æsthetic turn of mind. We were shown elegant samples of darning, name writing, applique work, embroidery and etching. Printed instructions to do this work

**MRS. H. WEHRMANN—Importer and Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Amunition, Cutlery and Fishing Tackles, No. 75 Chartres Street.**

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the enterprise of Mrs. H. Wehrmann deserves mention. Identified so closely with the growth and commercial well-being of this city, she occupies a place that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for New Orleans in keeping with its real merits. This business was started by the present proprietress in 1867, and has been a success from the very start. She carries a large and varied stock of guns, pistols, amunition, cutlery and fishing tackles, and does a large trade, extending over the entire city and surrounding country. A number of experienced workmen are kept constantly employed, and all kinds of repairing is done with neatness and dispatch. All work turned out from this establishment is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. In her stock may be found the usual assortment of goods pertaining to her trade, of the best and most popular make. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted, and remarking that, as ranking first among its line of contemporaries, the establishment is of that class which commands the respect, confidence and consideration of the community at large.

**HERMN. WEHRMANN—Practical Engraver and Lithographer, No. 71 Chartres St.**

Among the numerous lithographing establishments in New Orleans, none deserve any more favorable mention in a work of this character than does Hermn. Wehrmann, whose rooms are located at No. 71 Chartres street. This house was established in 1867, and has enjoyed a most successful trade ever since. Mr. Wehrmann does a general lithographic and engraving business, in bonds, diplomas, checks, notes, drafts, billheads, account sales, business cards, &c. All his work is done in the most skillful and artistic manner, and compares favorably with any metropolitan establishment in the United States. His premises are 30x100 feet in size, and supplied with all the lithographic machinery, and, in fact, everything necessary for the successful prosecution of his business. The trade of this house extends throughout the entire South, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Wehrmann was born in Germany, but has long been a resident of this city, and is one of our representative business men, of whom the city has a right to be proud.

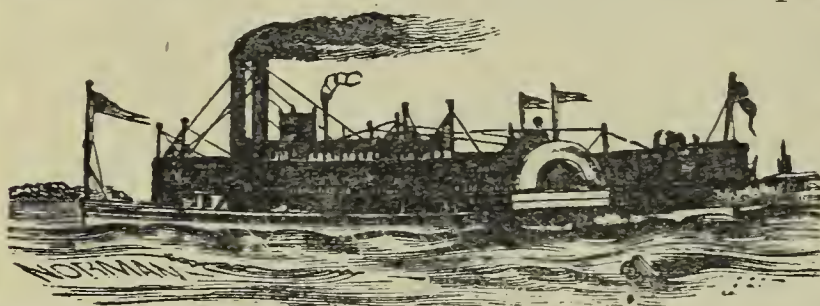


**HOWARD, FLOWER & CO.—General Produce Commission Merchants, 88 Magazine St.**

The extent and magnitude of the produce commission business carried on in a great city like New Orleans is not generally appreciated by the public at large. There are numerous large establishments engaged in this branch of business, whose transactions annually aggregate an amount almost incredible. To properly handle and distribute the immense consignments of produce necessary to supply a great city, to keep fully posted on the fluctuations that are always occurring in the market, and to be able to obtain the highest prices, requires the highest business qualifications, constant attention and untiring energy, together with the employment of a large capital. The house of Howard, Flower & Co. was first started in 1866 by Howard & Preston, the present firm succeeding to the control of the business in 1879. A large four story brick building is occupied, situated on Magazine street, and 40x150 feet in size, which is fully stored with the immense stock always kept on hand by this firm. Ten hands are employed, and an average stock of \$500,000 value is carried. The trade is general throughout the South, the annual business reaching from one to two millions. Consignments are received from all the Western States, and large supplies of produce, hams, etc., are always kept on hand. The efficient and trustworthy bookkeeper of this establishment is Mr. Theo. Comarge. Mr. R. S. Howard was born in Kentucky, and has had about 35 years experience in this business in this city and in Northern cities. He is one of the prominent representative business men of New Orleans, and is President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Jas. Flower was born in Louisiana, is thoroughly conversant with the business in which he is engaged, active, energetic, and in the prime of life. Prompt, reliable and enterprising, honorable in all their dealings, this house is especially commended to the favorable consideration of the trade, both in the city and South generally.

**OUACHITA RIVER CONSOLIDATED LINE OF STEAMBOATS—Office 132 Gravier Street.**

Among the many important enterprises of New Orleans that have contributed largely to the city's wealth, as well as to the great convenience of the planters and merchants along the river, and for which



this line of steamers should receive the thanks and patronage of the Southern country, none have contributed more to the city's prosperity than the Ouachita River Consolidated Line; always reliable, prompt and accommodating, as well as affording an outlet to the Ouachita River trade, which has been of incalculable benefit to the people along the line traversed by the company's steamers. The company owns ten steamers, all of which are ele-

gantly fitted up for the trade, both as regards freight and passengers. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and everything provided to make it pleasant and agreeable for passengers. The owners and managers of the line are some of the oldest and best steamboatmen in the South, and no money or pains will be spared to make it one of the best as well as the most popular steamboat lines in the country. The boats of this line all touch at the landings of the Mississippi river up to Red River, and at Harrisonburgh, Columbia, Monroe, Trenton and Camden. This is a strong and ably conducted consolidation, and which, for its regularity and accommodation to the Lower River trade, is of vast importance, and should be liberally supported by the merchants and planters residing along its route. With such a President as Capt. F. A. Blanks, they need never fear of its final success. All correspondence concerning this line should be addressed to Fred V. Cellos, Secretary, No. 132 Gravier street, New Orleans. Messrs. Lord & McPeake are the agents of the company in New Orleans, who will always be on hand to attend upon the wants of all in relation to rates for freight or passage. The names of the boats composing this popular line are: F. A. Blanks, H. H. Blanks, Carna, John Howard, Earle, Thorn Parker, John H. Hanna and St. John. We are glad, in writing a history of New Orleans and its industries, to give space in our volume to this enterprise, which is one of the most extensive in its line and operations of any steamboat line in New Orleans. The company is a reliable and honorable one, and carry out all their contracts to the letter, and hence we see the extensive patronage they enjoy. Captains J. W. and F. A. Blanks have run a regular boat out from New Orleans for the past seventeen years. Capt. J. W. Blanks has built and owned more steamboats than any man who has run the river since the war. The steamer H. H. Blanks was named after a son of J. W. Blanks, the son taking his given name from H. Hanna, the grain king of the South.

**D. MORIARTY & CO.—Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Nos. 77 and 79 Poydras Street.**

The statement has often been made that in her devotion to manufactures New Orleans has neglected her mercantile or commercial opportunities. Whether this is true of other branches of trade or not, the remark is certainly not applicable to her wholesale grocery establishments, as will be seen by reference to the notices of her leading representative houses, and the statistics furnished relative to their importance and extensive trade in other portions of this work. Possessing almost unexampled facilities in her geographic position and modes of transportation, as well as the high standing and enterprise of her leading merchants in this line, New Orleans can to-day furnish the staple articles of groceries at prices which will successfully compete with any city in the Union. Prominent among the leading houses engaged in this branch of trade, may appropriately be men-



tioned that of Messrs. D. Moriarty & Co., whose spacious storeroom is located at Nos. 77 and 79 Poydras Street. The present firm consists of active, energetic and thoroughly practical men, and was founded in 1880, with an ample capital. Mr. Moriarty came to this city from St. Louis in 1858, while quite a mere boy, and engaged in the retail grocery business, which he successfully conducted for thirteen years, and done, perhaps, the largest retail grocery trade in New Orleans. He now employs eight competent and experienced hands in the different branches of the business, to whom liberal wages are paid. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being a massive three story brick structure, all of which is occupied by the firm, and is filled with a large and carefully selected stock of both staple and fancy groceries, consisting of a full line of teas, coffees, sugars, syrups, spices, rice, canned goods, &c., which is offered to the patrons and friends of the establishment at the very lowest standard prices. The trade of this well known house is not confined to the city alone, but extends throughout the entire Southern country. Mr. Moriarty is a native of Europe, but has resided in this city since the year 1858, and is known to the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity as a prompt, reliable and energetic business man, who has, in an eminent degree, won the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he has had business relations. We cheerfully commend the firm of D. Moriarty & Co. as being one fully entitled to the patronage of a generous public.

***E. LILIENTHAL—Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, No. 95 Canal Street.***

Among the number of fine stores and plentifully stocked establishments in this section of the city, the jewelry house of Edward Lilienthal is deserving of remark. This enterprise was first founded during the year 1847, the present proprietor succeeding to the business in 1869. He carries a full assortment of American and imported watches, diamonds, jewelry of all kinds, a full line of sterling silverware from the most popular manufacturers in the country, silver-plated ware, mantle and office clocks, bronzes and fancy goods. From eight to ten hands are constantly employed in the establishment, all of whom are courteous, polite and attentive, and ever ready to attend upon the patrons of the house. Mr. Lilienthal is the sole agent for New Orleans of the "Diamond Spectacles," the best in use, and also for the "Gorham Sterling Silverware," which is so popular in this market. The premises occupied are large and commodious, and conveniently situated on the principal business thoroughfare of the city, the building being a three story structure, the lower part of which is occupied by him with his immense stock of goods, and the upper parts with workshops for watch-makers, jewelers and engravers, of whom he constantly employs the best, with the latest improvements in machinery and tools for turning out fine work. A specialty of his watch repairing business is, that he can convert any fine key-winding watch to a stem-winder, making the additional parts equally as fine as the original movements, in gilt or diamond finish. His trade is large, principally local, and extends over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Texas. Mr. Lilienthal has resided in New Orleans for the past thirty years, with the exception of the years from 1861 to 1865, in which he served in the Confederate army during the civil war. He is a practical and thoroughly competent jewelry man, having made it a life-long study, commencing to learn his trade in early boyhood. His house stands pre-eminently at the head of the first-class houses in New Orleans, or, it may be said, in the South. Progressive, prompt and reliable, he is highly esteemed, and possesses, in an eminent degree, the confidence of all who do business with him.

***DUNCAN & KENNARD—Agents for T. S. Atwater & Co., Manufacturers of Bags, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, No. 58 Lafayette Street.***

The commercial interests of a great city like New Orleans are so vast and so varied, that at first sight anything like a clear outline of them appears impossible, and many persons who have spent a life-time in the city are unaware of the existence even of certain branches of business which exert a wide influence upon the commercial importance of the metropolis. It is only careful research and thorough investigation, that enables the editor of the present volume to procure reliable and trustworthy statistics of the representative houses engaged in the various branches of industry and commerce, which, in aggregation, constitute the wealth, prosperity and material welfare of this city, and make it a great producing and commercial center. The business of manufacturing bags, with the special articles required in that business, constitutes no inconsiderable item in a recapitulatory review of the trade of New Orleans, and one of the oldest and best known houses engaged in this particular line, is that of Messrs. Duncan & Kennard, who are the sole agents of the Southern country for the well known and popular manufacturers, Messrs. T. S. Atwater & Co. This house was founded as far back as 1853, in New York City. They have manufacturing establishments having a capacity for turning out from 30,000 to 40,000 bags per every twelve hours. During the year 1881, the firm rented over 3,000,000 bags to vessels from the New York office alone. At the New Orleans agency they keep four competent and experienced hands constantly employed. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a three story structure, which is entirely devoted to the business, in which they keep a large and well selected stock of all kinds of grain and rice bags, which they are prepared to offer to the trade at the most reasonable standard prices. Their trade is largely confined to the city, but the bags rented go to all foreign ports. The individual members of the firm are both natives of the State of Maryland, who have an experience of eight years in this special branch of business. They are well known in commercial circles as prompt, reliable and honorable business men, justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the community.



**A. GEIGER—Agent for Attakapas Cottonade, and Importer of French, English and German Goods, No. 33 Chartres Street, Corner Chartres and Customhouse Streets.**

In this branch of industry, which requires the greatest skill and knowledge to make it successful, the firm, composed of Mr. A. Geiger, has no superior in the city. This enterprise was founded about twenty-one years ago, with only a moderate capital, but by industry, perseverance and close application to business, it was made a success from the start. Mr. Geiger was connected with the establishment some twenty years prior to his becoming proprietor, in the capacity of salesman, &c., and in the year 1873, the house changed hands, and he became owner and sole proprietor of the establishment. He carries a large and varied stock, and does a business amounting to over \$50,000 per annum. He imports largely in French, English and German goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, merino, velvets, drillings and tailors' trimmings. He is also the sole agent of the Attakapas cottonades, which are so well known and very popular in this market. The premises occupied are large and commodious, being the spacious four story building situated on the corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, the entire building being occupied by him, in which he carries the largest and most carefully selected stock of imported goods to be found in the city. Three male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment, to whom liberal wages are paid. Mr. Geiger is a native of Europe, but has resided in this city for many years. He commenced the study of his business in early boyhood, and has devoted nearly his whole life in this special branch of business. He is well known to the trade of New Orleans as a prompt, reliable and trust-worthy gentleman, with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**S. T. BLESSING—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Photograph Albums, Paintings, Engravings, &c., No 87 Canal Street.**

Among the many establishments which we are reviewing in the city of New Orleans we find none that deserve more mention than the above named house. This enterprise was founded in 1857, by Anderson & Blessing, who conducted the business until 1863, when that firm was dissolved and Mr. Blessing became sole proprietor. Established on a comparatively small capital, the business has grown to such dimensions, that a large capital amounting to from \$15,000 to \$18,000 is employed in the business, and the annual sales amount to over \$40,000, giving constant employment to eight experienced and skillful workmen in supplying the steady growing trade which already extends over the city and throughout the southern states. This house does a general jobbing and retail business, and carries a large and carefully selected stock of photograph albums, autograph albums, scrap books, pocket books, stereoscopic views, stereoscopes, paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, chromos, frames and mouldings of all kinds; christmas, new year, birth-day, easter cards, artist and photographic materials, &c. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a four story structure, 30x80 feet in size, the entire premises being filled with merchandise. Mr. Blessing, the genial proprietor, was born in the state of Maryland, but has been a resident of New Orleans since 1857, and has a large and practical experience in this line of trade. As a citizen and business man no one stands higher, or is more esteemed by all. Nowhere in the south can be found a house combining all the elements worthy of patronage so completely and eminently, as the house of S. T. Blessing, and we take pleasure in recommending him to the trade everywhere as being at the very head of the business in the Crescent City. The entire establishment is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and the proprietor to the esteem that energy, reliability and talent always inspire.

**G. PASCAL & CO.—General Commission Merchants, Agents for the Sale of Flour, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Whisky; also of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses, 74 and 76 Poydras St.**

As pursuing a very important branch of industry bearing upon the general commercial prosperity and commercial thrift of this city, the house of Messrs. G. Pascal & Co. may not be overlooked in a publication whose special object will be attained in the proper display of the natural resources and acquired advantages of New Orleans as a great center of manufacturing and productive trade. This firm was founded over thirty years ago by Mr. Pascal, the senior member of the firm, on only a limited capital, but through the excellent management, which was backed up with a large share of pluck, energy and enterprise, it has been a success from the very start, and their present annual sales will reach over \$400,000. They carry a large and varied stock of groceries, both staple and fancy, giving employment to eight competent and experienced hands, to whom liberal wages are paid. The trade of this house is large, extending over the city and throughout the entire Southern country. They also do an extensive trade with the planters in sugar estates. This is one of the oldest established and most popular houses in New Orleans, and the individual members of the firm are long and favorably known to our people, having over thirty years experience in this business, and are fully conversant with every detail of their business and the requirements of their trade. Prompt, reliable and energetic, they are justly entitled to the liberal patronage now being extended them. They are public spirited to a fault, highly respected and esteemed by the entire business community. By their own efforts and exertions, they have achieved a prominent position in the business community, and are among the leading representative houses in the Crescent City.





**MRS. T. HAUSMANN—Proprietor New Orleans Silver and Plated Ware Manufactory, No. 186 Poydras St.**

As a representative house engaged in this important branch of industry, may appropriately be mentioned that of Mrs. T. Hausmann, whose commodious store-room is 75x200 feet in size, with her workshop and manufactory in the rear, in which she keeps a full and well selected stock of silver and plated ware, headlight, military and fireman's equipments, brass, silver and plated letters, and deals in watches, jewelry, and diamonds. Silver plating and gilding made a specialty. Fifteen male assistants are constantly employed. Her trade is mostly confined to the city, but is fully prepared, at all times, to furnish country dealers in any quantities and on the most reasonable terms. Mrs. Hausmann is a native of Europe, but has resided in this city for a number of years, is a practical and thorough going business lady, who has been engaged in the business for many years, having had the benefit of her father's large experience, is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. This establishment is an honor and credit to the city of New Orleans.

**GEORGE COATS & SON—Southern Safe and Scales Works, 104 Tchoupitoulas St.**

This enterprise was founded by Mr. George Coats, the senior member of this firm, about thirty years ago, who successfully conducted the business until 1881, when his son was admitted as a partner, and the present firm was organized. They make a specialty of repairing safes and scales, and in this specialty they have a large experience in all the Southern cities. Iron safes and scales repaired, lightning rods made and put up to order, combination locks made and inserted in safes, in the city and country on short notice, iron safes bought and sold or exchanged, iron railings made to order. Particular attention given to repairing printing presses and bank locks. Large screws made to order, counter, beam and platform scales repaired, and machinery taken down and put up, combination locks inserted, iron safes removed, &c. Five male assistants, most of whom are skilled workmen, are kept constantly employed. The members of this firm are both native born Louisianians, are practical men, and fully merit the success which has crowned their industry and good management. As business men, they are prompt and reliable, and are greatly esteemed for their excellent personal qualities. Mr. Coats refers to the following, who recommend his work: Canal Bank, Citizens' Bank, Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans National Bank, State Bank, Germania Bank, Union National Bank, Hibernia Bank, F. F. Bradway, Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co., Hibernia Insurance Co., Allen Jumel, State Auditor, J. Greenwood, Agent Time Locks, P. J. Cockburn, J. Newman, M. Schooler, I. Bloom, Koch & Dreyfus, A. G. Ober, Glover & Odenthal, J. S. Wallace, L. Reder & Co., J. T. Moore & Co., C. A. Whitney & Co., Folger & Co., J. H. Mossop, Geo. D. Hite, St. Charles Street Railroad Co., U. S. Quarter-Master's Depot.

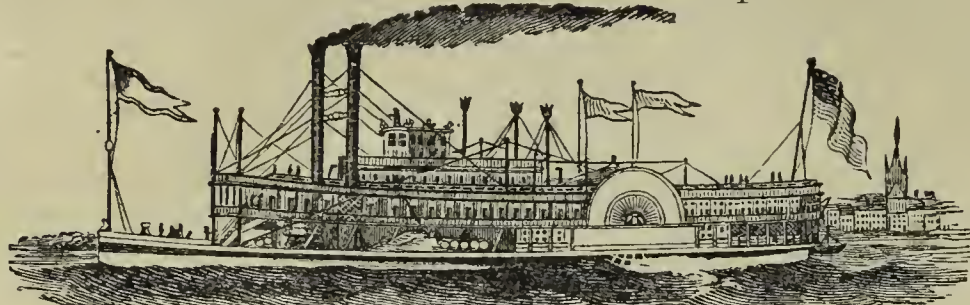
**SAMUEL L. BOYD—Wholesale Dry Goods, &c., Corner of Magazine and Common Sts.**

In compiling the industries of New Orleans, there are certain controlling staples which exercise a vital influence upon her reputation and trade, and no one business occupies this position more prominently than the dry goods trade, and none offers greater inducements to the enterprising business man for the investment of capital, while there is no branch of trade where popular talents contribute more largely to success than the dry goods store, where patronage depends so much upon public favor. Among the establishments in the Crescent City who have evidenced the possession of these qualifications in a marked degree, none stand higher in public estimation than Samuel L. Boyd. This house was founded by the present proprietor in 1867, and has been successful and become popular through the excellence of the stock kept on hand. He carries an average stock of \$500,000, while the annual sales will reach over \$2,000,000. Seventy-five capable and experienced salesmen and clerks are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment, who are ever ready to attend upon the wants of all who visit the house. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated on one of the most popular business thoroughfares in this portion of the city, the building being a commodious four story structure, and supplied with all the modern and most improved fixtures and appliances necessary for the successful prosecution of this special business, and in fact nothing is wanting to make this the most orderly and perfectly arranged dry goods establishment in the South. The stock of dry goods, notions, &c., kept by this house is large and carefully selected, and contains all the new and elegant styles, patterns, &c. An extensive trade is transacted, extending over the city, as well as throughout the entire Southern country and Mexico. Mr. Boyd is a native of the State of Maine, but has resided in this country for many years, and is thoroughly identified with the industries and commercial interests of this city, and since his business connection with New Orleans has shown a spirit of enterprise that has achieved for himself and house an enviable position among the successful men of the city.



**NEW ORLEANS AND GULF TRANSPORTATION CO.—James T. O'Pry, President; Office No. 4 Conti Street.**

In a work of this character, devoted to a careful and detailed account of the industries and business interests of New Orleans, it would be impossible to omit mention of this important Lower Coast



Packet Company, whose boats leave regularly as follows: The "Daisy," on Monday, at 9 a. m., for Port Eads, and on Wednesday for Port Eads and Pilot Town, carrying passengers and the United States mail. The passenger and freight steamer "Isabel," leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11 a. m., for Naira Plantation and in-

termediate landings, returning on every alternate day. The "Alvin," carrying both freight and passengers, leaves on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 a. m., and on Saturdays at 1:30 p. m., for Quarantine Station and all landings, returning on alternate days, thus affording the lower coast one of the most substantial and accommodating lines known on the river. The boats are well adapted to the trade, with capable and efficient officers, and the accommodations are first-class in every particular. This packet line is what it was designed to be—an accommodation for the public—and should be so considered by the planters and shippers, who should contribute to its support liberally. Mr. O'Pry, the President of the company, superintends the entire business, and gives personal attention to any irregularities that may occur. We are glad that the line is so thoroughly equipped and so efficiently managed, as it has contributed largely to the commercial activity of the city of New Orleans, and conducive to its public good.

**H. J. RIVET—Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 58 Chartres Street.**

A neat and attractive drug store, where persons in quest of medicines or in want of delicately compounded articles of perfumery and toilet necessities can have their errands attended to by polite and obliging clerks, prompt and reliable in their every act, is a cause of pride to the city. In an eminent degree the establishment of Mr. Rivet is a house of this kind. He is a native of Louisiana, and started in this business in 1857, after four year of practical experience. By his careful and accommodating manner Mr. Rivet has seen his business steadily increase until he has been compelled to call to his aid the assistance of three skillful druggists to attend to his increasing trade. He occupies a commodious room at the corner of Chartres and Bienville streets, 30x170 feet in size, and three stories high. Two floors are occupied in the prosecution of this enterprise, and here can be found every article in the drug line, compactly stored, ready for the daily orders received from the surrounding States. He also carries a full line of patent medicines, trusses and perfumeries, and is proprietor and manufacturer of "Our Own Louisiana Aromatic Bitters," and importer of French proprietary medicines. Mr. Rivet aims to keep none but pure fresh drugs and chemicals, purchased from houses of long standing and reputation. Besides his large jobbing trade outside the city, Mr. Rivet does a large prescription business in the city, and the skill and care with which he compounds, has won him a permanent and lasting trade. In noting the different enterprises of the city for the benefit of the surrounding States, we are glad to note this house as every way worthy of the patronage being extended.

**BRADLEY, KURTZ & CO.—Bag Manufacturers and Importers, No. 80 South Peters St.,**

*New Orleans, and 25, 27 and 29 Pearl Street, New York. B. H. Pring, Resident Manager.*

One of the most enterprising and reliable houses which it is our province to mention in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans, is that of Bradley, Kurtz & Co., bag manufacturers and importers, No. 80 South Peters street. In addition to manufacturing grain sacks of all kinds, cotton and flour bags, &c., they are the largest importers in this market, of gunny, dundee and cental bags, a full supply of which they keep constantly on hand to meet the requirements of the Southern trade. This house is a branch of the well known firm of same name in New York, which, from its foundation in 1850, has always been recognized as the leading house of its kind in that great metropolis, and deservedly enjoys the highest reputation for the straight-forward and liberal business policy of its members. In selecting a manager, the firm could not possibly have secured one better adapted to the requirements of the business in this city. Mr. Pring, although a native of Canada, has resided in New Orleans for the past twelve years, is an active, energetic business man, and stands deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of the commercial community. The premises, No. 80 South Peters street, occupied by this firm, are spacious and conveniently located, and the building, 30x150 feet in size, well adapted to the requirements of their business. Messrs. Bradley, Kurtz & Co., in adding to the business interests of this city such an extensive and useful branch of trade, deserve more than a mere passing notice in a work of this description, and we feel assured, under the management of Mr. Pring, this house will always retain the leading position in this city, in their special branch of trade. In commending this firm to such of our readers as may require goods of this description, we feel assured they will find it both pleasant and profitable to establish permanent and lasting business relations with the solid and reliable house of Bradley, Kurtz & Co.



**CRESCENT CITY SELTZ AND MINERAL WATERS MANUFACTORY—Geo. Schweitzer,**  
*President, Nos. 270 and 272 Royal Street.*

This important enterprise was started many years ago, the present proprietors succeeding to the business in 1867. In the manufacture of seltz and mineral waters they rank with, if they do not excel, any establishment in the country. The apparatus and the appliances are of the most excellent character. They discard the old and unreliable system of generating by pressure, which is open to many objections, among which may be mentioned impurity of gas and ingredients, want of perfect carbonization of water, and adulteration with extraneous matter. Their system of generation is mechanical, avoiding all of the above defects. Their waters are pure, fresh and perfectly carbonized. They keep constantly employed from 15 to 20 experienced hands, and do an annual business of from \$25,000 to \$30,000, their trade extending over the entire city and throughout the Southern country. The high estimation in which the house is held, has been secured by the energy, enterprise and reliability of the gentlemen composing the company, and the superior quality of the goods they manufacture. Mr. Geo. Schweitzer is the manager of the entire establishment, and under his capable control the enterprise is destined to continue successful. He is a gentleman highly respected and esteemed by all who know him, for his general high-toned character and upright, honorable life. This company is doing as much to advance the industrial interests and develop the commercial reputation of this community as any other one concern, and has acquired a position in mercantile circles entitling it to the general esteem, respect and patronage of the public.

**BARTHOLOMEW & CO—Dealers in Fish, No. 5 Ursalines Street.**

Of the many establishments in this city devoted to the fish trade, one of the oldest and most reputable is that of Messrs. Bartholomew & Co., and one fully entitled to a liberal mention in a work devoted to giving a detailed account of the manufacturing and mercantile interests of New Orleans. This important industry was founded as early as 1848, and has been a success from the start. The business was started with a moderate capital, but has increased to such an extent that no similar house in New Orleans can be said to exceed them in the amount of their transactions. The present amount of capital stock employed in their annual business will average \$100,000, while employment is given to 150 hands. The buildings now occupied are three stories, and embrace an area of 45x50 feet, and are fully supplied with all necessary appliances for the prosecution of their extensive business. The trade of this establishment is quite large and rapidly increasing; it is not confined to any special locality, but is distributed throughout all parts of the South, North and Northwest. This firm are the enterprising owners of four fishing smacks, which are run in the interest of the house. They keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of fish, crabs, &c., and are amply prepared to fill all orders, great or small, that may be given them. The gentlemen constituting this firm, Mr. Adolph Bartholomew, Mr. John Madina and Mr. Mascaro, are well and widely known to the business community. They are deserving of great praise for the energy and good judgment exhibited in the management of their business, and well merit the prosperity which has crowned their efforts, and enjoy an enviable reputation for integrity and fair dealing.

**H. BILLARD—Bookseller and Stationer, No. 59 Chartres St.**

This enterprise was started by the present proprietor, in 1859, with but a small capital, and by energy, enterprise and thorough knowledge of business, his capital has increased to five times the original investment. He carries about \$10,000 in stock, and gives employment to six experienced hands, his trade extending over the entire city and surrounding country. He deals largely in French books and periodicals, French and American school books, paper hangings, &c. The premises are spacious and conveniently situated on one of the principal business thoroughfares in the city, the building being a three story structure, 30x90 feet in size, all of which is occupied by him in his business. Mr. Billard is a native of France, and has had an experience of twenty-five years in this special line of business, being thoroughly acquainted with all the details and requirements of his trade. Those having business relations with this house may depend upon receiving all the advantages that result from long experience, large facilities and undoubted reliability, for he is a man that enjoys in a high degree the respect of his fellow-citizens.

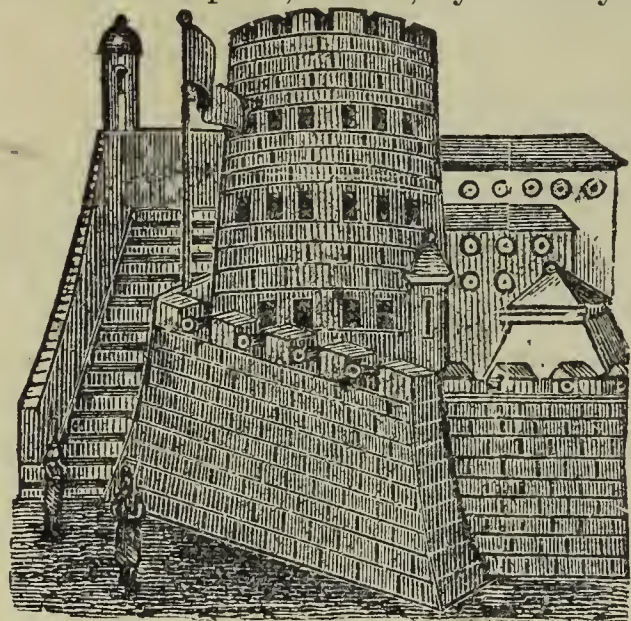
**FOLSOM BROS.—Manufacturers' Agents, Guns, Pistols, &c., No. 9 Decatur St.**

In endeavoring to preserve some record of our commercial firms by historical notes, our object in introducing this department of our work is attributed to a desire to gather together remembrances of such interesting nature, rather than to seek opportunity for personal compliment. But it is quite admissible for us to say that the house of Folsom Bros. belongs to that class of enterprising business firms which have given the city her reputation abroad. This house does a large business, both jobbing and retail, in guns, pistols and amunition of all kinds, representing some of the most prominent and popular manufacturing establishments in the country. Their stock is large, and consists of all the latest improved makes of guns, pistols, &c., their trade extending over the entire Southern country, Mexico, Cuba and South America. The premises occupied are 30x80 feet in size, and especially fitted up and arranged for the business. The individual members of the firm are gentlemen who have an extensive experience in the business, being fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Prompt, reliable and energetic in all their business transactions, they have done and are doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business, and are justly entitled to the high position they occupy in this city.



**ALPH. WALZ—Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the Celebrated "Malakof Bitters," and Agent Crescent Brewing Co.'s Aurora Lager Beer, No. 26 Conti Street.**

This important and well-known enterprise was founded in 1855, by the present proprietor on a moderate capital; which, by industry and perserverance, backed up by a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, has been increased largely with each succeeding year until at present he is in possession of a large and prosperous trade. He is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the celebrated "Malakof Bitters," of which he makes a leading specialty in his business, and during the year of 1881, has manufactured and sold over 2,000 boxes. He is now selling on an average from 200 to 300 boxes of bitters per month. He is also agent for Crescent Brewing Co.'s Aurora Lager Beer, in barrels and bottles. Nine experienced hands are kept employed in the different departments of the establishment. The premises occupied are large and commodious, being a two-story structure at No. 26 Conti street, the entire premises being used by him, and in which he carries a large and carefully selected stock of both imported and domestic wines, liquors, &c., in which line Mr. Walz is prepared to offer extra inducements to his patrons and friends in the way of low prices, as well as the excellent qualities of the goods sold. His



trade is large and extends over the entire city and surrounding country. Mr. Walz is a native of France, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well known in commercial circles as an honorable, reliable and trustworthy citizen, with whom his customers have placed their confidence and esteem in an eminent degree, entitling him to a liberal patronage from the hands of the generous public. The "Malakof Bitters" were patented in 1866, and received the first premiums in 1868, 1870 and 1871 from the Louisiana State Fairs. The prize-medal was also awarded to A. Walz at the Paris Exposition in 1878. This cordial, the most palatable, flavorful and wholesome stimulant ever yet prepared from aromatic and bitter ingredients, when taken in a moderate quantity is an excellent appetizer as well as a strengthener of the digestive forces—a depurative of the blood, desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic, it has no superior among the standard preparations of the day, and is indorsed by the Medical fraternity of Louisiana; it overcomes and prevents fever and ague and other malarial disorders with wondrous certainty, tones the system, banishes dyspepsia, remedies constipation and liver complaint, relieves affection of the bladder and kidneys; it is refreshing and a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. A mild and safe invigorant and corroborant for delicate females and children, a good anti-bilious, alterative and tonic preparation for ordinary family purposes.

**NEW ORLEANS CIGAR FACTORY—F. Haehnel, Manager, Nos. 107 and 109 Rampart St.**

The tobacco business in this country must, from its magnitude, be justly regarded as an interest of the utmost importance and conducive, especially to the Southern tier of States, in no small degree to the general thrift and prosperity. Thousands of operatives are employed, and a revenue of millions of dollars paid to the general government. Among those establishments that have been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of this branch of trade, and who are known wherever, in this country, tobacco is sold and manufactured, the New Orleans Cigar Factory ranks prominently. This important enterprise was established in 1880, with a capital of \$20,000, and since that time, through the able management of the proprietors, has been eminently successful. Cigars enter into consumption almost as extensively as coffee, sugar, wheat or cotton. Tens of millions of them are fabricated daily. Heretofore, the process of wrapping and finishing a cigar was conducted exclusively by hand, which is, comparatively, a slow, and, for the medium and better grades of goods, a very costly and wasteful method. For a long time, therefore, a substitute, for handwork has been sought assiduously, but no inventor successfully combined the elements of a perfect machine, which should be at once simple, durable, effective and economical, until Mr. Haehnel, of New Orleans, La., produced the instruments which bear his name. Simpler in construction than a sewing machine, the parts of Haehnel's cigar machines are few in number, and are easily removed and replaced; any youth can readily understand and operate them with ordinary care and little exertion of power. Thoroughly tested in the most practical way by business men, these machines have already achieved a success which leaves no doubt that they will rank with the reaper, the cotton gin and the sewing machine, which have enlarged so conspicuously the field of human industry, and added so much to the wealth and comfort of the world. Haehnel's invention consists of two machines—one to cut out the wrappers from the leaf, and the other to wrap, paste and finish the cigar. Haehnel's Improved Wrapper-Cutting Machine is exceedingly simple, the cutting apparatus being an elongated oval knife-edge, descending upon a plate or bed, which conforms in outline to the contour of the wrapper desired. The leaf is laid on the bed, and at a single stroke the wrapper is cut out, finished in uniform shape. By this process the leaf is merely perforated, and not broken or cut into scraps, the remnant of the leaf being saved whole, to be used for binders or long fillers, as desired. The advantage over hand cutting is obvious. More wrappers



can be cut than by hand from the same case, because only the precise mathematical shape needed to cover the bunch is taken at a single cut, and the operation being instantaneous avoids the delay of the several cuts that must be given during the rolling, adjusting and readjusting of the leaf to the bunch by the hand process. There being no tension whatever applied in cutting, the most tender leaf used for wrappers in hand factories can be used also by this machine. Two or three sizes of knives are supplied with each machine, and suffice for all varieties of shape and length of bunch to be wrapped. Haehnel's Improved Cigar Wrapping and Finishing Machine is a marvel of efficiency and simplicity. An endless narrow belt or apron revolves the bunch inside of a cylinder or guide, through a slit in which the wrapper (previously cut out of the leaf) is fed to the bunch by an operator sitting at her work and propelling the machine in the same way, but with much less labor than a sewing machine requires. Fastened on a table, the machine occupies a space of about a square foot, and four inches in height. The parts are few in number, not likely to get out of order, and easily repaired and replaced. No special skill is requisite to operate the machine, which itself adjusts the wrapper on the bunch, pastes the tip securely, and finishes the cigar. An unskilled girl, after a short practice, becomes as efficient as the most expert Havana cigar maker. This machine is adapted for any length or shape of bunch; and for finish and elegance of workmanship, for economy, uniformity and rapidity of production, and pre-eminently for absolute cleanness of the cigar tip, is beyond competition. If it possessed no other advantage than removing from cigar making the excessive handling and other unsavory features, which some boards of health have denounced as tending to spread contagion, this alone would commend it as a prime necessity to the trade. Besides cleanliness, it affords in a remarkable degree that speed and economy which perfect machinery is designed to accomplish. Experienced girls have wrapped and finished as many as one hundred and fifty cigars per hour, with the aid of Haehnel's improved machines. This wrapping and finishing instrument is not the result of sudden discovery. It is the growth of years of study, experiment and many successive improvements, of which the latest are perhaps the most important. Its practical utility is demonstrated in daily use, and it needs only to be seen in operation to convince any intelligent observer of its decided advantages, commercial, sanitary, mechanical and economical over any and all methods and progress of making cigars by hand. These wonderful machines have been successfully introduced in Havana, and many are now in operation in New Orleans. Parties who desire to investigate their merits in actual business, are respectfully referred to the New Orleans Cigar Factory, Nos 107 and 109 Rampart street, and 114 and 116 Basin street, where Haehnel's method is adopted exclusively in the wrapping and finishing of all their cigars. A large number of male and female hands are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. Mr. Haehnel is a thorough and practical cigar man, fully conversant with all the details of his business. Prompt, reliable and just in all his transactions, he has earned and enjoys the entire confidence and esteem of the business community.

**R. M. FLAUTT—Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock,**

*Office at the Stock Landing.*

Among the tens of thousands of producers this work will reach, showing the various industries and avocations of New Orleans, there will be a large number who are interested in the raising, buying and shipping of cattle, hogs and sheep, and as the advantages here presented will directly interest them, we append a brief notice of one of the most successful and enterprising commission merchants connected with the stock yards. Mr. Flautt commenced this business in 1877 and at once secured confidence and business in a most flattering degree, establishing for himself a reputation and standing as one of the most prompt and reliable men operating in this line in New Orleans. Possessing ample capital, he transacts a very large and lucrative business in this line, making advancements on shipments of stock. Ten assistants are employed, who are thoroughly competent and gives personal attention to all business transactions. The office is conveniently located at the stock landing and last year twenty thousand head were sold, the prospect for future increase in the business being excellent. Stock is received from all the western and southern states, and this brief statement will convey to producers and dealers throughout the country, the ample facilities enjoyed by Mr. Flautt as commission merchant for the sale of live stock. Mr. Flautt is a native of Tennessee, is an enterprising, wide awake and energetic gentleman, and in the line of business in which he is engaged, stands pre-eminently at the head, fully entitled to the prosperity to which he has attained.

**JOHN C. FINNEY—Grain and Hay Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Poydras St.**

The very great importance of the grain and hay trade in New Orleans has brought many men of wealth and energy to the city, and among the houses engaged in this special line, that of John C. Finney deserves more than passing notice in a work of this character. The premises occupied are a double two story brick building, fronting on Poydras street, and is in every way fitted up especially for the purpose for which it is being occupied. They keep a large corps of competent assistants, who are always attentive and polite to all who visit the house. The firm being possessed of ample capital are prepared to make large purchases, and also, to make liberal cash advances on consignments of produce. This house enjoys a large and constantly increasing trade, and, to-day, stands pre-eminently prominent among the grain dealers of the city of New Orleans. Mr. Finney is an active, energetic business man, in the prime of life, and personally superintends his business in all its various details to the full satisfaction of his patrons.



**B. J. WEST & SON—Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 Magazine Street.**

This house enjoys a reputation of which the proprietors have a right to be proud. It is an establishment deserving more than a passing notice in a work devoted to the industrial pursuits of New Orleans. The business of this establishment is conducted on the highest principles of honor, with great energy and ability, and to these facts, together with the genial, courteous manners of the proprietors, is due in an eminent degree the success it has attained and the prominent position it occupies in the commercial affairs of the city. The establishment is metropolitan in all its features, and a large, varied and complete stock of the best and most popular makes of agricultural and horticultural implements, tools and machinery of various styles, patterns, sizes, &c., together with a complete line of all kinds of hardware; is at all times to be found in this extensive establishment, the building occupied being a spacious four story structure, and from top to bottom is stored stocks of plows and implements in endless variety, adapted to all classes of farming and gardening work. This house does an annual business of from \$250,000 to \$300,000, giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty hands. The trade of this house is large, and extends over the entire Southern country. Mr. West commenced his present successful business venture thirty years ago. He is a business man of high character, great energy and extended popularity, and ranks high among the business community.

**JULIUS MEYER—Paper Warehouse, No. 41 and 43 Natchez Street.**

In this special line of industrial enterprise, there is perhaps no house in the South better known or more entitled to extended notice in a work devoted to a display of the resources in detail of the Crescent City. This enterprise was founded by the present proprietor eleven years ago. Started in a small way, the business has increased in size and proportion, and now he gives employment to ten experienced hands, with a large and prosperous trade, extending over the entire city and throughout the Southern States. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of all kinds of paper, paper bags, &c.; in fact, every article to be found in a first-class paper warehouse is to be had at Julius Meyer's establishment. This house is prepared to furnish articles in this line in any variety of design, quantity, or grade of quality. Mr. Meyer, the courteous and genial proprietor of this well known establishment, was born in Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and has become thoroughly identified with the many industries and business enterprises of the city. It is due to the enterprise, ability, and energy of such men that the Crescent City is indebted for the high position she holds among the cities of the Union. Possessing unrivaled facilities, and adroitly managed, this house is fully entitled to the signal prosperity that attends its operations.

**LEEFE & FINK—Dealers in Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., No. 34 Chartres Street.**

This business was established in this city by the above named firm in 1877, on a moderate capital, but by energy, push and perseverance, they have year by year increased their business. The premises occupied are 25x60 feet in size, and situated as above stated, it is convenient to all parts of the city. They carry a carefully selected stock of all kinds of carpets, matting, floor oil cloths, table and enamelled oil cloth, wall paper, window shades and cornices; also, Pawtucket hair cloth, upholstering goods, &c., all at very low prices. They have an extensive business acquaintance and flourishing trade throughout the entire city and surrounding country. Few mercantile houses in New Orleans have such a continued, honorable and successful business acquaintance as that of Leefe & Fink, and no firm, we are sure, more richly deserves the high standing to which they have attained than they, and in a work like this, devoted to giving an exhibit of the commercial and business interests of New Orleans and her business men, it is a pleasure to thus refer to a house which has made itself one of the features of the city. The individuals composing this firm, Mr. William Fink and Mr. J. L. Leefe, both of whom are native born Louisianians, with a practical experience of sixteen years in their business, are well and favorably known to the trade of this city as honorable, prompt and high-minded gentlemen, who are entitled to consideration as promoting in no small degree the industries of New Orleans.

**W. G. COYLE & CO.—Coal Dealers, Office No. 33 Carondelet Street.**

The coal interests of this city have assumed vast proportions, and are of the greatest importance from the vast amount of capital involved and the large number of hands to which it furnishes employment. Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co. established their enterprise in this city in 1865, with moderate capital, and have attained a prominent position among the dealers in our city; also have gained a flourishing and lucrative trade throughout the city and surrounding country in every direction. Office at 33 Carondelet street. A harbor tow-boat, the Mamie Coyle, is owned by this firm, which is one of the largest in the trade. The stock usually carried embraces Pittsburgh, anthracite and cannel coal, sufficient for the trade, wholesale and retail. Plantations, steamships and boats, manufactories and families are supplied by this firm, and the city delivery is made from the yards, the outside trade being supplied by tug boats and barges in the river. The facilities for conducting the business are excellent, and admirably adapted to the purposes designed, a large number of hands being employed in the yard. Mr. Coyle has been a resident of this city for over 30 years, and supplying the trade with a first-class quality of coal adds greatly to the comfort and material interests of our citizens. He sustains an enviable reputation as a prompt and reliable business man, highly esteemed as a liberal and public spirited citizen.



**E. J. SOUBY—Artist Photographer, No. 113 Canal Street.**

In every city there are individual examples of men whose long connection with its business pursuits, whose prominence in all matters of public enterprise, and whose record for unflinching integrity, undaunted energy and untiring industry, make them objects of special note—not alone in their homes, but wherever exalted commercial reputation is recognized and respected. There are few men now engaged in business in this city who have been longer associated with its mercantile interests than E. J. Souby. He commenced his present enterprise before the late war, and has been actively engaged in the photographic business ever since. This house, through all the vicissitudes of trade, maintained the even tenor of its way, his transactions has increased year by year, and his position in the commercial world growing more prominent. He uses in his work all the latest and most improved apparatus known in the photographic art. He uses the modern style of lens, and was the first photographer to introduce the new dry-plate instantaneous process successfully, and takes instantaneous pictures. Moonlight promenade Rembrandt photographs are taken at this establishment. Old pictures carefully copied and enlarged. All negatives preserved. He employs six educated and experienced artists, and is prepared to promptly attend upon the wants of all who may visit his well known art gallery. The rooms occupied are commodious, and fitted up and especially arranged for this business; in fact, it is one of the most perfectly arranged and complete establishment of its kind in the city. Mr. Souby is a native born Louisianian, and is well known in this community for his prompt, upright and honorable dealings. He has an experience of twenty-five years in this special branch of business, and is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of his trade. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as being a gentleman worthy of the fullest confidence and deserving of a liberal patronage.

**WM. HOGAN, AGENT—Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, &c., No. 99 Canal Street.**

Desirably located in a prosperous section of the city, the boot and shoe house of Mr. Hogan is worthy of notice in a work devoted to the business interests of the City of New Orleans. This house was originally founded in 1847, but the present firm was organized in 1857, and since that time the business has been successfully conducted, increasing from year to year until at present he employs about twenty-five hands, and does a large annual business, the trade extending over the entire city and surrounding country. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being 30x90 feet in size, which is filled from top to bottom with a complete and carefully selected stock of all kinds of boots and shoes, which he offers to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Mr. Hogan is a native of Enrope, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well and favorably known in this community as an honorable, reliable and upright citizen, justly entitled to the liberal patronage being extended. We cheerfully commend the house of Wm. Hogan to the readers of this work as an establishment with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

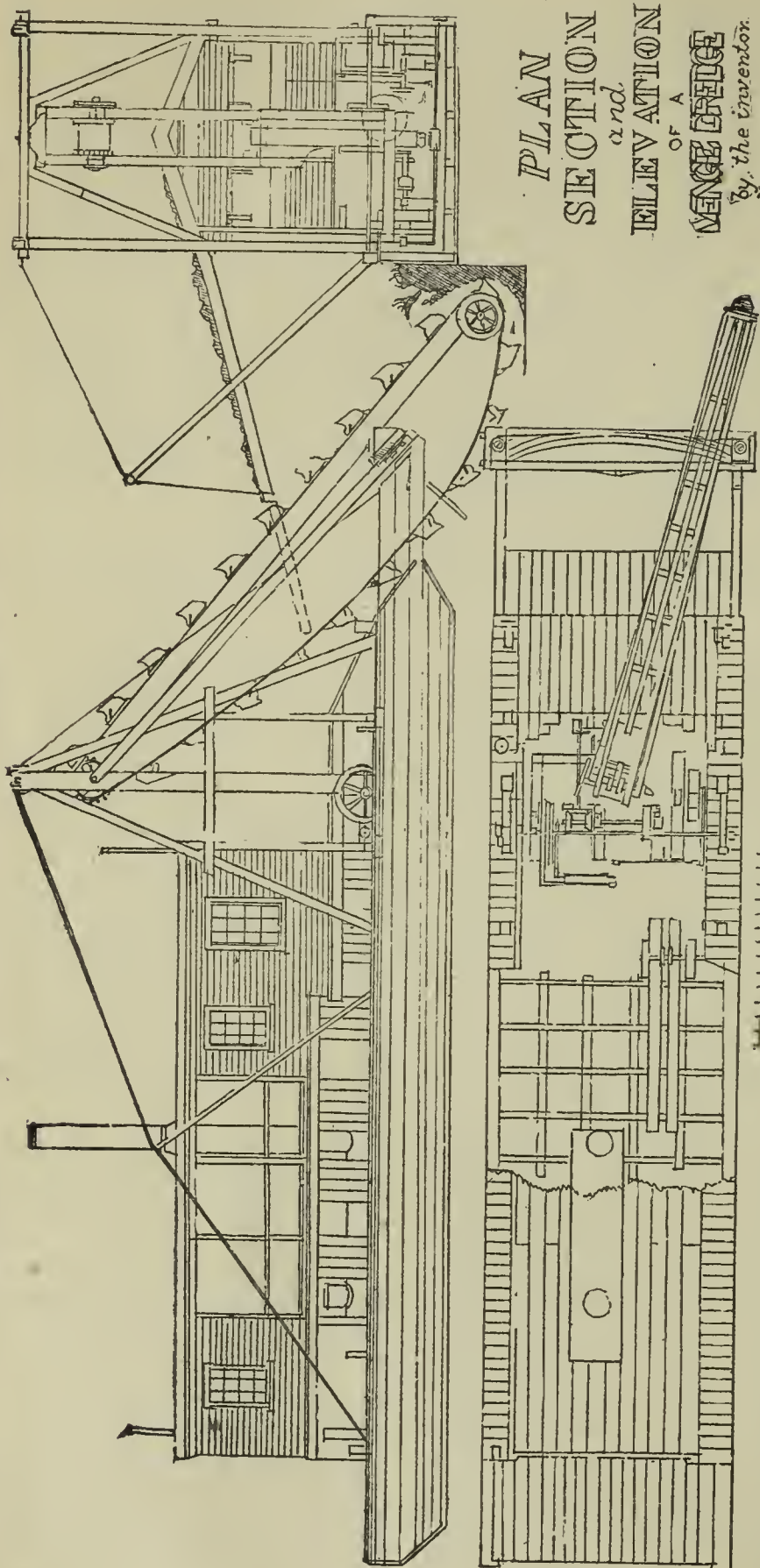
**CRESCENT INSURANCE COMPANY—W. R. Lyman, President, Chas. E. Rice, Secretary, Corner Camp Street and Commercial Place.**

In depicting the varied industries and resources of New Orleans, it would be unfair to omit those great enterprises which, emanating from capital, are alike protective of the opulent and the indigent, conducing directly to the safety, solidity and comfort of the community. Of these the insurance companies, both life and fire, must always take a prominent place as institutions beneficent, practical and indispensable to the civilized conduct of affairs. The Crescent Mutual Insurance Company was first organized in 1849, the first meeting of subscribers being held May 23d of that year. In June, 1880, the present officers of the Company decided to make a thorough organization, and the affairs of the Crescent Mutual were wound up and the Company proceeded under the present title, reinsuring all outstanding risks of the Mutual. The capital stock carried is placed at \$400,000, and since its organization in 1849, about \$9,000,000 have been paid out for losses by this Company, mainly in the Southwest. They still continue to take insurance on fire, marine and river risks, and have over one hundred agencies in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, the Board of Trustees comprising names well known throughout the Southern country, and where known respected for worth and business activity. The aim of its managers is to constantly add to its surplus, and build up in the Southwest a strong institution. To this end they seek the patronage of the entire South. Such is a brief resume of the admirable facilities possessed by this Company—facilities which have placed them among the responsible and prominent of the underwriting fraternity in this city, and entitles them to the extensive business which they know so well how to foster and promote.



**THE MENGE PATENT DREDGE—Joseph Menge Proprietor, Office No. 22 Union Street.**

In collecting material for, and compiling a work of this character, it is well to include historical matter and facts regarding the resources and institutions of the city and its environs, and embrace



notices of a number of the more important inventions. Among the leading and most noted among this class of enterprises in New Orleans, might be mentioned that of Joseph Menge, inventor and proprietor of "The Menge Dredge." Nearly four years ago the first dredge on this new principle was built and worked successfully; in the meantime the inventor has spared no pains nor expense that experience might suggest in improving and perfecting his machine. Eight of these dredges are now in operation in Louisiana and Florida and he has orders for and is building three more. Elevation of crane from 22 feet; variation of crane table to dig from 1 to 9 feet deep; discharge chute 35 feet long from edge of boat; hull 65 feet long by 18 feet beam,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet hold, 20 horse power engine, running 22 buckets of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet capacity. The excavating capacity of this sized dredge is from 1,200 to 1,800 cubic yards for 10 hours work. Chute with the drop bucket is placed in front of crane post. A shutter divides the excavations, or throws them to the right or left, according to position given. The crane when in operation, is swung from side to side, and at each sweep, the windlass is thrown in gear and boat pulled up to its work a distance proportionate to depth dug: the rule however, with lever tender being to pull up so that the buckets come up loaded. The crane table is held to crane frame above by radius bars and supported below on projecting gunwales by rack and pinion, by which the table and crane resting thereon can be adjusted to depth to be dug. This table has two tracks curved in reverse directions, on these rest the castor wheels which support the crane. The channel cut by this dredge is a perfect groove, level bottom and straight sides. To the sides of each of the wheels at lower end of crane are fixed 6 triangular-shaped cutters made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch steel plates. These cutters act as the lips of an augur and when the crane is brought laterally into bank rapidly cut away the soil, roots, &c., and even stumps are in a short while reduced. The material so detached being taken up by the buckets. Chutes for carrying off excavations are made of wood; a plain trough 10 inch sides 8 feet in width; bottom lined with sappy ceiling forms the best

seiffing surface. Chutes are hinged at either side of boat, and outer end supported by projecting boom and tackle by means of which the required incline is readily given for free sliding off of material excavated. Two kinds of dredge buckets are used, the automatic drop bottom bucket and the parallel motion bucket. The ordinary buckle chain wheel is used; in this the pitch or distance from tooth to tooth remains, of course, constant, while the chain wears or stretches, as we may say, and its pitch is always increasing, until it finally rides the teeth, thus becoming useless. A good chain will run from 10 to 12 months before it ceases to operate freely. The attachment of buckets to their chains and the uniform strain and free and easy movement of chains about the drums or wheels, are beautiful features in this dredge. The Menge Patent Dredge for cutting canals, making levees, dredging out rivers, buyous, &c., is acknowledged to be the cheapest and most economical dredge of the day, and is unequalled for speed and perfection of its work. Persons interested in this subject, would do well to examine into the merits of the "Menge Dredge." Territory for sale. Right to

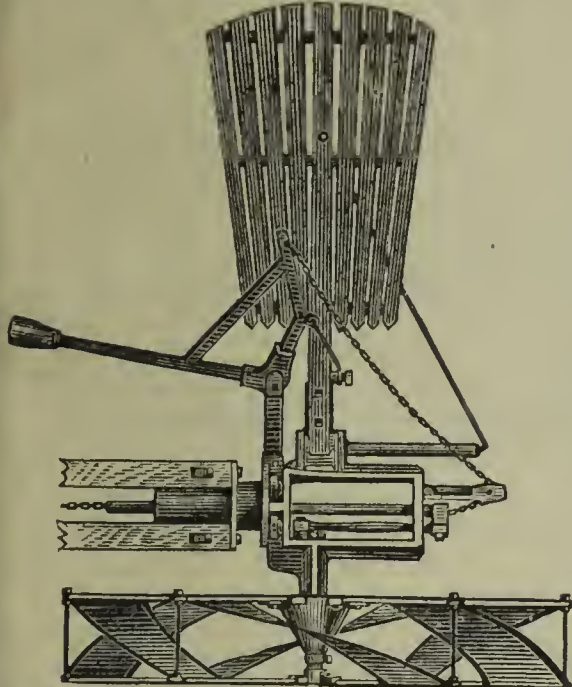


build and operate on royalty can be obtained. Mr. Menge, the inventor and builder of this valuable machine, is well and favorably known to the people of the city of New Orleans. He is a young, energetic, reliable and trustworthy citizen, justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the business men of this community.

**G. B. REUSS & CO.—Iron Wind Engine Agents and Commission Merchants, No. 42**

*Union Street.*

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the enterprise of Messrs. G. B. Reuss & Co., deserves mention. Identified so closely with the growth and



commercial well-being of this city, they occupy a place that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for New Orleans in keeping with its real merits. This firm are the sole agents in this city for the "Croft's Improved Iron Wind Engine," manufactured by E. C. Leffel, Springfield, Ohio. The old adage that "the best is the cheapest" will, no doubt, be true in comparing this wind-mill with any other manufactured. The mistakes heretofore made in the construction of wind-mills have been obviated in this. They claim for it the following advantages not possessed by any other mill: First, that the bucket of our wind-mill is so constructed as to get the full power of the wind, without clogging, or breaking its force on the inside edge of the bucket, as it travels at nearly the same rate of speed as the outer edge. This is not the case with most wheels. This wheel presents somewhat the appearance of a Turbine water wheel. The buckets are about three feet long and two feet wide; fastened securely to curved iron ribs, and bolted firmly to a double set of  $1\frac{1}{8} \times 5-16$  iron arms. (Wood arms can be used, but iron are preferable.) The arms are

bolted to a cone and spider hub, the cone hub comes back over a 16-inch babbit box, and is balanced to run perfectly free and easy, and without unnecessary friction. (a leading point in its favor, as compared with other wheels.) It is simply but durably braced, and as the wheel has a double set of arms, connected at the ends, it forms a double brace of itself, and will stand the force of any storm. This powerful wheel is mounted on one of the strongest and best turn-tables now made, which enables the wheel to govern itself so perfectly that it never gets out of order. Some of these mills have been in constant use over four years, and never had a touch of repairing, and will run so for years to come. This firm is also engaged in the commission business, having started the business in 1863. They are well and favorably known to the business men of New Orleans, as thorough, reliable and trustworthy gentlemen. They make a specialty of buying cotton and cotton seed oil cake for foreign markets, their trade being largely located in Liverpool and other markets upon the Continent. The office and sample rooms, located at No 42 Union street, are 28x50 feet in size, and well lighted and specially arranged for the business. Those having business relations with the firm of G. B. Reuss & Co. may depend upon receiving all the advantages that result from a long experience, large facilities and undoubted reliability, for they are men that enjoy the respect in a high degree of their fellow-citizens. They solicit consignments of sugar, molasses, rice, cotton and Western produce generally, which they will give prompt attention.

**SCHWABACHER & HIRSCH—Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 to 72 Magazine, and 91 to**

*93 Poydras Street.*

One of the most favorably known and prominent commission houses in the city is that of Messrs. Schwabacher & Hirsch, which was founded in 1866 by Julius Schwabacher and Abe Hirsch, with an ample capital. Their business, however, has steadily increased since that date until now. Their trade is regularly improving each succeeding year. The premises occupied, consisting of two buildings, are large and commodious, and well adapted to the business for which they are used. Fourteen male assistants are constantly employed in the various departments of this establishment. The office affairs are attended to by a gentlemanly book-keeper, who is always polite and attentive to customers. The individual members of the firm are, Julius Schwabacher, Abe Hirsch and Morris Schwabacher, the latter gentleman, the resident partner, who is also a director in the Germania National Bank, and was President *pro tem* of that institution during the summer of 1881. They are all active, energetic thorough-going business men, and fully conversant with all the details of the commission business. It is due to the enterprise, ability and energy of such men that the Crescent City is indebted for the high position she holds among the cities of the Union. Possessing unrivaled facilities and adroitly managed, this firm is fully entitled to the signal prosperity that attends its operations. They also have a house in Chicago, Hirsch & Schwabacher, No. 6 Chamber of Commerce, which renders them additional facilities for the transaction of their large business. Liberal advancements made on consignments to the address of either house. For the consignment of Western produce of all kinds either at Chicago or here, no house can be found better conducted or financially reliable.



**ALEX. SHLENKER & CO.—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 31 Perdido St.**

This house was originally established in 1876, by the present firm with ample capital, and has been a success from the start. They handle during the year from 20,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton, the principal part of which comes from the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, which they sell on the market at the highest obtainable price. Being possessed of a large capital, this firm is amply prepared to make advances on consignments, and render all facilities known to the trade. Nine competent male assistants are constantly employed in the different departments of the business. The offices and sample rooms are commodious and well lighted, and in fact everything pertaining to the establishment is conveniently arranged for successfully conducting the business. The individual members of the firm are Alex. Shlenker, D A Shlenker and L Levy, all of whom are practical and experienced cotton men, having been engaged in the trade for the past fifteen years. They are all well known in commercial circles as prompt, reliable and honorable men and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the business community.

**AUGUSTE DOUSSAN—Manufacturer and Jobber of Perfumery and Toilet Soaps, No. 46 Chartres Street.**

This well known establishment was started in 1852 by Messrs. Doussan & Jorequier, Mr. Doussan succeeding to the business in 1866. By industry, enterprise and good management he has increased his business steadily from year to year, until now he occupies the entire commodious store at No. 46 Chartres street, together with a large three story warehouse in the rear, and employs from twelve to fifteen men constantly in the prosecution of this enterprise. Perfumery and toilet soaps of various qualities and in great quantities are manufactured by Mr. Doussan, and his manufactures are in great demand throughout the city. He also makes the packages in which his goods are sold, and carries at all times a very large and well assorted stock, which is sold in wholesale quantities to the trade of New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston and other cities. Mr. Doussan has had over twenty-five years experience in this business, and is in every way qualified to meet the requirements of his trade in the very best manner. His patrons in the past, still are numbered among his customers, and every one having dealings with him is well satisfied with the liberal and upright manner in which he conducts his business. In compiling the industries of a manufacturing character in New Orleans, it gives us pleasure to mention this long tried and honorable house as in every way deserving of the liberal patronage it is now receiving from this and neighboring cities.

**WIDOW GEORGE HUYE—Steam Box Factory, No 71 Chartres St.**

The manufacture of wood, cigar and paper boxes, as conducted by Widow Geo. Huye, at No. 71 Chartres street, is entitled to more than a passing notice in a work devoted to the business industries and interests of the Crescent City. Established in 1850, by George Huye, who continued the business until 1876, when, after his death, the enterprise was continued by Mrs. Huye. Starting on a small capital, this house has, year by year, increased its facilities and extended its trade until now it is one of the leading box factories in New Orleans, and second to none in the South. The premises occupied are 30x100 feet in size, and admirably adapted for the special business for which it is being used. Ten male and twenty-five female hands are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. A two-horse power engine is used to furnish the motive power for driving the machinery in the factory. The trade of this well known establishment is largely confined to the city and vicinity, selling principally to dealers and manufacturers. Mrs. Huye was born in Florida, but has resided in New Orleans since a child, and has an experience of thirty years in this special branch of business. She occupies a conspicuous place among the business houses of the city, which she admirably fills, and has gained an enviable reputation among our citizens for the excellence of her workmanship and promptness with which all orders are executed.

**W. W. WASHBURN—Photographer, Artist, &c., No. 109 Canal St.**

Recording the success of men who, by their individual efforts and industry, rise from the comparatively humble walks of life to a fair prominence in his business or profession, is always a pleasure to the compiler of business notes of a city. The subject of this sketch—Mr. W. W. Washburn—began business here in a small way in 1849. Industry, courage and endurance crowned his efforts with success, and he now carries a stock of from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$30,000. Twelve experienced photographers are constantly kept employed in this very popular art emporium, and it may be safely asserted that no establishment in his line throughout the South is better stocked or turns out finer work, being embellished with all the latest improvements known to the art of photography, as can be had from this well known and popular art gallery. He uses the celebrated "J. H. Dalmier's Lens," the best and most powerful now in use, as well as the latest improved appliances known to this special art. The gallery is spacious and very conveniently situated on one of the leading business thoroughfares in the city, and is handsomely fitted up and especially arranged for the purpose for which it is being used. Everything necessary to make this the leading and most thoroughly complete art gallery of the city has been supplied, and the gentlemanly proprietor will leave nothing undone to fully satisfy all who visit his establishment. Mr. Washburn is a native of New Hampshire, and has been actively engaged in the photographic business for the past forty years, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details. The enterprise of Mr. Washburn is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and his energy and reliability to the esteem which such talents inspire.



**ROBERTS & CO.—Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, Nos. 299, 301, 303**  
 305 and 307 Gravier Street, Branch Office 52 Carondelet Street.

The Louisiana Steam Sash Factory is one of the most prominent and useful manufacturing establishments in New Orleans. Its contributions in the shape of all kinds of wood work enter into the



completion and perfection of so many branches of the architects' and builders' operations, that a superficial judge would suppose, after a careful inspection of the diverse wood work executed at this factory, that there was very little left outside of its wide contributions for building purposes for the skill of the carpenter or the dexterity of the joiner. Within the last ten years machinery adapted for wood work has been so improved and perfected, that there is now hardly any limit to the range of operations performed by this wonderful class of time and labor-saving inventions. Ingenuity and constructive skill in mechanical appliances, have become wonderfully developed in this country during the past decade; and in no one branch has there been noted such remarkable improvements as are identified with the machinery of a factory like that of Roberts & Co., which has been in successful operation in this city for over a quarter of a century. Its contributions,

while of a diverse and widely useful character, reflect the greatest credit on the mechanical skill of those employed in its several constructive departments; and its manufactures find a large and steady increasing demand from all portions of the South, or wherever good and perfect work has any consideration with contractors and builders. The leading member or managing partner of this prominent manufactory, is Mr. Robert Roberts, who is not only a thoroughly practical mechanic, but is widely experienced in all the requirements of his business, and is long and most favorably known in this community for his close identification with, and wide interest in everything calculated to develop the manufacturing interests of New Orleans, and the amelioration of its numerous mechanics. This factory is possessed of all the most modern appliances for turning out orders at the shortest notice and in the very best manner; and its stock of sash, blinds, doors, moldings and dressed lumber of all kinds, is quite as large as that of any similar establishment in this country. In its several yards, factory and offices, it gives employment to a very large force of both skilled and ordinary labor, numbering, in the aggregate, some ninety people. Such are the facilities of this leading factory to execute orders with dispatch, that many of them are completed and shipped within twenty-four hours after they are received; and planters along the coast, unless their order be a very extensive and complicated one, can have their wants supplied by the return trip of the steamer that brings their order here. The illustrated catalogue recently published by this enterprising firm, is the most complete and perfect work of the kind we have ever seen. It should be in the hands of every architect, builder, and master mechanic in the country, as it is an invaluable *vade mecum* to all who desire to have any knowledge of the beautiful and useful in the construction and ornamentation of a building, whether it be a cabin or a cathedral. The whole establishment is under the management and direction of Mr. William Bell, the efficient and gentlemanly superintendent of the factory. This gentleman has had an extended experience in this line of business in the West, before taking his present position here, and that he has given his entire energies to his work is evident from the high standing of the Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind and Door Factory, at the present writing. He is the right man in the right place, and many others of his stamp are needed in New Orleans, to develop her advantages, and to demonstrate that this city can compete with rival markets in supplying manufactured goods. This factory occupies the extensive premises which number from 299 to 307 Gravier street, extending back to Common on Howard. Branch office at No. 52 Carondelet street, supplied with telephone, which is connected with the main office and manufactory—ensuring the prompt fulfillment of all orders.

**J. C. MULLER—Importer and Jobber of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c., Nos. 63 and 65 Customhouse Street.**

Millinery is an important branch of commercial industry. There is no one pursuit that conduces so much to the comfort and elegance of the female portion of society. Mr. Muller started this establishment some twenty-five years ago, and by strict attention to the wishes of his customers, has built up a large and prosperous trade. He employs ten salesmen, and the work coming from his rooms is noted for its taste and superior workmanship and finish. He occupies a spacious three story brick building, situated on one of the principal retail streets in the city, in which he carries a full and carefully selected assortment of millinery and fancy goods, hats, flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces, trimmings, silks, ruffings, veilings, ornaments, &c., and which he offers to the patrons and friends of his house at the lowest standard prices. He was born in Switzerland, but has resided in New Orleans for over twenty-five years, and has an experience of twenty-five years in this special branch of business. Mr. Muller has proven himself one of the most reliable and enterprising gentlemen of his art. Deserving the position he has attained by true merit, he is justly entitled to the public patronage.



**EAGER, ELLERMAN & CO.—Contractors and Wharf Builders, No. 56, Carondelet St.**

This old established and well known enterprise was founded as early as 1850; through energy, skill and close application to business on the part of the members of the firm, it has been eminently successful, and now occupies a prominent position. They make a leading specialty of building wharves of all descriptions, steam and hand pile driving, &c. The timber used in their business is largely obtained on the line of the Jackson Rail Road and from across the lakes. They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of piles ranging from twelve to fifteen inches square and are prepared to fill all orders at short notice. From twenty-five to four hundred men are kept employed varying according to the demands of business; three large Steam Pile Drivers are used and everything pertaining to the successful prosecution of their business is supplied by the firm. Their principal business is located along the banks of the Mississippi river, a large number of the wharves having been built by them. The individual members of the firm are all practical men thoroughly conversant with every detail of their business. The success that has been attained is a remarkable example of what may be accomplished by industry and enterprise. Prompt and reliable in all business transactions, possessing unusual facilities, the firm of Eager, Ellerman & Co., is in every way a desirable concern with which to establish business relations. The firm is widely and favorably known as the late lessees of the wharves of the city of New Orleans, from June 29th, 1875, to May 29th, 1881. When they took possession, the wharves were utterly dilapidated and a debt of \$682,000 in wharf bonds and a judgment of \$80,000 in favor of certain steamboats, was assumed by the lessees; they also agreed to pay the city \$30,000 per annum for police, lights and salaries of wharfingers the whole amounting to upwards of one million of dollars. It is sufficient commendation of this firm to state that all the obligations assumed by them have been complied with. Every dollar of wharf-bond and other indebtedness has been paid, and the wharves and landings under their management during the period of twenty-six years were kept always in a condition to answer every demand of the commerce of New Orleans.

**PICAYUNE SAW MILL—F. Fischer & Son, Proprietors, foot of Carrollton Avenue.**

Among the sketches of industries carried on in this busy city, this one of F. Fischer & Son is by no means to be overlooked. It is a branch of industry requiring great business sagacity and skill to make it a success. This business was originally started by the present firm about seventeen years ago on only a moderate capital. Their business was originally small but has been immensely increased by the individual industry and excellent and systematic management of the firm, until now it is the leading firm in this line of business in all this section. They are prepared to do all kinds of sawing on short notice and on the most reasonable terms. From seventy-five to one hundred hands are constantly kept employed in the various departments of their business; their annual transactions amounting to over three million feet of lumber. A thirty horse power engine of the most improved pattern is used to furnish the necessary motive power to drive the required machinery used in the mill. The premises occupied are large and commodious, the buildings and yards covering an area of four entire squares of ground and are supplied with every facility for carrying on this special line of business. Their trade extends over the city and throughout the entire Southern country. The individual members of the firm are, F. Fischer and F. Fischer, jr., both of whom are thoroughly conversant with the Saw Mill business in all its details and are well and favorably known in commercial circles, as honorable, reliable and trust-worthy citizens who are justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of all who have business relations with them. They occupy a leading position among the prominent dealers of the city, and have established a reputation for their mill and themselves equal to that of any in the South. We commend the firm of F. Fischer & Son to the readers of this work as being composed of gentlemen worthy of all confidence and justly entitled to liberal public patronage.

**BUSCH & HAGSTETTE—Manufacturers of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes and Vault Doors, &c., No 14 Perdido Street.**

One of the most important industries in the city, and which requires the greatest scientific skill, is the fire and burglar-proof safe business. This establishment was started in December, 1881, selecting the commodious salesroom No. 14 Perdido street, 30x80 feet in size, with a large manufacturing shop in the rear, being supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery and tools necessary for conducting this special branch of business. The proprietors were both born in Europe, but have resided in New Orleans for many years, and are thoroughly conversant with the details and requirements of their trade. They make the manufacturing, repairing and moving of safes a specialty, and also do a lock-smithing, bell-hanging and sign-hanging business. This firm have made many valuable improvements in fire and burglar-proof safes, and turn out no work but in a perfect and guaranteed condition. They employ none but skillful workmen, and give their personal supervision to all work consigned to them. Orders from the country and from steamers and steamboats promptly attended to. They also repair safes and locks on board steamers without removal. The members of this firm are energetic, honorable and trustworthy citizens, and justly entitled to the confidence of the community. We commend the house of Busch & Hagstette as being one with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**STEWART BROTHERS & CO.—Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, 46 Union St.**

A prominent branch of industry, which is extensively carried on in the city of New Orleans, is the commission and cotton business. As a representative house engaged in this important branch of industry may be mentioned that of Messrs. Stewart Brothers & Co., whose commission office and cotton samples room are located at No. 46 Union street. This enterprise was first started in New Orleans in 1865, which, by industry, perseverance and strict attention to business, has been gradually increased from year to year until they have now established a prosperous and growing trade. They do an extensive business with the "Up River" country, from the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. This house being associated with Messrs. Stewart, Gwynne & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., are prepared to offer extra inducements to customers from that section of the country. They employ five male assistants, all of whom are educated and thoroughly trained in this special branch of business, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. Their annual sales in cotton alone aggregate twenty-five thousand bales, and besides doing a large business in sugars, syrups, &c., which they sell principally to the jobbing trade in this and other large cities. The individual members of this firm are old and experienced cotton men, fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the business. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions, they are justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the general public.

**R. M. WALMSLEY & CO.—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Perdido St.**

This house enjoys a reputation of which the proprietors have a right to be proud. It is an establishment deserving more than a passing notice in a work devoted to the industries and commercial pursuits of New Orleans. The business of this establishment is conducted on the highest principles of honor, with great energy and ability, and to these facts, together with the genial, courteous manners of the members of the firm, is due the eminent success it has attained and the prominent position it occupies in the commercial affairs of the city. This establishment was founded in 1865, under the firm name of C. L. Walmsley & Co., and was reorganized in 1879 under the present firm name, with an ample capital. Their business is large, requiring the assistance of twelve competent and experienced men in the various departments of the establishment. Their consignments are largely from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. They are amply prepared to make liberal advances on all consignments and account sales, and remittances promptly returned. The office and sample rooms are spacious and conveniently situated, being 25x80 feet in size, well lighted and especially arranged and furnished for this business. The individual members of the firm are R. M. Walmsley and John J. Barr, both of whom are gentlemen of large experience in this branch of trade, having been actively engaged in the cotton business for many years in this city. Mr. Walmsley is a native of Maryland, while Mr. Barr was born in the State of Delaware. They are prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions, men of high character, great energy and extended popularity, and rank high among the business community.



Among the numerous painters and calsomining artists in New Orleans, none deserve any more favorable mention in a work of this character than does "Uniacke," whose establishment is located at No. 14 Exchange Alley. This important enterprise was started in 1855, by the present proprietor, and by industry, pluck and ability, he has succeeded in increasing his business with each succeeding year until at present he employs twenty first-class men, and is doing one of the largest and most profitable trades of any house engaged in this line in New Orleans. All his work is done in the most artistic manner, and will compare favorably with any metropolitan establishment in the United States. His premises are centrally located, and are especially arranged for his work. His trade extends throughout the city and surrounding country, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Uniacke is a native of Ireland, but has resided in New Orleans since 1847, and has been actively engaged in his present business for over thirty years. The success that has attended his enterprise in business, and the prominent position attained in the commercial community, starting with small means, is an indication of great ability and energy. He is a gentleman highly respected and esteemed by all who know him, for his genial qualities and upright, honorable life.



**HALLEN & CO.—General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Staves, Hoop-Poles, &c.,**  
Office No. 22 Union Street

Among the prominent firms engaged in this branch of industry in New Orleans the house of Hallen & Co. is deserving of special mention in a work of this character. A general commission business is done besides being heavy dealers in staves, hoop-poles, oak and cypress timber. Liberal advances made on consignments. The business was first started in New Orleans by Mr. Hallen in 1879, he having been engaged therein formerly at other points for ten years, and met with unusual success ever since. The annual sales in staves to the foreign markets will reach from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Four male assistants are kept constantly employed. Mr. Hallen, the head of the firm is an experienced man in this branch of trade and well acquainted with all the details and requirements of the same. Prompt, reliable and trustworthy, he is entitled to the esteem and patronage of the public.

**MELLE. M. BALIMAN.—French Millinery, No. 172 Canal St.**

There is no more important branch of commercial industry than the millinery trade, and it may not be uninteresting to the feminine readers of the "Industries of New Orleans" to receive some information pertaining to this department of trade which may result in future advantage. Melle. M. Baliman succeeded Mrs H. Hirschburg & Co., in 1881 and occupying a storeroom 30x90 feet in size just opposite the Grand Opera House, on Canal street, possesses all the advantages of an excellent location in building up a wide-spread trade. Melle. Baliman has acquired a minute knowledge of a branch of trade requiring a fine perception of the gradations in color and a taste at once artistic and cultivated. Sixteen assistants are employed in the trimming department, skilled and experienced in this business, none but the best and most artistic trimmers being engaged and a porter is also employed, altogether making this the most complete and fashionable house in the city. Country orders are promptly attended to and in the latest styles for any season of the year she is prepared to offer to the trade a complete and attractive stock, difficult, if possible, in assortment and prices, to duplicate at any other point.

**BAKELER & UGLAND—Ship Chandlers and Grocers, No. 22 Peters Street.**

From a careful perusal of the editorial mention made concerning the many commercial houses whose history and facilities are depicted in a measure in the preceding and following pages of this volume, it may be remembered that few have had an existence of over twenty years, as is the case with the establishment forming the subject of this sketch and consequently are not as closely allied to and illustrative of, the growth, development and greatness of this city, as compared with the status two decades ago. This enterprise was first started in 1855, by Mr. A. L. Hasling who successfully prosecuted the business until 1879, when the present firm succeeded to the control. A building three stories in height and 30x160 feet in size is occupied by this firm and a full stock of groceries and ship chandlery goods is constantly kept on hand, the average value being placed at \$10,000. Eight hands are employed and the proprietors give personal attention to the trade. Situated near the United States Mint and close to the river, this house enjoys a flourishing trade, selling mostly to ships, the sales reaching \$100,000 per annum. Messrs E. Bakeler and A. E. Uglund compose the firm, the former a native of New Orleans, the latter of Arendal, both well known gentlemen throughout the city for their enterprise and general business qualifications. It is not surprising that this firm should have risen to the important standing it has attained in this community and from the unlimited knowledge of the trade possessed by them a steady continuation of their success may be depended upon.

**AYCOCK, MICHELL & CO.—Commission Merchants for the Sale of Live Stock, Office at Stock Landing.**

The amount of money annually invested in the live stock business of New Orleans is something which would startle a person knowing nothing of its magnitude and proportions. The buying, shipping and handling of cattle, hogs and sheep from stock yards of this city each year makes a bulk of transactions representing many millions of dollars. This has grown into a great supply depot from which the south draws largely to meet the demands of her consumers. The firm under discussion was first started by Imban Aycock & Co., in 1867, the present firm assuming control in 1877. Mr. Aycock remained in the business during several changes of the firm, and the career has been prosperous throughout owing principally to his excellent business qualifications. The office of this firm is located at the stock landing, and ten assistants are employed, perfectly reliable gentlemen and thoroughly acquainted with the trade. Possessing ample capital, these gentlemen transact a large and flourishing business, which amounted last year to \$850,000. Shipments of live stock of all kinds are being constantly received and they are prepared to make advances on the same. The Western and Southern country contributes supplies to these enterprising dealers, and they have such arrangements and facilities for receiving and disposing of stock consigned to them, that they can in every instance secure better prices and terms than the owner of the stock himself, were he on the spot. Messrs. J. T. Aycock, Henry Michell, Jas. Gitzinger and W. Frank compose the firm, reliable, prompt and honorable dealers in all business transactions. It is no flattery to say that no more substantial or desirable house can be found anywhere than that of Aycock, Michell & Co., and we are pleased thus to recommend them.



**IGNACE SCHWAB—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, 74 and 76 Chartres St.**

The furniture trade of New Orleans is yearly increasing in magnitude, not only owing to the country settling up rapidly, but the tastes of the people are changing in this respect, and where benches and plain tables and beadsteads were used, now the people demand more elegant and handsomely finished goods. Mr. Schwab, after an experience of 25 years in this branch of business, started this enterprise about four years ago, and by fair and upright dealing has succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade extending over the entire city as well as through the Southern States. He gives especial attention to all orders received from the country and guarantees all goods shipped to be of excellent quality at the lowest cash prices. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, being centrally located at Nos. 74 and 76 Chartres street, in which can be found one of the largest and finest assortments of furniture to be found in any similar establishment in New Orleans. The trade from the country are invited to visit his store and they can be assured of being satisfied at this popular establishment.

**BAYOU TECHE STEAMBOAT COMPANY—Capt. L. T. Belt, Manager,**

Office Nos. 17 and 19 Delta Street.

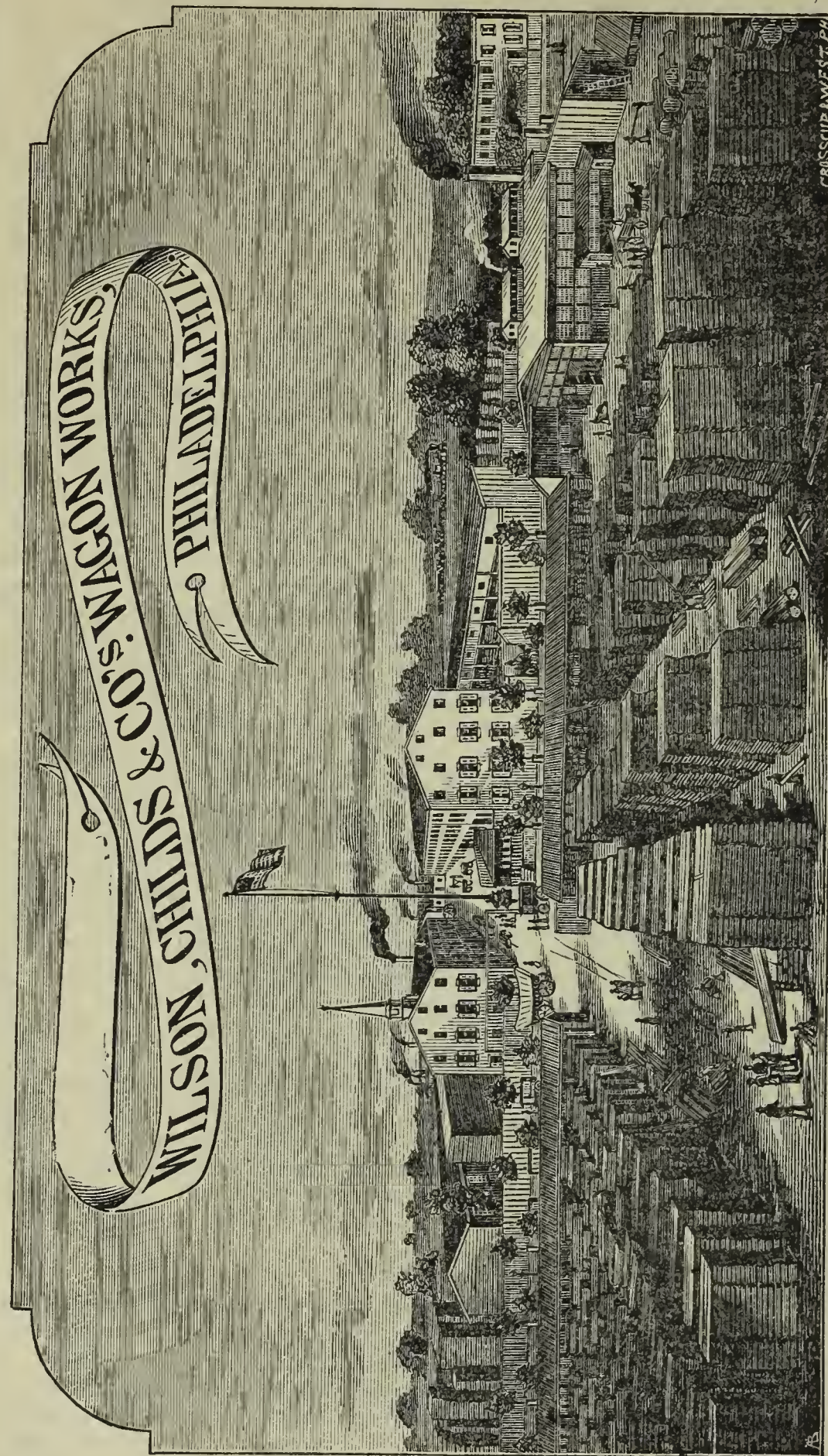
To the navigation of the Mississippi river does the city of New Orleans owe its present and past prosperity. By it an outlet is secured, by which the agricultural and manufacturing products of the State can be transported by water to nearly half the States of the Union. In addition, the amount of capital invested in the different packet lines and the employment furnished to our citizens, gives this branch of commercial enterprise an importance second to none. Of the different packet lines connecting with other ports, the Bayou Teche Steamboat Company commands especial attention. This company was organized in 1878, for the purpose of transporting both freight and passengers from all points from New Orleans to St. Martinville and return, a distance of 450 miles, passing through Atchafalaya, Bayou Chene, Grand Lake and Bayou Teche. The individual members of the company are Capt. L. T. Belt, T. R. Meygah, Wm. Smith and T. K. Voohees; all of whom are men of large experience and well-known enterprise. Two elegant steamers are employed constantly: the "John M. Chambers," commanded by Capt. T. R. Meygah, with Mr. Geo. W. Belt as clerk; and the "Ashland," commanded by Capt. P. E. Burk, with Mr. T. K. Voohees in charge of the office. During the three years of operations of this enterprise, Capt. Belt and the officers of the company have displayed great energy and enterprise in the prosecution of this work as they have had "heavy winds" at times that blew the water out of the lakes, and many other inconveniences to contend with; often making their trips financially disastrous, but overcoming all these difficulties they have given the smaller towns and planters along their route an outlet for their products during the entire season, thus largely benefiting that region, that rich Bayou Teche country, many thousands of dollars, and for which this company richly deserves the patronage of all the planters along the route. That rich Bayou Teche country usually known as the "Sugar Bowl of Louisiana," is certainly entitled to receive more attention of people desiring to enter into the sugar planting business and a trip that way for observation would not be amiss. This company are justly entitled to the liberal and extended patronage of all the citizens residing in and along the route traversed by the boats of the "Bayou Teche Steamboat Company." Capt. Belt, the gentlemanly and able manager of this important enterprise, is a native of Illinois but for the past thirty-six years has followed steamboating and understands it in all its various details, and a loss of \$1,000 a trip from lying by on account of unfavorable winds does not dishearten him at all, but, he sends out his boats regularly and will, as the business demands, add more boats. He is a courteous gentleman, has a store of knowledge, and a high degree of ability, energy and industry. His business is always conducted with liberality, integrity and a high sense of personal honor, and we are pleased to commend this enterprise to the readers of this work as one richly deserving of public patronage.

**MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—Minor & Daboval, Resident Agents, 34 1-2 Carondelet Street.**

This important enterprise was established in 1866 in this city and in 1858 in New York City. It has been very successful ever since it was first started, and at present is doing a very prosperous and growing business. They give through receipts to all ports of the Old World forwarding freight and merchandise four times per week to *any place* in Europe. The following is a list of their prominent Foreign correspondence: *Liverpool*, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.; *Globe Foreign Express Co.*, No. 10 North John street; *London*, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., *Globe Foreign Express Co.*, No. 156 Leadenhall street; *Manchester*, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., *Globe Express*, 31 Morely street; *Havre*, Rodinet Directeur Messageries Nationales; *Antwerp*, Richard Bernes; *Rotterdam*, J. T. Verveloet & Co.; *Bremen*, H. Becker; *Hamburg*, P. Lehrs. The individual members composing the firm of the New Orleans agency of the Morris European Express are F. O. Minor and E. Daboval, Jr., both of whom have been engaged in this business for several years, and are fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the Express business. They are prompt, energetic, and reliable business men in every sense of the term, justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the public. All correspondence sent to Headquarters, L. W. Morris, No. 50 Broadway New York or to Messrs. Minor & Daboval at 34½ Carondelet street, New Orleans, will receive prompt and careful consideration. Information concerning rates will be furnished on application. Mr. Morris has been twenty-four years in this particular branch of business and not a single complaint against him has occurred. This *Old Reliable Foreign Express* has offices in all the principal cities and towns of the United States.



**WILSON, CHILDS & CO.,—Manufacturers of Farm and Plantation Wagons, Carts, Drays,**  
*Cotton Wagons, etc., Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Carondelet Street, and Nos. 16 and 18 Perdido St*



Seldom in searching for the enterprises of a city do we come in contact with a house that dates back upward of half a century of successful business activity, but such is the case with the subject of this sketch, established in Philadelphia in 1829. Only the best material from their immediate locality and the states of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and which localities are known for their superior quality of timber, is used in the construction of their vehicles. After commencing business soon came a large demand for their work, and by fair and honorable dealings, from a small establishment they soon became the leading manufacturers in the United States in their line of goods, and are at present turning out thousands of vehicles annually for home use and exportation. They will be pleased to meet any of their patrons who have used their work, in New Orleans, where, for the past fifty years, they have been represented either by an agency or in their own commodious rooms, for the last thirty-five years, to show a full and complete line of goods, same in quality as always made by them, and which they now keep on hand and are offering at the very lowest market prices. Mr. Moulton, with his assistants, will at all times be pleased to show their goods, and any orders from the country will receive prompt attention, and prices guaranteed to be as low as if personally present to select. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to this house as deserving of the most liberal patronage from the public.

**CONGER & KELLEY—Successors to Foley, Conger & Co.—Cotton, Sugar and Rice**  
*Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 42, Perdido St.*

In giving a detailed account of the business and industries of the Crescent City, the Sugar, Cotton and Rice interests comprising a very important part of business in the South, we are glad to call attention to some of the leading and representative houses engaged in this branch of trade; and, among this class of houses, that of Conger & Kelley is deserving of liberal mention in a work of this character. This enterprise has been established for over thirty years, and during that period, by their honorable, upright manner of doing business, have succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade, extending over all the cotton and sugar growing States of the South. Having a large capital they are amply prepared to extend every facility to the planters and country merchants. The individual members of the firm are, Mr. W. B. Conger and Mr. H. Kelley, both of whom are old experienced men in the business. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions and fully entitled to the confidence and esteem of the public.



**ROBERT E. LEE SALE STABLES**—*Alford, Bettis & Co., Proprietors, Nos. 129 to 135 Baronne Street.*

Among the many livery, boarding and sale stables in New Orleans, none are better situated or more popular than the "Robert E. Lee," at Nos. 129 to 135 Baronne street. This well known enterprise was begun in 1871, and has been a success from the start. They do an extensive sale business, amounting to from \$500,000 to \$800,000 per annum. Consignments from the country receive their individual, prompt and careful attention. Sixteen male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various departments of this establishment. The premises occupied cover an area of one and a quarter acres of ground, containing eighty different stalls and pens, all of which are furnished with all the conveniences for the business, being supplied with running water and escape pipes, so that no overflow occurs in any of the stables. The trade of this firm being largely in purchasing and selling of mules and horses, is not confined to the city alone, but they have an extensive trade among the planters in all the adjacent States, as well as in Mexico, Cuba and South America. The individual members of the firm are, O. P. Alford, W. C. Bettis, M. F. Thompson and J. P. Hudson, all of whom are old and experienced Kentucky horse men, and thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of their business. They are heavy dealers in Kentucky mules and horses, and respectfully solicit a call from buyers. The firm of Alford, Bettis & Co. are justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and the individual members of the firm to the esteem and confidence that energy, reliability and talent always inspire. It is essential to planters that they get healthy animals. The Robert E. Lee stables has the best arranged horse hospital that it has been our province to witness, and no animal is ever allowed to go out or be offered for sale unless in perfect health. Their veterinary department is also unsurpassed in any country.

**JOHN HOLMES**—*General Steamboat, Steamship and City Blacksmithing, 89 Delta St.*

In a city like New Orleans, with the constant flow of boats, coming and going, an enterprise of this kind is almost indispensable, and the location of this establishment for convenience, &c., is worthy of special mention, and for being of great benefit to boats landing at this port. Mr. Holmes started this enterprise in 1878, and being a thorough and practical engineer, has, by his excellent work and prompt attention to business, built up a reputation in business that few men in his line ever obtain. He employs from ten to fifteen hands, all of whom are skilled workmen, and steamboats and steamships can rest assured that by leaving their orders with him that their work will not only be promptly done, but will be executed in a perfect and neat manner, and is always guaranteed to give satisfaction. In the absence of Mr. Holmes, his foreman, Mr. James S. Ward, is always attentive, prompt and courteous to the patrons of the house, and attends to all the wants of customers. We commend Mr. Holmes to the readers of this work as being a man fully entitled to the liberal patronage being extended him.

**MRS. A. TESSON**—*Dealer in Staple and Fancy Goods, Bobinet and Cross Bar Muslin Bars, &c., No. 72 Chartres Street.*

This old established and popular establishment was founded by A. Tesson about thirty years ago, as a dry goods and notion store, and has ever since been conducted as such, until a few years ago, when the manufacturing of bobinet and cross bar muslin and mosquito bars was added to the enterprise. The last named branch of the business having become so well known and the goods in such demand, the proprietor now makes a leading specialty of these goods. Mrs. Tesson having succeeded in the business, now carries a full and carefully selected stock of all these goods, and is prepared to fill all orders, either large or small, on short notice and at the very lowest prices. She is, by her long and practical experience in the business, well adapted to carry on this special trade. She makes all sizes and qualities of bars for families, hotels and steamboats, both single and double. We can cheerfully recommend this house to the readers of this work as being an honorable, reliable and desirable place to do business. Mrs. Tesson is in every way deserving of esteem and confidence by the people of this community, and worthy of liberal patronage.

**H. J. MULLAN**—*Wholesale Hardware, Nos. 69 Common, and 50 Canal Sts.*

As a branch of industry peculiarly successful in New Orleans, and forming an important factor of the commercial importance of the great city, the hardware trade and those engaged in it are entitled to consideration in the compilation of a work having for its object a historical review of the mercantile and industrial resources of the city. This house was established in 1865 by Mullan & Co., and in 1876 Mr. Mullan assumed sole proprietorship. The building occupied is 25x135 feet in size, four stories high, and contains an extensive assortment of articles coming under the head of hardware, besides an ample warehouse for heavy goods. Thirteen hands are employed, and three traveling salesmen are constantly on the road selling large orders throughout the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. Mr. Mullan was born in New York in 1838, and since his residence in this city has, by energy and application to business, built up a flourishing and lucrative trade, which will compare favorably with that of any contemporaneous establishment engaged in the same line. Those dealing with this house will receive both courteous and prompt attention.



**THOMAS F. KING**—*Bricklayer and Builder of Steamboat Furnaces; Factory, Mills, &c.,*  
No. 89 Delta Street.

In connection with Mr. Holmes, at No 89 Delta street, Mr. King carries on the building and repairing of furnaces for steamboats, steamships, factories, mills and all other brick work. He is a practical man in this branch of business, having made it a life-long profession, and is well adapted to carry on the trade, being fully conversant with every detail and requirement of his business. He carries a large stock of fire-brick, fire-clay, tiles, &c. He is, also, agent for the celebrated Eureka Boiler Felt, a non-conductor for steam, and especially adapted for covering for boilers of steamships, &c., to prevent condensation of steam, which is a great saving and economy for all vessels. Mr. King employs none but skillful workmen, and personally superintends his entire establishment. All work turned out from his works is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. All steamboats and steamships desiring work done in his line will please address Thomas F. King, at No. 89 Delta street.

**RICHARD M. ONG**—*Dealer in Paints, Oils, Building Materials, Naval Stores, Nails, &c ,*  
Nos. 92 and 94, Magazine Street.

By the death of W. P. Converse, jr., the senior member of the firm of W. P. Converse, jr. & Co., Mr. Ong, who had been identified with the same as salesman and partner for sixteen years, on July 1st, 1881, succeeded to the business. For several years prior to the change in the firm, the active management of the business devolved upon Mr. Ong, by which he has acquired a more complete knowledge of all the details so necessary in the successful management of so important a business. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, oils, nails, lime, cement, fire brick, plaster, rosin, tar, pitch, oakum, axle grease, &c. We can cheerfully recommend him in every particular, as a worthy successor to the old firm. Possessing all necessary facilities and carrying a full stock of each of his specialties, parties needing anything that he deals in, if studying their own interests will not fail to see him before making their purchases.

**AUG. RAUXET**—*Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 55 and 57, Decatur Street.*

There are a great many houses in this city which, without any ostentation or striving for prominence, yet transact a business of unusual magnitude and employ capital and labor very extensively. Of such, that of Mr. Aug. Rauxet is an excellent sample and is certainly entitled to recognition in this work. This enterprise was started in 1878, by the present proprietor and a large and flourishing trade has been built up. Two storerooms, three stories in height and each thirty by seventy-five feet in size are occupied, which are well adapted to the successful prosecution of this business. A stock of wholesale groceries, well selected and arranged is kept on hand, averaging \$20,000 in value, embracing all the staple and other groceries usually found in similar establishments. Seven assistants are employed at fair wages and in every respect this house compares favorably with cotemporary concerns throughout the city. The trade is general throughout Louisiana and Mississippi and is extending in every direction, the sales reaching \$150,000 per annum. This house is enabled to compete with all others in the terms and inducements offered to buyers as well as the quality of goods kept in stock. Mr. Rauxet was born in France in 1840 and since residing in this city has won many patrons and friends. He was engaged in the retail grocery trade in Monroe, Louisiana, from 1856 until 1871 and possesses a thorough knowledge of the trade in this section of the country. Possessing every facility for transacting business, he is able to respond promptly to any demands made upon him and it is not too much to say, in conclusion, that the advantages to be derived by dealing with this house will prove so obvious by experiment, as to result in the verification of our remarks.

**ROBERT H. CHAFFE**—*Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 48 Canal and 66 Common Streets.*

Such enterprise as characterizes some of the business houses of the Crescent City is not excelled in any other city in the Union. Conspicuous among the public spirited and enterprising business firms of New Orleans, where efforts to secure and retain trade from abroad have been rewarded by gratifying success may be mentioned the house of Mr. Robert H. Chaffe, who started in business in 1880 under the firm name of Chaffe & Flower, assuming the entire control in 1881, and largely increasing the trade. His business premises front on canal and Common streets, the building being twenty-four by one hundred and thirty feet in size, four stories in height. A stock of groceries of the very best qualities and in large quantities is kept, the average value being estimated at \$30,000. Thirteen assistants are employed and three traveling men are constantly on the road in the interests of this house, and extending their trade in every direction. Mr. Chaffe devotes his personal attention to the trade and besides his immense sales throughout the city, also transacts business with firms in all the cities and towns of Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, his annual sales reaching \$450,000. Mr. Chaffe was born in this State, in 1854, and commenced his trade in 1867, working his way to his present high position among the commercial men of this city by his own unaided efforts and untiring industry. He has thoroughly mastered his business in all its details and ramifications, being especially conversant in every department of the establishment. Enterprising, reliable and honorable in dealing, Mr. Chaffe is widely and favorably known in this community for these characteristics and is very justly accorded the general confidence of the public and a high place in the esteem of the trade.



**PERSEVERANCE RICE MILLS,—Louis Ruch, Proprietor, Nos. 8 to 14 Elysian Fields St.**

The rapid growth and development which has marked the history of New Orleans in the past decade, is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the enterprise of Mr. Louis Ruch, proprietor



of the Perseverance Rice Mills. Originally established in 1870, with moderate capital, the growth of the business was so rapid that they were enlarged in 1874 to the present capacity. The two mills forming this establishment are situated at Nos 8 to 14 Elysian Fields street, and occupy one four story building 126x140 feet in size, every facility being provided for rapid and satisfactory work. Seventy hands are employed at liberal wages and the mills have a capacity for turning out eight hundred sacks in twenty-four hours. Provided with ample capital and all the latest inventions devised for the more perfect prosecution of the business, Mr. Ruch

is enabled to sustain a large and flourishing trade, which lies principally in this city and is rapidly and steadily extending in every direction. The turn-out of clean rice last season reached 53,000 barrels and the prospects for future increase are flattering in the extreme. Mr. Ruch is a native of Germany, and possessing undeniably energetic and enterprising qualities, calculated to win success on every side, has attained a prominent position in mercantile circles and controls the largest enterprise of this description in the entire city. Conducting business upon an upright and liberal basis, and quick to avail himself of every idea promising improvement, we must accord this gentleman the credit of being in a position to afford extraordinary advantages to his patrons.

**McCLOSKY & HENDERSON—Commission Merchants, Nos. 67 to 71 Magazine, and 93 and 95 Poydras Streets.**

This house enjoys a reputation of which the members have a right to be proud. In the third year of its existence, it has taken high rank among the leading firms handling Western produce in this city, and are deserving of more than a passing notice in a work devoted to the industrial and commercial pursuits of New Orleans. This business is conducted upon the strictest known principles of fair dealing which gives it the benefit of a most extended patronage among the numerous city buyers, whether for local use or distribution throughout the country. Their chief aim appears to be the handling of the finest articles of Western production, whether of pork packing or the miller's skill. An idea of their extended connections may be realized, when we state that Chicago furnishes most of the meats they handle, Minneapolis, a large portion of the flour, whose special properties are so highly esteemed by bakers; oats from Galena and Dubuque, enter the list of receipts which the Western arm stretches out to the Missouri river at Kansas City, returning by way of St. Louis, reaching through Southern Illinois for the excellent winter wheat flour milled in that section. A most judicious selection of location was made in the removal to the handsome and commodious store at the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, which is always stocked with the staple articles of Western production. Long experienced salesmen assist the members of the firm, whose thorough, practical knowledge of the business enables them to push sales of spot stuff to an amount aggregating \$200,000 per annum. It is proposed to extend their trade in the direction of Mexico, Cuba and other West India Islands. The time is at hand for the successful execution of this important step, encouraged by the progressive, enterprising and liberal spirit displayed by the firm at all times. The members of the firm are, John Henderson, jr.; and George McClosky, who are largely identified with the material interests of the city, and will continue in this useful sphere to promote the welfare and industrial thrift of the community.



**THE LOUISIANA TELEPHONE COMPANY—Executive Office, No 47 Camp St.**

If any evidence were wanting in this progressive age of what can be accomplished by business energy, ability and appreciation, supplemented by zeal and integrity, they surely could be brought forward in this enterprising, active city, in numbers. A clear and well defined example of this is afforded by the organization and history of the above company. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$200,000, being licensed to transact business in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. The present officers are: John N. Bofinger, President; W. H. Bofinger, Vice-President and General Manager, and W. W. Huck, Secretary and Treasurer. Telephone Exchanges are located as follows: In New Orleans, Vicksburg, Natchez, Meridian, Columbus, Greenville, Shreveport and Aberdeen. Too high praise cannot be awarded the management of this company for establishing an industry which will not only crown their labors with success, but redound to the credit of this, the "Crescent City" of the South. The impetus given to the industries of this community by the capital and enterprise of this company, is not unrecognized, and the general consideration with which it is regarded is the natural outgrowth of a career which, for a number of years, has embodied the highest principles of commercial integrity and personal honor. The managers of this enterprise enjoy the high esteem of trade, and the consideration of the general public, which derives such marked advantages from its enterprise and capacity.

**SHAKSPEARE IRON WORKS—Shakspeare, Smith & Co., Proprietors, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, &c., Girod Street, between Baronne and Dryades.**

In giving a detailed review of the many manufacturing and commercial industries of New Orleans, it is our duty to give mention to the leading and representative houses engaged in the different branches of trade, and among such concerns we cannot omit mention of the well-known and reliable establishment of Messrs. Shakspeare, Smith & Co., who are the subject of this brief sketch. This is one of the oldest and best known establishments of the kind in the South. They manufacture every variety of steam engines, sugar mills, saw mills, draining and centrifugal machines, mill and gin gearing, grate bars, store fronts, columns, ventilators and blacksmith work of every kind. A large force of skilled workmen are constantly employed, and all work turned out from their establishment is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The premises occupied are large and commodious, being supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery used in this branch of business. Their trade is large and prosperous, extending over the entire city, and throughout the Southern country. The individual members of the firm are, Joseph A. Shakspeare, A. Smith and S. Swoop, all of whom are well and favorably known to the community as honorable, upright and trustworthy citizens. Mr. Shakspeare, the senior member of the firm, was chosen by the voice of the people to the enviable position of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, which position he now holds to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. We are pleased to commend the firm of Shakspeare, Smith & Co. to the readers of this work as being one with which it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**F. R. HARDON—Millinery and Fancy Goods, No. 29 Chartres Street.**

This well known establishment was started in 1858, with a moderate capital, which, through the industry, perseverance and close application to business by the proprietor, has from year to year been augmented until at present he is the possessor of a large and prosperous business, giving employment to twenty one hands, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$250 to \$300. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being 30x80 feet in size, and three stories high, which is entirely occupied and filled with a large and carefully selected stock of all kinds of millinery and fancy goods, which Mr. Hardon offers to the friends and patrons of the house at greatly reduced rates. He keeps all the newest and most novel and elaborate designs, and persons wishing a great variety to select from should give him a call. Mr. Hardon is a native of Massachusetts, but has resided in this city for many years, and has become thoroughly identified with New Orleans in all her industries and business interests. Prompt, reliable and energetic, he is deserving of the esteem of the citizens of this community, and worthy of an extended patronage from the generous public.

**DUNCAN S. CAGE, JR.—General Commission Merchant, No. 32 Bienville Street.**

The produce business of New Orleans represents a very large share of the commercial wealth of the city, and it requires men of judgment, prudence and activity to carry it on to a successful issue. Mr. Cage seeing the necessity of more extended conveniences in the Southern produce trade, opened in June last, this present enterprise, at No. 32 Bienville street, where he has successfully inaugurated and built up a prosperous trade. He handles sugar, molasses, cotton, rice, wool, potatoes, onions, hides, moss, beeswax, tallow, honey, eggs, chickens, &c., for planters and country merchants throughout the South and West, and on as liberal terms as can be had in the city. He keeps an able corps of assistants in the office, and gives his personal attention to consignments and realizes at all times the very highest obtainable prices for produce. Having an ample capital he is always prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments. Prompt and reliable in his business transactions, he is justly entitled to the liberal patronage now being extended. We are pleased to recommend this house to the readers of this work as being a firm with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**BOSTON WAREHOUSE NO. 2.—J. D. Conway, Proprietor, 85 and 87 Tchoupitoulas St.**

In a city like New Orleans, receiving not only the products of our own State, but also the depot for the produce of the entire Western territory, it is a matter of great convenience to the public as well as a benefit to the city, to have an enterprise like the Boston Warehouse No. 2 in its midst. Being centrally located near the railroad depots and steamboat landings, with an ample capacity for a large amount of storage, this warehouse is entitled to prominent notice in a work devoted to the industries of New Orleans. Mr. Conway, the proprietor, is a native of this city, active, energetic and accommodating, with a high sense of business honor, and highly deserving of the liberal patronage being extended. The premises occupied for storage purposes are spacious and conveniently situated, being a three story brick structure, with tight roof, &c., and no chance of damage to stock. The conveniences for loading and unloading are unsurpassed, making this warehouse one of the most popular in the city.

**THOMAS KING—Commission Merchant and Merchandise Broker, No. 109 Poydras St.**

Mr. King has been identified with New Orleans and her business enterprises for over thirty years as commission merchant and merchandise broker, and from his long experience with the business men of the city, is well adapted to this branch of trade. He does a general purchasing business for merchants in the city or country, charging only a small commission for the services rendered, and his aid to those unacquainted with prices of goods is very valuable. His office is conveniently and centrally located at No. 109 Poydras Street, where he may be addressed by any parties from the surrounding States who may desire to avail themselves of his services. Having the implicit confidence of the business men of New Orleans, that he has served so long and satisfactory, he has secured a large and prosperous business, which the older houses in this special line might covet. Prompt, reliable and just in all his business transactions, he is justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the public.

**CRESENT CITY CIGAR STORE.—Louis Tiemann, Proprietor, No. 107 Canal Street.**

The annual sales of tobacco, cigars and smokers articles in the Crescent City adds very materially to the aggregate of the commercial wealth and prosperity of the community. Among the prominent houses engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco and cigar trade, the house of Mr. Tiemann, located at No. 107 Canal street, deserves more than a passing notice in a work of this character. He carries in stock a full line of all the finest brands of both Havana and domestic cigars, tobacco, merchaum pipes, cigar holders, and every article of smokers material. He is, also, sole agent of the "Old Judge," "Turkish Patrol" and "Lone Fisherman" cigarettes, with all the popular brands of both cigarettes and tobacco, and which he offers to the trade at the lowest standard prices. This enterprise was started in 1865, and by a liberal and honorable business policy shown toward his patrons, has steadily increased his annual sales, and he stands to-day among the representative houses in this line of trade in the city. His trade is largely local, being confined to the city and surrounding country. He is a thorough and practical cigar man and fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Mr. Tiemann is a native of Germany but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well known in business circles for his excellent business qualifications, and honorable upright life. He is justly deserving of the liberal patronage being extended.

**THOMAS H. ALLEN & CO.—Cotton Factors, No. 32 Perdido St.**

There are few names better known, or which command more respect, than those which heads this article. Not alone in New Orleans, but throughout the United States, is the business enterprise, punctuality and unquestioned integrity of Messrs. Thomas H. Allen & Co. understood and appreciated, while their urbane and courteous manners have gained them a favored and honored place in social circles at home and abroad. The senior member of this firm has been engaged in business in New Orleans since 1840—was the senior member of the firm of T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co., and afterwards of Allen, Nugent & Co. The present firm was started in this city October 1880, and is a branch of the Memphis, or main house, where they have been engaged in business for many years. They have an ample capital, and are prepared to extend liberal favors to their patrons, throughout the South and West. They receive large consignments from over the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and in fact from every cotton-growing State. Five competent and experienced men are kept constantly employed in the office department in the New Orleans branch, to whom liberal wages are paid. The books and office affairs are under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Houchens, a capable and worthy gentleman, who is ever ready to attend to the wants of customers who visit the office. This firm, in addition to their establishment in New Orleans, have houses located at Memphis and St. Louis, at which points they are also extensively engaged in doing a general cotton and commission business. The house in this city is under the able management of Mr. Harry Allen, a member of the firm, who is a young, active and energetic business man, who has been actively engaged in the cotton trade and is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of their extensive business. They have their regular correspondents in New York, Liverpool, London and in every foreign market of magnitude. The firm of Thomas H. Allen & Co. is too well known to the business men of this part of the country to require any commendation at our hands. We can cheerfully commend it as being a firm with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**EAGLE ODERLESS APPARATUS—Hussmann & Co., Proprietors, Office No. 21 Exchange Place.**

This important enterprise was started in 1877, by a company composed of a number of our most enterprising citizens, and since that time have been eminently successful. They have one of the most perfect and complete apparatus for emptying vaults, and which has received the endorsement and approval of the Board of Health of New Orleans. They have all the modern machinery and fixtures necessary for carrying on this special business. They keep constantly employed five double teams, with an ample corps of assistants. They are prompt and reliable in their work, and are a valuable company for the good of the city. All orders left at No. 21 Exchange Place, will receive prompt attention. This work has been conducted with skill and ability and the company are deserving of the support of our citizens.

**FRED'S HOUSE—On European Plan, Wm. Troegel, Proprietor, No. 106 St. Charles St.**

The proprietor of this popular establishment started his present business about fifteen years ago, and although the house is an old and tried one, it is a popular and well known one of over thirty years standing, and familiar to the traveling public. About three years ago Mr. Troegel bought out his partners interest and since that time has continued to cater to the tastes of the public. The house is conducted as a restaurant and has facilities for feeding several hundred guests daily. The lodging department of the house can accommodate from 100 to 200 guests, and is always kept in a clean and comfortable condition. His trade in the city is large in the way of day boarding, while his trade from the country is large and constantly increasing. Parties visiting the city on business can always find No. 1 fare and accommodations at "Fred's," and are always sure of being elegantly treated in every manner. Mr. Troegel was born in Europe in 1835, and is a genial and social gentleman in every sense of the term, and possesses the faculty of pleasing his patrons.

**RENSHAW, CAMMACK & CO.—Cotton and Sugar Factors and General Commission Merchants, No. 32 Perdido Street.**

Prominent among the leading cotton and sugar factors of New Orleans, worthy of a liberal mention in a work devoted to a detailed account of the many manufacturing and commercial industries and advantages of New Orleans, the firm of Messrs Renshaw, Cammack & Co. are not to be overlooked. This house was organized as early as 1830, and from that period up to 1868, the business passed through the hands of several different firms. In the latter year, 1868, the present firm was organized with an ample capital, and through the industry and excellent business management of the members of the firm their trade has been largely increased with each succeeding year, until at present they are in possession of a large and prosperous business. Mr. R. C. Cammack, father of the Mr. Cammack of Renshaw, Cammack & Co., originated the business, and his great capacity built for it a solid foundation, which his several successors have added to and strengthened. They make a specialty in the sale of the two leading staples, cotton and sugar, giving employment to eight competent and experienced hands, who are ever ready to attend to the wants of the patrons and friends of the firm. This firm being possessed of sufficient capital are amply prepared to make liberal advances on consignments from their country customers. Their trade is largely from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, their sugar consignments coming mostly from Louisiana. They sell direct on the New Orleans market for the best obtainable prices, and make prompt return of account sales to their correspondents. The individual members of the firm are, Mr. Henry Renshaw, Mr. Albert Cammack and James A. Renshaw, all of whom are held in high regard by the business community, and looked upon as being among our leading and most respected citizens. Mr. H. Renshaw, the senior member of the firm, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1812, and has resided in New Orleans for the past fifty years. Mr. James A. Renshaw and Mr. A. Cammack are both native born Louisianians, and fully identified with all the business interests of the city. The members of this firm are all experienced and well known business men, who by their energy, perseverance and reliability have become thoroughly acquainted with their business, and deservedly hold the prominent position in the business circles of this community, which they have secured by their long, continual and honorable dealings with many of our prominent and leading citizens.

**HENRY MARKS—Clothiers Agent, No. 61 Customhouse Street.**

Mr. Marks is the sole resident Agent of Messrs. Hornthal, Ubritchais, Weisman & Co., Nos. 466 and 468 Broadway, New York, and as such is enabled to sell to the city trade and throughout the entire Southern country at as favorable prices as if the merchants were in New York themselves. The house represented by Mr. Marks carries \$1,000,000 worth of stock, thereby giving him every facility for making selections and on the easiest possible terms for his patrons. Country merchants throughout the South desiring to consult and avail themselves of Mr. Mark's services, can address him at the above named location. He represents and sells all kinds of men's, boy's, youth's and children's clothing in every quality and style, all of which is made from the finest foreign and domestic cloth down to the common jeans. We are glad to be able to mention Mr. Mark's agency in giving a detailed account of the industries of New Orleans as being one of great convenience to the public. He is an active, wide-awake, honorable business man, deserving of the esteem and confidence of all who have business relations with him.



**B. ONORATO.—Auctioneer, Office and Salesroom, No. 45 Royal St.**

This establishment, started in 1878, with a small capital, has built up a trade not only satisfactory to the proprietor, but a just subject of pride, as it has been done by close attention to business, energy, high individual honor and square liberal-dealing. With the thrift characteristic of his nationality, Mr. Onorato, unaided, has to-day, by his own exertions, as an attractive establishment of the kind as can be found in New Orleans. He transacts a general auction business, successions, portwardens, cargoes, underwriters' and sales of any description promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances made on furniture and merchandise of every description. He carries a large and varied stock of goods averaging in value from \$20,000 to \$25,000, while his annual sales will aggregate over \$1,500,000. Eight competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the different branches of his business, ever ready to attend upon customers who may call at his establishment. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a four story brick structure, 40x150 feet in size, the whole of which is occupied and used by this firm. Mr. Onorato is a native of Italy, but has resided in this city for many years. His facilities for conducting his business are first class both in extent and quality. He is an active business man, giving promise of greatly extending his trade. For square, upright dealing, liberal principles and enterprise no house stands higher. Altogether it is one of the most flourishing concerns in the city, and in its commercial position holds equal rank with any similar establishment in the South. The principal department of this business is the sale of cargoes of fruit from Mediterranean ports and the sales for the present season will reach \$3,000,000.

**J. W. ADAMS.—Agent Weston's Mills, Pearl River Miss., No. 318 Delord St.**

The Weston mills have been established since 1840, having been originally founded by Carr & Weston, and conducted by them until about nine years ago when Mr. Weston became sole proprietor of the enterprise. Mr. Adams the representative of this well-known firm in New Orleans, will receive all orders for lumber of any description which will be sawed to order at the Mills on short notice. Cargoes for foreign markets made a speciality. Fifty-five hands are kept constantly employed at the mills, which have been furnished with all the latest and most improved saw mill machinery. Three large and improved engines, with five boilers, are used to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the machinery in the various departments. The trade of the well-known mills is spread out over the entire Southern States, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Mr. Adams, the gentlemanly Agent is an old resident of New Orleans, and is well known to the lumber trade of this city as an honorable, upright, and trustworthy gentleman, of whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**CHARLES GERBER—Dealer in Hats, Caps, Gents Furnishings, &c., No. 184 Camp St., also Corner Camp and Commercial Alley.**

In recording any adequate account of the industries of New Orleans, and the progress made during the last quarter of a century in commercial and manufacturing importance, it would be impossible to omit mention of the houses of Charles Gerber. Established by the present owner in 1873, the resources and trade of this concern have more than kept equal pace with the general prosperity of the Crescent City. Founded with but limited capital, but conducted with every advantage to be derived from a stainless business policy, the success of the houses have increased with each succeeding year, until at present they stand on a very solid basis. An average stock of about \$2,000 is carried in each of these establishments, and an annual business of \$10,000 transacted. Two competent and experienced clerks are kept constantly employed. Mr. Gerber the proprietor of these well-known and popular emporiums, has resided in New Orleans for the past thirty years, and is well and favorably known in this community as an honorable, reliable and upright citizen, justly entitled to the patronage and prosperity that has attended his untiring efforts. Any person wishing to purchase anything in the above line can do no better than to call at either of Mr. Gerber's establishments and examine his magnificent stock of goods.

**MRS. B. SONTHEIMER.—Millinery and Fancy Goods, No. 567 Magazine St.**

Nothing pleases the feminine fancy more than to revel among the beauties and styles of loveliness displayed in a first class millinery establishment and if anything could make a lovely woman look more lovely, it is a tasteful and bewitching millinery adornment. In all the great city of New Orleans there is no more attractive establishment of this kind than that of Mrs. B. Sontheimer at No. 567 Magazine street. Starting in February, 1881, Mrs. S. carries a fine assortment of perfectly new goods of the latest and most popular styles. Her storeroom is large and well adapted to the display of both materials and trimmed goods, the stock of fancy goods, laces, ruching, etc., of beautiful design, all tastefully arranged, the average stock reaching \$3,000 in value. Four assistants are employed and the bonnets, hats, etc., purchased at this store are widely noted for excellence of taste in their trimming. The trade is general throughout the entire city and many residents of the surrounding country who make purchases in the Crescent City patronize this well deserving establishment. The annual sales reach \$20,000 and prospects for future extension are very flattering. Mrs. Sontheimer is a native of Europe, thoroughly conversant with her business, and it gives us pleasure to thus speak of this branch of trade and her connection with it, knowing that all with whom she may do business will find satisfaction in giving her their patronage.



**ÆTNA STEAM PRESSED FIRE CLAY FURNACE AND POTTERY WORKS—J. L. Swan,**  
*Proprietor, No. 127 South Rampart Street.*

Mr. J. L. Swan, who is the practical manager in this business, as a manufacturer has done much towards the introduction of the manufacture of the domestic article known as a clay furnace, and



now produces a home article preferable compared with that made in any market, and fully one-half less in price. He started this enterprise about sixteen years ago, and after many reverses, has succeeded in making it a success. He gives constant employment to from five to eight skilled workmen,

the works being supplied with a 12-horse power engine, and every appliance necessary for turning out wares sufficient to supply the city and country merchants with anything in this line of manufactured goods, and at the very lowest standard rates. Mr. Swan has been identified with the industries of New Orleans for many years, and is in every respect a practical man in this branch of trade. He is the inventor of the best known furnace press, worked by steam, and is furnished to customers at rates that cannot be duplicated in this or any other market. All orders addressed to J. L. Swan, No. 127 South Rampart street, will receive prompt attention. He carries in stock a large and general assortment of crockery and other house furnishing goods, which are sold at the lowest market rates. We commend this house to the readers of this book as being one with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations.

**J. H. HINRICHS—Manufacturer of Show Cases, No. 21 Decatur Street.**

This enterprise was started in 1872, and has been very successful. The premises occupied in the manufacture of show cases, with white metal for show windows, &c., is spacious and conveniently situated on one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city, the building being a large four story structure, the entire premises being occupied by Mr. Hinrichs with his manufactory and sales-rooms. He gives constant employment to from eighteen to twenty hands, and manufactures 1,000 elegant show cases during the year. He, also, in addition to this business, does a general jobbing and finishing business, fitting up banks, offices, &c. with white metal sash and elegant show cases. The first premium was awarded Mr. Hinrichs by the Louisiana, Alabama and Texas State fairs in 1876 for the finest and most durable show cases. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to. The handsome show case in the vestibule of the St. Charles Theatre, containing the presents given away by Baron Seeman, was furnished by J. H. Hinrichs, No. 21 Decatur street. He is a native of Germany, being born in 1848, but has resided in this city for many years. He commenced the study of his trade at the age of fourteen, and has been actively engaged in this special branch of business since that time. He is an active, energetic and honorable man, who holds in an eminent degree the good opinion and confidence of all who do business with him. We are pleased to recommend him to the readers of this work as being a gentleman in every sense of the term, and one worthy of the public patronage.

**GEO. W. DAVISON & CO.—Commission Merchants, No. 47 Poydras St.**

Mr. Geo. W. Davison and Mr. Geo. Grundmann constitute the individual members of this old reliable produce house, both of whom are men of large experience, and who have ably conducted the business in such a manner as to see a large and very flattering increase in their consignments. Their liberality to their patrons in business transactions has won them a large number of regular customers from over all the Northern and Western States. Their facilities for handling flour, corn meal, oats, bran, corn, hay, meats, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes, apples, &c., are not excelled by any similar establishment in the South, and the firm is worthy of especial mention in a work of this character designed to enlighten the surrounding country regarding the various business enterprises of New Orleans. Their business is conducted in all its various details upon principles of pure mercantile integrity, and it is to these merits that the credit, reputation and confidence of the house are indebted for their success. Before closing this sketch, we wish to call the attention of northern and western merchants and shippers of northern cities to the fact that Messrs. Davison & Co. make a speciality during the spring of handling large quantities of all early produce. Their arrangements for handling this class of goods is so perfected with the railroads that they place these products in western cities nearly as fresh as can be had in this market. They give particular and prompt attention to all mail and telegraphic orders for goods in this line.



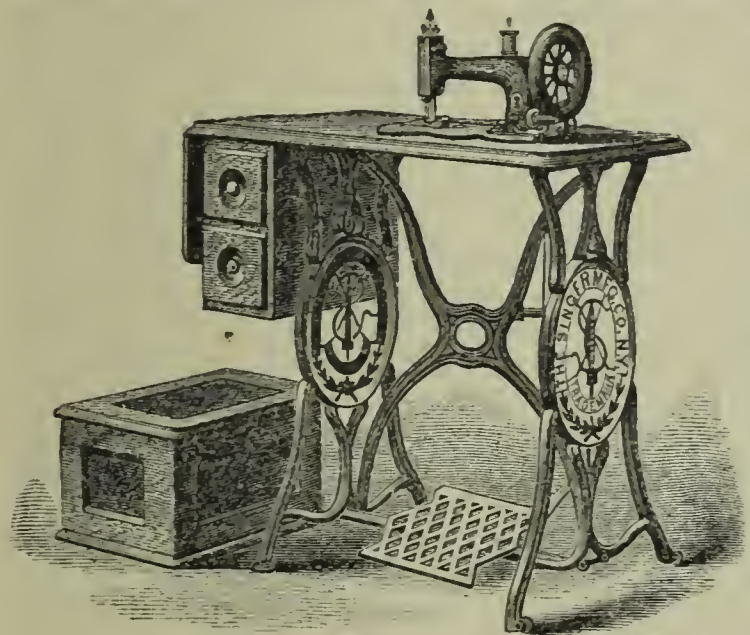
**PAUL GELPI & BRO.—Commission Merchants and General Importers of Wines,***Brandies, Liquors, Sardines, French, Spanish and Italian Produce, No. 43 Decatur street.*

There is no firm in New Orleans more generally and favorably known than that of Messrs. Paul Gelpi & Bro. Commencing business in 1874, armed with years of experience and a thorough, intimate knowledge of the importing trade, success crowned their every effort, from year to year they have gone on increasing until to-day their store on Decatur street 32x217 feet in size will be found filled throughout its entire extent with an assortment of choice and rare wines, liquors, cordials, brandy fruits, sardines, the finest salad oil, with maccaroni, assorted paste, castile soap, etc., in fact everything to tempt the palate of the most fastidious. When once introduced to the vast variety of good things contained in their sample room you no longer doubt the ability of the New Orleans Importer to gratify your every desire, and offer for your selection the choicest products of the old world. Messrs. Gelpi & Bro. possess unusual facilities for the successful conduct of their business, for besides an abundance of capital for all needs and a corps of assistants skilled beyond the usual requirements, among whom we cannot fail to name Mr. Augustas Levis, Jr., who is of himself most affable, courteous and genially attentive to all who visit the house, he seems a necessary part and parcel of the firm and pleasantly so to every buyer. This firm being sole agents for several noted foreign houses, control many staples of every day consumption enabling them to offer inducements to trade superior to that of any other house in the city. Their trade is not confined to the city alone, for they are in active correspondence all over the South and West, their shipments are to prominent houses in every city of the West, for wherever foreign goods of finest quality are needed, there will be found customers of Paul Gelpi & Bro., for they have long since learned that choice goods at reasonable prices will always sell, and good buyers soon learn where to purchase to best advantage. Messrs. Gelpi & Bro. are always prepared to meet the demands of the trade and able to guarantee their stock as perfectly fresh and desirable. This, coupled with their evident desire to have all buyers feel at home in their store, makes their house a pleasant rendezvous, as all who visit them once feel a natural wish to call again. Their establishment is every way worthy of liberal patronage.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.—S. E. Rundle Agent, No. 85 Canal Street.**

The New Orleans agency of this company is one of the most important, and represents the interest of the Singer Manufacturing company in nearly all of the Southern States, and was established in 1869, during which year the sales of the

New Orleans Agency was 300 machines, while during the year 1880, their sales amounted to 17,513. The premises occupied are conveniently situated, large and commodious, the building being the handsome four story structure at No. 85 Canal street, 30x121 feet in size, and especially fitted up and furnished for the business. This entire building is occupied by the company, the offices being on the ground floor, and are the most handsomely furnished of any establishment in the entire city. This Agency which is under the management of Mr. S. E. Rundle, gives employment to 950 hands, who are under the control of of the New Orleans Agency and subject to the orders of its Agent, Mr. Rundle. The trade from this city is spread out over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The Singer Sewing Machine was patented in 1851 and subsequent years. The Machine makes a lock stitch by means of a straight eye-pointed



D.R. EST. 50

needle and a longitudinally reciprocating shuttle. The needle bar derives its motion from a pin on the end of the rotating horizontal shaft, the pin entering a heart-shaped groove in a block attached to the needle bar. A bevel wheel on the main shaft engages a bevel wheel on the vertical shaft, provided at its lower end with a crank, connected by link with the shuttle-driver or carrier. The four-motion feeding-dog is operated through the horizontal lever actuated from the vertical shaft. The feed is adjusted through a movable fulcrum, controlled by a set screw. A take-up lever controls the thread between the tension device and the eye of the needle. The Company has 1500 subordinate offices in the United States and Canada, and 3000 offices in the Old World and South America. The New Orleans office contains a full line of these Machines, from the plain family Machine at \$30 to the highly-ornamented Machine inlaid with pearl, in polished rosewood cabinet case, with folding cover, drawers, locks, etc., at \$130, as well as the machines for manufacturing purposes, and the patent improved Button-Hole Machine, having a chain stitch, with which an ordinary operator can make 1000 button-holes in cloth, daily, or 1500 in leather with a complete assortment of attachments and parts. Mr. S. E. Rundle, the gentlemanly agent of the company at New Orleans, was born in New York State in 1838, but has long been a resident and closely identified with the industries and business of the Crescent City. Like many of our successful business men, by application and earnest devotion to his calling, from humble beginning he has risen to a prominent position in the business community. With his experience and facilities, together with the just and liberal policy that has ever marked his business career, Mr. Rundle presents advantages and inducements that entitle the Singer Manufacturing Company to the most favorable consideration of all classes of buyers who draw their supplies from this city.



**EDMUND M. IVENS & SON—Manufacturers of and Dealers in Stationary and Portable***Steam Engines, and Plantation Machinery of all Discriptions, No. 104 South Peters Street.*

Among the manufacturers and dealers in the city of New Orleans the establishment of Edmund M. Ivens & Son, at No. 104 South Peters street, manufacturers of the Self Priming Irrigating Pump and the Double-Quick Self-Returning Screw Cotton press, and dealers in all kinds of portable and stationary steam engines and plantation machinery, occupies a position that entitles it to consideration in this work. The history of these inventions and their work are so intimately connected with the development of the trade and commerce of New Orleans and vicinity, that no record of the industries and business of this community would be complete that did not take cognizance of them. It is an all-important subject at present among the rice planters of how to thoroughly and cheaply irrigate their lands, and in order to thoroughly consummate this, a number of pumps are now invented and in operation throughout the rice growing districts of this and adjoining States. Mr. Ivens seeing the great need of some machine for this purpose has invented and perfected the celebrated "Ivens' Draining Machine," for dry docks, draining cities, plantations, raising sunken vessels, and all places where large bodies of water are to be removed. He secured the patent to the wonderful machine January 28, 1868, and immediately commenced their manufacture; a large number have already been made and put into active and successful operation. With one of the No. 3 Patent Drainage Machines the "Steamship Minnetonka" was raised out of 21 feet 6 inches of water, without removing her cargo of 800 tons, in four hours and fifty-five minutes from the time of starting the engine, and was towed to the city and put upon the docks for repairs. This same machinery was afterwards sold by Mr. Ivens for \$10,000. Another one of these machines has been in successful operation on the Ashland plantation, owned by Duncan F. Kenner, of this city, for a number of years and has given the utmost satisfaction in every particular. Mr. Ivens' patent does away with the *bottom or foot valve*, and now primes the pump with a *steam syphon*, thus operating the entire pump from the boiler of the engine. When the pump is in operation there is no valve or anything else for trash or dirt passing through to lodge against and thus clog its operation. It is clear of everything when working and will do as much as the largest plantation draining wheels have done, at about one-fourth the first cost. The Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association at their fair held in this city in November, 1866, awarded Mr. Ivens the "Grand Gold Medal," and in 1867 awarded him a "Diploma," as a premium for the best draining pump. The No. 4 machines, with a discharge of 14x24 inches, the diameter being only 40 inches, has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per hour. Mr. Ivens asks a careful examination of the merits of this pump from all who have the slightest interest in the draining or irrigating of land or raising of vessels. The machinery attached to these engines is of the simplest character, subject to no breakage or disorder, and the whole construction speaks for itself in a manner which must challenge the admiration and wonder of all Louisianians. Mr. Ivens is, also, the patentee and manufacturer of the Double-Quick Self-Returning Screw Cotton Press, patented February 26 and April 9, 1878 and March 18, 1879. This press has a lock-chain box fastening, oil well base, improved hinge timbers, top roller stops, and a thoroughly bolted box. It is manufactured in sections, many of which can be placed upon other presses. This is beyond question the "Cotton Press of 1881," and has already attained an excellent reputation throughout the cotton districts. About 400 of these presses have already been manufactured and are now in active use and in every case have given entire satisfaction in every sense of the term. The price of the "Horse Power" is \$210, and the "Steam Power" \$285. Mr. Ivens has an extended trade throughout all the cotton growing States, which, through the industry, perseverance and close attention to business of the proprietor of this well-known establishment, will be largely augmented during the coming season. Mr. Ivens is well and favorably known to all the business men of New Orleans, as an honorable, reliable and trustworthy citizens, who has in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the community. We can cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as a gentleman with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**LAGAN & MACKISON.—Hardware and Ship Chandlery Nos. 6 and 8 Common St.**

We desire to call the attention of our many readers to the superiority and excellent business capability of this house. As compact and comprehensive in its details as any house in the city, it merits more than passing notice. This enterprise was started in 1856 by M. D. Lagan with a small capital, and the business has increased steadily until now a capital of \$5,000 is employed. Two large stores sixty feet front and three stories high are occupied by this firm and a full line of hardware and ship chandlery is carried, also steamer, telegraph, and railroad supplies, steam trains for the evaporation of cane juice, etc., the entire stock being valued at \$8,000. They are workers in copper, brass and sheet iron and dealers in gas pipes and fittings, the annual trade reaching \$65,000. Twenty-five mechanics are employed and all work turned out from this establishment is guaranteed as being first class in every respect. Messrs. M. D. Lagan and James Mackison compose the firm. Mr. Lagan is a native of Ireland and learned his trade in this city. Mr. Mackison is a native of Pittsburg, and learned his trade in Louisville, Ky. The ample measure of success attendant upon the efforts of this house has been largely due to the enterprising, honorable, and liberal policy that has always characterized its business transactions, and it is just to say that no firm in the city has achieved a higher reputation for these qualities and for mercantile integrity than the firm of Lagan & Mackison.



**G. R. FINLAY & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, No. 35 Magazine St.**

By a careful examination of the commercial facilities enjoyed by this city, we find that among its cotemporaries the house of Messrs. G. R. Finlay & Co. is one of the most important. This distinction is accorded not only from the fact that the house is one of the largest in New Orleans, but in the magnitude of its operations and the enterprise of its business policy, it may be regarded as occupying an eminent position and exerting marked influence upon the trade. This house was started by Wheelock, Finlay & Ball in 1866 with large capital, who were succeeded by Wheelock Finlay & Co. in 1868, the present firm assuming control in 1876. A large four story building 30x200 feet in size is occupied, situated in the strictly wholesale part of the city, and a large and complete assortment of goods in this line carried, the average value being estimated at \$150,000. None but pure and unadulterated goods are purchased by this firm, and purchasers may rely on their goods being just what they are represented. Twenty-six hands are employed at liberal wages, and every thing is kept in perfect order throughout. Five traveling men are constantly engaged in selling supplies throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Mexico and Central America, the sales reaching \$500,000 per annum. Messrs. G. R. Finlay, J. P. Alvey and Louis Faurie compose the firm, and they are fully entitled to the success they have achieved and the general consideration with which they are regarded. The enterprise of Messrs. Finlay & Co. has met with appreciative acknowledgment from the public, and the firm is regarded with that estimation rightfully due to a business policy founded upon the strictest integrity and the highest standard of professional accomplishment.

**C. E. SARRAZIN—Steam Tobacco Manufactory, Importer of and Dealer in Havana and Domestic Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Snuff, Cigars and Pipes of all kinds, Nos. 275 and 277 Decatur Street, and 13, 15, 17 and 19 Ursulines**

It would be impossible to give an accurate account of the commercial and industrial history of this city without making favorable mention of the establishment which is the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. Sarrazin started his present enterprise in 1879, with a moderate capital, and the trade has been steadily growing ever since, and his business is now in a prosperous condition, carrying an average stock of \$35,000. To the building up of such a business, strong, natural talent, coupled with years of training and seconded by an industry that has never flagged. He gives employment to forty-five hands in the various branches of the establishment, and transacts an annual business of \$250,000. The factory and salesrooms is large and conveniently situated, being a large three story building 60x175 feet in size, and well supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery for the successful prosecution of this business. He carries in stock a full and complete assortment of Havana and domestic cigars, chewing tobacco, smoking tobaccos, snuff, pipes, playing cards, matches, &c., in fact everything to be had at a first-class establishment of the kind, can always be found in stock at this well-known emporium. In the manufacture of tobacco, this is one of the largest and most complete in all its details in the entire Southern country, having a capacity of from 350,000 to 400,000 pounds per annum. Mr. J. L. Sarrazin, father of the proprietor of this house, was the first to manufacture fine-cut tobacco in the city of New Orleans, and in this branch of industry the son succeeded the father, and has continued its manufacture ever since. The trade of this well-known tobacco house is almost exclusively confined to the city, a large proportion of which is among the jobbers, and who purchase in large quantities, thereby securing all the advantages of discounts, &c. Mr. Sarrazin has made a life-long profession of this business, having commenced the study of his trade in early boyhood, and has ever since been actively engaged in the same line of business. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted, the amplitude of its resources and facilities, and remarking that, as ranking first among its line of contemporaries, the establishment is of that class which commands respect, confidence and consideration of the community at large.

**E. M. HOGAN & CO.—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 44 Union St.**

The establishment of Messrs. Hogan & Co. is entitled to a prominent place in the recorded annals of this city, so closely allied as it is to those enterprises which conduce so much to the general comfort and satisfaction of life. This enterprise was started in 1865 by Mr. W. H. Hogan, who conducted the business successfully until 1880, when the present firm was organized. They do a large and general cotton and commission business, making liberal advances on consignments, with prompt returns. All orders for merchandise from planters and country merchants will receive their careful and prompt attention. The sales during the year in cotton alone aggregated over 15,000 bales. Their consignments are principally from the Yazoo river country. Four competent assistants are kept employed in the clerical department of the establishment, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The premises occupied are 30x100 feet in size, well lighted and specially fitted up for the purpose for which it is being used. The individual members of the firm are E. M. Hogan, M. J. Hogan and H. F. Warner, all of whom are known to the trade as A 1 cotton men, reliable and honorable in all their transactions, and fully entitled to the liberal patronage being extended them. It is a pleasure to record the grand success of young men like Messrs. Hogan & Co., who have left all their competitors behind, and now stand at the head of their business.



**NEW ORLEANS, BATON ROUGE AND BAYOU SARA PACKET COMPANY.—***Capt. J. J. Brown Manager.*

Prominent among the steamboat enterprise of New Orleans, and which deserve a page in a work of this character devoted to the industrial and commercial interest of the city, we are glad to make mention of this company as one conducive, not only to the public good of New Orleans but as a great accommodation to the planters along the coast and the different towns along the line. The "Edward J. Gay" is one of the finest steamers on the river, built expressly for this trade and with a view to the accommodation of Waterloo Hermitage, Port Hudson, Lobdells Store, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and other smaller landings, besides the sugar and cotton planters interests, and for which this company should receive a hearty support. She makes semi-weekly trips, leaving New Orleans Monday's and Friday's at 5 p. m., and can always be depended on. Capt. E. O. Melacan is commander, Mr. S. S. Streck in charge of the office, both of whom are attentive and accommodating to the passengers interests. The cabin is a model of neatness and in every way adapted to the comfort of its patrons, while no question can be raised regarding the supply and style of the table. The owners Capt. Leathers, Brown and Jenny are too well known to the public to presume that they would allow a boat to be run in their line except in first class order. This boat when fully equipped requires the services of 100 hands. For freight or passage the public are requested to call on board the boat or to Capt. J. J. Brown.

**W. G. WILMOT & CO — Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coal, Office No. 166 Poydras Street.**

The industries which comprise of our prominent manufacturing establishments and the domestic comfort and convenience of our citizens are indebted in a very great degree to that important mineral popularly termed "black diamonds;" hence it is just and proper in compiling historical facts, figures and statistics of the leading business enterprises, manufacturing and industrial pursuits, to give due importance to that branch which ranks as the "power behind the throne"—the coal trade. Among those firms engaged in this business whose transactions have assumed great magnitude, may be properly classed that of Messrs. W. G. Wilmot & Co., which was established in 1867, and have continued from that time the successful prosecution of their trade, year by year increasing it, until now they carry one of the largest stocks in this city, and give employment to about one hundred hands. Their premises are commodious, and have a yard at the head of Robin street, also are in Algiers, where they are fully prepared to furnish families, steamships, factories, plantations, steamboats, etc., at the lowest market rates. Main office at No. 166 Poydras street, with a receiving office at the corner of Gravier and Delta streets. This house has a branch at the capital of the State, Baton Rouge, situated on the river convenient to coal any boats that need supplies. At this point they have the Steam Tug "Nellie" for general towing purposes. Planters on the upper coast can be supplied from this Point at reduced rates. This firm are the sole receivers South of Louisville, of the celebrated Faucett coal, which is undoubtedly the best grade of coal shipped from Western Pennsylvania. It is mined and shipped from Pittsburg to them by the well known coal firm of Thos. Faucett & Sons. The offices in New Orleans are connected with the Telephone Exchange and all orders transmitted by telephone will receive their prompt attention. The individual members of the firm are, Mr. W. G. Wilmot, resident of New Orleans, and Mr. Thos. Faucett, of Pittsburg, Pa., who are both gentlemen of superior business qualifications. Kind-hearted and generous, they have won the affection of all classes, and are respected and honored, not alone for their business attainments, but for the high qualities of gentlemen and upright citizens. Thorough-going they conduct their business with great ability and upon principles of sound mercantile integrity and liberality.

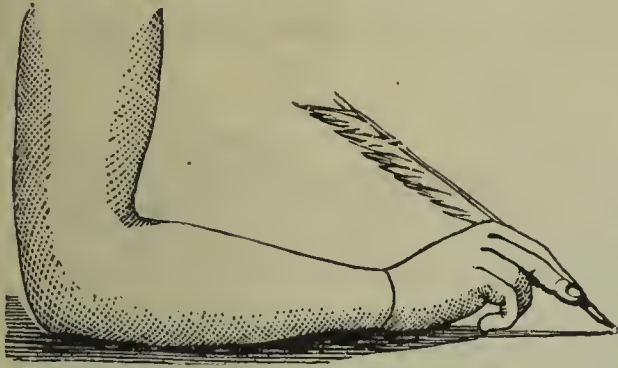
**TAMPA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE FLORIDA AND HAVANA STEAMERS.—R. B. Post & Son, Agents, Nos. 91 and 93 Magazine Street.**

Among the industries and commercial pursuits of New Orleans there are none occupying a more prominent position or exercising a more healthful influence on the general thrift and prosperity of the city than the house of R. B. Post & Son commission merchants and Agents for the Florida and Havana steamers. For the accommodation and convenience of transportation of both freight and passengers to Florida and Havana, this house might be termed a public benefactor. The office located at Nos. 91 and 93 Magazine street, is conveniently situated and has telephone connections with all parts of the city, rendering it quite easy of access for all business men, who can give their orders regarding freight or passage. As a commission house, they have a large and prosperous trade extending over the State of Louisiana and throughout the South and West. Being possessed of ample capital they are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. In the Florida trade, in groceries and produce, they are second to none in the city. For over thirty years this house has been well known to the citizens of New Orleans, and in all public enterprises have contributed their share. The house occupies a high position in commercial circles and in our eminent degree commands the respect of the community, who so largely derive advantages from their enterprise and business capacity. Steamers of this line touch Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Key West and Havana, making connection at Apalachicola with steamboats to all points on Chattahoochee Flint and Apalachicola rivers, at St. Marks with J. P. and M. R. R. to Tallahassee the Capitol of the state only twenty miles due north; at Cedar Keys with Florida Transit Railroad to Jacksonville and Fernandina, and the United States mail line steamers to Tampa and all points on Tampa Bay and Charlottes Harbor. Bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all points.



**A. M. DERMOTT'S DEPOT FOR ORTHOPÆDIC APPARATUS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, &c.—***No. 153 Camp Street.*

The publishers and editors of a work of a kindred nature to this have, in the collating and elaborating of the business interests and establishments of a city, with special mission to note their progress and prosperity, unusual facilities and data for observing the importance of the different styles and classes of business, as to their bearing on the general thrift and development of the mercantile advantages and inducements which those cities claim and hold out to capitalists in quest of investment. Among the numerous business enterprises of the city, in this connection, we cannot overlook that of Mr. A. McDermott, whose name appears at the head of this article. The business was founded by Dr. Blys, in 1866, who conducted it until 1871, when the firm changed and Mr. McDermott became the sole proprietor of the establishment. He carries a large and



varied stock of goods, consisting of trusses, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, elastic stockings, suspensory bandages of all kinds, pile pipes and supporters, crutches, and all the different apparatus for the treatment of distortions and debilities of the human body always on hand, or made to order. The work turned out by Mr. McDermott is always guaranteed to give satisfaction. He carries an average stock of from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and transacts a business of over \$5,000 per annum. Two competent and experienced male assistants are kept employed, who are always on hand ready and willing to attend upon the wants of customers who visit the establishment. A lady will wait on lady customers. All orders sent by telegraph or letter will be promptly attended to. Mr. McDermott is the manufacturer of Dr. Blys' celebrated artificial legs and arms, which are so well known throughout the South. It is an anatomical leg, with lateral or side motion at the ankle, like the natural one, which have been greatly improved, and are warranted in every respect. The trade of this concern, while it is largely local, extends over the entire Southern States, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Mr. McDermott has resided in this city since 1866, and is well and favorably known by all who have business relations with him. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the details of his most delicate business, and one that can and will build up a reputation and maintain it. His residence here has made him many warm and personal friends, besides giving him an extended acquaintance throughout the entire country.

**J. B. CAMORS & CO.—Commission Merchants, No. 61 Tchoupitoulas St.**

The firm, composed of Messrs. J. B. Camors and J. H. Jackson, is one of the leading commission houses in New Orleans. This business was founded in 1848, by Willoy & Burdett, who conducted the business for a few years, when the firm was changed to A. Willoy & Co., and afterwards to Willoy & Camors, the latter firm conducting the business until 1866, when the firm of J. B. Camors & Co. was organized. They do a general commission business, making a leading specialty of flour, of which they keep constantly in stock a large and carefully selected line of all the leading and most popular brands of family flour, which they offer to the trade on the most reasonable standard prices. This firm being possessed of ample capital, are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and have every facility for making purchases direct from first hands, cheap for cash. Fourteen male assistants are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment, who are always on hand to attend upon the wants of customers who call at the house. Orders, however extensive, are filled with care and dispatch, and with that attention to fair and honorable dealing which has marked this house from the hour when its doors were first thrown open, a course which has placed it in the front rank amongst the great commercial firms of this, the Crescent City of the South. The spacious four story building occupied by them is filled with an immense stock, embracing every article known to their special line of business. Their orders come from the city and all sections of the neighboring States, and keep their large corps of employes busy packing, marking and shipping. Among the honored names that have place in the commercial history of New Orleans, none hold a higher rank, at home and abroad, than that of J. B. Camors & Co.

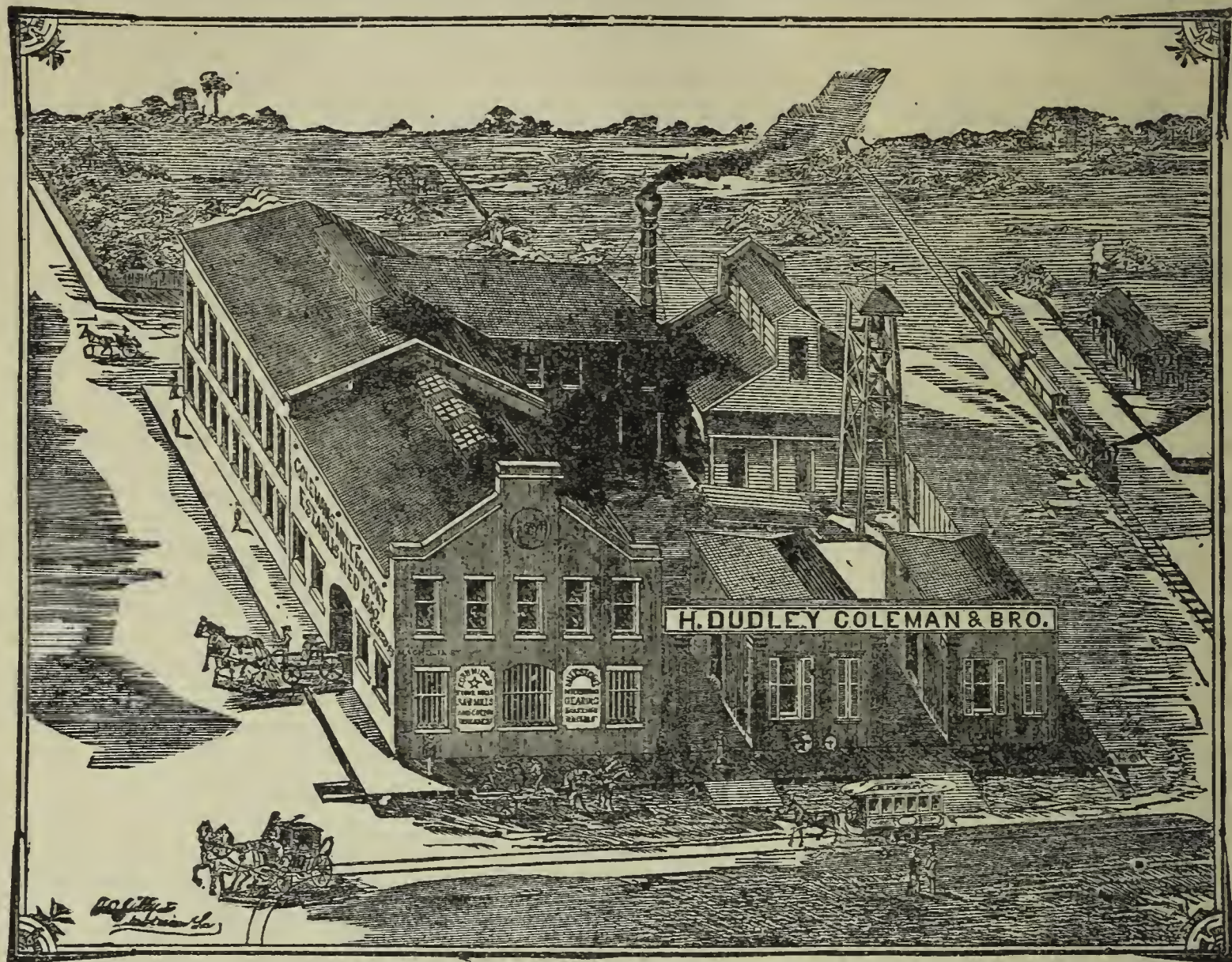
**FRANTZ & OPITZ.—Diamond Setters and Jewelers, Corner Royal and Bienville.**

As pursuing a very important branch of industry bearing upon the general commercial prosperity and mercantile thrift of this city the house of Frantz & Opitz may not be overlooked in a publication whose special objects will be attained in the proper display of the natural resources and acquired advantages of New Orleans as a great center of manufacturers and productive trade. This firm was organized in 1874, with an ample capital, and has proven a success from the beginning. They now carry an average stock of about \$12,000, while their annual business amounts to over \$25,000. Seven experienced and skilled workmen are kept constantly employed, and are prepared to do all kind of watch repairing, diamond setting &c. They also carry a full and complete assortment of watches, diamonds and jewelry of every variety, in which they are prepared to offer extra inducements to their patrons, in low prices, &c. Their trade extends over the entire city and surrounding country. The individual members are Wm. Frantz and H. Opitz, both of whom are thorough and practical jewelers and conversant with every detail and requirement of their business. Mr. Frantz is a native of Alsace Lorraine, while Mr. Opitz was born in Hanover. They have resided in this country for many years, and since they have been engaged in business in this city have won many friends and patrons among our citizens.



**H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.—Manufacturers and Dealers in Mills, Engines, Cotton Presses and Machinery. No. 12 Union Street.**

This firm is composed of H. Dudley Coleman and Will H. Coleman, and no more substantial illustration of what can be accomplished by Southern enterprise, industry and skill can be presented than



the manufacturing and foundry establishment of Messrs. H. Dudley Coleman & Bro., which is the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. H. Dudley Coleman started business in 1869, with only a small capital, having succeeded his father, Willis P. Coleman, who died in 1868, and in the darkest times the brothers forced their way to success, and laid the foundation of their fortunes in times when the wealthy were struggling to hold their own. In 1879 H. Dudley Coleman & Bro. purchased the Bennett & Lurges Foundry, occupying nearly all the square bounded by Magnolia, Erato, Clio and Clara Streets, as a manufactory for their famous mills, presses and saw-mills. These works are now turning out over four hundred of these mills annually besides large numbers of cotton presses, saw-mills and steam engines, which are sold throughout the South, and even in the West and Northwest, for they are shipped to St. Louis and distributed by a branch house there: but the enterprising proprietors have branched out, cautiously it is true, and feeling their way at every step, into general machinery and foundry work with good results. Their moulding floor and machine shop now turn out as fine work as can be had in any section, and which, in point of finish, will compare favorably with *any* in the country. Engines are built here that are models in every respect. This firm carries in stock the largest assortment of engines, boilers and plantation machinery in the United States. They compete in prices with any other reliable manufacturers or dealers, North, South, East or West. They keep this large stock here ready for inspection and immediate shipment, and having unexcelled freight rates and facilities, they are prepared to deliver machinery to be shipped direct from Eastern and Western factories. At their factory and foundry, corner Magnolia and Erato streets, in this city, they make Coleman's Corn Mills, all sizes; Coleman's Pony Saw Mills, for 8 and 10 horsepower; Standard Saw Mills, all sizes, for sawing large quantities of lumber; Simple Screw Cotton Presses; Simmon's Patent Friction Power Presses, for baling cotton, hay, hides, grass or moss; Cotton Seed Carriers, Shaftings, Pulleys, Castings, Gearing, Grate-Bars, Boiler-Fronts and Boiler Irons. They also repair, buy and sell second-hand steam engines and boilers for plantation purposes, and deal in Pumps, Pipe, Belting and Brass Goods. They are the agents for, and carry in stock, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Brown's Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Draining Pumps, Rice Threshers, Phoenix Geared Cotton Gins and general plantation machinery. A visitor to this industrial establishment will see the embryo of a great institution, one that we feel assured will grow to be the pride of this section. These young men, born and reared in New Orleans, have shown what pluck



and perseverance can accomplish under the most unfavorable circumstances. A young man of perhaps twenty-five years superintends the foundry and machine work. He is the son of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, John T. Hardie, President of the Mutual National Bank. Young Hardie was sent to Scotland years ago and trained in this department of mechanics, and comes back here where such young men are so sorely needed, (would that we had more of them) to engage in a field where there is the surest and speediest road to fortune. Some eighty men are now employed in this establishment, and its field is steadily widening. We can point to it with honest pride as an evidence of the line of growth of the New South, and wish its energetic young proprietors all the success which they truly deserve. H. Dudley Coleman & Bro. are large stockholders in the Southwestern Brush Electric Light and Power Company, of this city and have furnished the steam engines, boilers, pumps, &c., required for the Home plant, the Wharf Light contract and other parties using electric lights. They are agents for the Atlas Corliss engines, which are so well and favorably known for regular and steady motion, required for electric lights and for factory purposes.

**J. D. WARNER**—*Dealer in Wood and Coal, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Camp and 424 Delord Streets.*

Devoted entirely to the sale of all kinds of wood and coal, this house deserves mention among the commercial industries of New Orleans. Mr. J. D. Warner is the individual member of the firm, and established this enterprise in 1881. His yards are large and commodious, occupying an area of five lots, and especially fitted up and arranged for the coal and wood business. He carries a large supply and transacts an annual business of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Three competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. Wood sawed and split to any length. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Although he has only recently gone into business, Mr. Warner has a large city and country trade. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted and remarking that, as ranking first among its line of contemporaries, the establishment is of that class which commands the respect confidence and consideration of the community at large. The large and increasing custom of the establishment is very flattering, and indicates sure success in the future. Mr. Warner is a native of New York City, is honorable, liberal and progressive in every respect, and to this is attributed much of the success which has come to the house.

**THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS**—*William Golding, Proprietor, Cor. Peters and Delord Sts.*

Among the manufacturing interests and business enterprises of this city, we cannot fail to make liberal mention of the Novelty Iron Works, whose office and general business location is at the corner of Peters and Delord streets. This establishment is not only conducted in the most able and enterprising manner, but presents as well a list of manufactured articles most thoroughly and practically adapted to the uses for which they are made, viz: Horizontal and vertical steam engines, sugar mills, cotton presses, and all descriptions of iron and brass castings. Heavy forging and cotton presses made a specialty. Every facility for marine repairing. This enterprise was first started in 1853 by Messrs McKewen & Patterson, who conducted the business until 1865 when it was transferred to the present proprietor. He now carries an average stock of about \$150,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$300,000. Twenty skilled mechanics are constantly employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to about \$12,000. A twenty-five-horse power engine is used to furnish the motive power to drive the machinery throughout the different departments of the establishment. The buildings and grounds covers an area of eleven entire lots and are especially fitted up and arranged for this especial branch of business. Mr. Golding is the inventor of a number of valuable improvements in cotton presses, and of which he is the sole proprietor and manufacturer. His trade extends over all the Southern States, Mexico and Cuba. Mr. Golding was the manufacturer of all the bridge work for the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1838, but has resided in New Orleans for many years. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all his business transactions he is worthy of the esteem and confidence of the community. We can cheerfully commend him to the public as being a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations.

**E. O. LEHDE**—*Dealer in Teas, Coffees, Spices, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., No. 605 Magazine Street.*

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of this house is of such a pronounced and obvious character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful review of the commercial and manufacturing business of this city. This business was established in 1879, by Manlin & Lehde, who conducted the establishment until 1880, when the firm changed, and Mr. Lehde became sole proprietor. He carries a large and carefully selected stock, consisting of teas, coffees, spices, chocolate, cocoa, &c., in which he is prepared to offer extra inducements to the citizens of this vicinity. Buying, as he does, from first hands for cash, he is prepared to sell his goods as low, or lower, than any other establishment of a similar character in this city. The patrons of this well-known establishment comprise many of our most prominent citizens, with whom Mr. Lehde has attained an enviable reputation for being an honorable, conscientious and liberal-minded business man, and worthy the liberal patronage being extended. He was born in the city of New Orleans in 1854, and is an energetic, enterprising and reliable gentleman, and one with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**THOS. McKENDRICK—Gas and Steam Fitting, No 625 Magazine St.**

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the enterprise of Thos. McKendrick deserves mention. Identified so closely with the growth and commercial well-being of this city, he occupies a place that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for New Orleans in keeping with its real merits. This enterprise was started twelve years ago by the present proprietor, who, by industry, perseverance and a thorough knowledge of the business, has succeeded in largely increasing his trade, until at present he carries a stock of from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and does an annual business of over \$20,000. Eight skilled mechanics are kept constantly employed, to whom liberal wages are paid. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently arranged for the purposes, the storeroom being filled with a large and well selected stock of all kinds of house, ship and steamboat plumbing supplies, plumbing and gas fittings, chandeliers, brackets, &c. The trade of this well-known establishment extends over the city of New Orleans and all the surrounding country. Mr. McKendrick was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but has resided in this city for many years, and is well-known as an honorable and upright citizen. We are pleased to recommend such a house to the public patronage, believing, as we do, that all who patronise the house will be greatly benefited thereby.

**WILLIAM EBERT—Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Nos. 194 and 196, Magazine St.**

One of the many New Orleans houses, whose history is well worthy to occupy a page in this work of useful information, is the old and popular establishment of William Ebert, Ornamental Iron and Wire Work dealer, Nos. 194 and 196, Magazine street. This business was founded as far back as 1859, by Mr. C. Miltenberger, who conducted the business until 1869, when Mr. Ebert became sole proprietor. He is a gentleman, who, during his active career, exerted an extensive influence in the business community and laid the foundation of the present very extensive and prosperous establishment. Ten male assistants are kept constantly employed, the pay-roll amounting to from \$500 to \$600 per month. He carries a full and carefully selected stock of wrought, cast and wire house and cemetery railing, verandahs, brackets, bars, shutters, doors and fastenings, and all descriptions of plain and ornamental work, constantly on hand or made to order; also, vases, parlor and garden fountains, aquariums, statuary, flower-pot brackets, wire flower stands, settees and garden chairs, pedestals, weather vanes, and stable fittings. The premises occupied are spacious, the building being sixty-four by two hundred and fifty feet in size, and filled with one of the most complete stocks to be found in any similar establishment in the South. The trade of this firm extends over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Mexico. Mr. Ebert was born in Germany, in 1828, and is a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to deal. His success is genuine, and he is just the kind of a man to conduct such an important enterprise.

**STAR PLANING MILL—Nicholas Connell, Proprietor, Corner Calliope and Rampart Sts.**

The Star Planing Mill is one of the most complete and extensive establishments of the kind in the State of Louisiana. The present enterprise was established about five years ago, with a moderate capital, which, by the enterprise and industry, backed up by the thorough knowledge of the proprietor, has been very largely augmented until at present he transacts an annual business of from \$35,000 to \$40,000. Eighteen competent male assistants are kept constantly employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$600 to \$800. The planing mill and lumber yard occupies an area of one-half of a square, the mill being furnished with the most improved machinery used in this special branch of trade. A large assortment of rough yellow pine lumber, cypress, &c., also dressed flooring, ceiling, weatherboards, sashes, doors, blinds and mouldings are constantly kept on hand, and will be offered to the trade at the lowest market rates. The trade of this establishment extends over the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Mexico. Mr. Connell was born in New Orleans in 1838, is an active, energetic, honorable and trustworthy gentleman, and is fully entitled to the esteem and confidence in which he is held by the community. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations.

**R. ANGELL—Druggist and Manufacturer of Angell's Chill Drops and Fever Powders, Nos. 153 and 155 Julia Street.**

This old and well established Pharmacy was started in 1853, and since that time has been successfully conducted, and the trade has steadily increased. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, where is kept on hand a choice stock of pure drugs and medicines, fancy goods, toilet articles and everything pertaining to a well regulated establishment of the kind. Mr. Angell is an experienced pharmacist and pays especial attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions in a careful manner, using only the very purest and best ingredients. He is, also, sole proprietor and manufacturer of "Angell's Chill Drops and Fever Powders," for the cure of intermittent and remittent fevers, chills and fever, bilious and swamp fevers and other periodic malarial diseases. His trade extends all over the Southern country, and he enjoys the confidence in an eminent degree of the leading physicians of New Orleans, and his prescription trade alone is a large and growing one. Mr. Angell is a native of the State of Mississippi, being born in 1843, but has resided in New Orleans for twenty-eight years, and is highly esteemed and respected in the community for his many social and gentlemanly qualities. He was elected and filled the enviable position of alderman at Mandeville, La., twelve years ago, and gained many admirers for the bold, straightforward and honorable course that he maintained while a member of that body. We take pleasure in recommending this store to the generous patronage of the public.



**DAVID BIDWELL—Proprietor of the Academy of Music and St. Charles Theatre.**

The gentleman, whose career is the subject of this sketch, was born in June, 1821, in the town of Styuvasent, on the Hudson River, in the State of New York.



*D. Bidwell*

J.C. WALDO N.D.

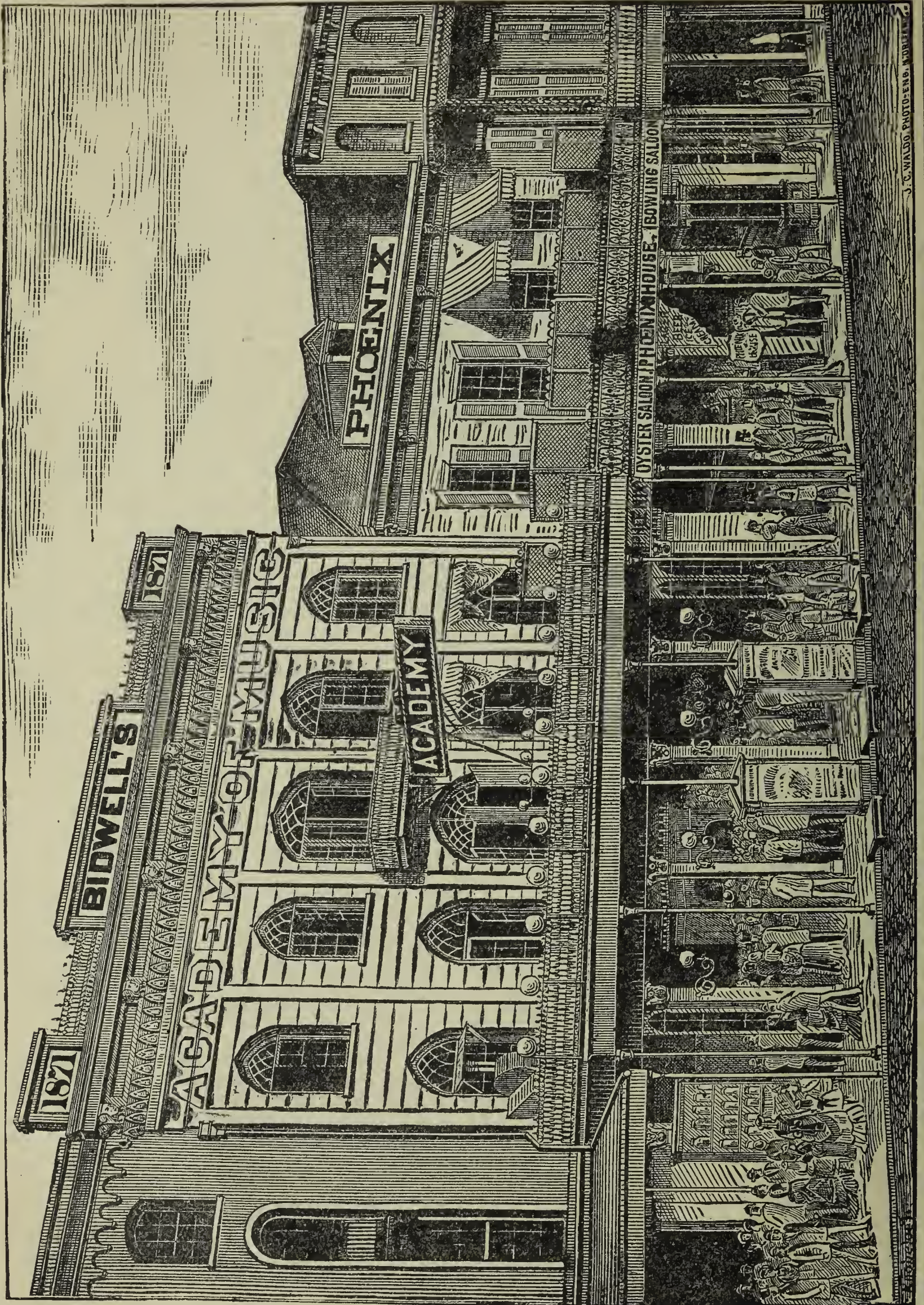
Mr. Bidwell came to New Orleans in November, 1846, and engaged in the ship chandlery business, in Triangle buildings, with his brother, Mr. Harry Bidwell, the firm being H. Bidwell & Co. The firm did a large and successful business, having, besides a good trade from ordinary sources, the supplying of the Government transports for the Mexican war. In 1850 they purchased the well known and widely popular "Phoenix House," and in 1852 Mr. David Bidwell withdrew from the firm, and with the late Mr. Jno. Daniels refitted and furnished the Phoenix. Mr. Daniels soon retired, and Mr. Bidwell continued the business alone. In 1855 he purchased this property. The original Academy of Music was built in 1853, and until 1855 was conducted as an amphitheatre, and then as a theatre. Mr. Bidwell always being the leading spirit connected with it. In 1856 Mr. Bidwell formed a co-partnership with Mr. Charles J. Rogers and Dr. G. Spaulding, the firm being Spaulding, Rogers & Bidwell, and the Academy became one of the regular theatres of the city, soon winning its way to popularity under this excellent management. Mr. Rogers withdrew from the firm at the close of the war. Messrs. Spaulding and Bidwell then bought the ground and built the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis, one of the finest theatres in the West, and having leased the theatres in Memphis and Mobile, they rebuilt and remodeled them. These four theatres, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Mobile, made a circuit, and their companies played alternately, two weeks at a time in each place, making the largest theatrical circuit ever established, and inaugurating the system of traveling combinations, which has since become so popular throughout the country. In 1867, three men, Mr. Bidwell, Dr. Spaulding and Mr. Avery Smith, projected one of the most extensive amusement enterprises ever undertaken. We refer to the great American Champion Circus, which went to the World's Exposition in Paris in 1867. After an eventful career of four months Mr. Bidwell returned home and resumed his management of the Academy. As this period, 1867—68, Messrs. Spaulding & Bidwell had six theatres—New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, Paris and Havana—all in successful operation at one time. In 1871 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Bidwell in the division of property, retained the Academy of Music in this city. This he has conducted with marked success and constant increasing popularity, notwithstanding the depreciation in property and depression in business. Among his fellow citizens, Mr. Bidwell is esteemed for integrity, liberality and enterprise. Socially he is the best of companions, and in business he has attained an enviable reputation for honorable and upright transactions. Mr. Bidwell purchased the St. Charles Theatre when run down, refitted and refurnished it and made it one of the best in the country.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

In a detailed review of New Orleans as a commercial and manufacturing center, with elaborate comments upon her various institutions worthy of mention, there are none more appropriate for special attention, or which affords more interest to our citizens engaged in all branches of business, and the travelers who are called to visit the city in the transactions of business, than our places of amusement. This place of amusement is deservedly popular with all who find themselves "within her gates." Its name is never mentioned by our citizens except with a smile and expectations of pleasure, and especially is this so with ladies and children, to whom the "Academy Matinees" are always enjoyable events. The building was erected in 1853, by George C. Lawrence, for its present proprietor, Mr. David Bidwell, and was opened as an amphitheatre by the well known circus manager, Dan Rice. In 1854 it was changed to a regular theatre, and as such held a front rank ever since. The interior arrangements are admirable. Neat and convenient reception and dressing rooms are provided for ladies and children. An elaborate steam apparatus supplies the



auditorium with hot and cold air, according to the season. The Academy has a seating capacity of 2,000, and the seats are comfortable and the decorations elegant and attractive. Every arrangement has been made for the safety and comfort of guests. The entrance has been enlarged and beautified, the interior repainted and a new drop curtain adorns the front of the stage; and in fact,





everything is elegant, pleasing and attractive. A series of entertainments are given which embrace the leading artists in all departments of the histrionic art, presenting a round of amusements which never fail to draw crowded houses, and give entire satisfaction to the patrons of the theatre. Mr. Bidwell takes great pride in the profession, and superintends in person the entire business of his whole theatre. A visit there cannot fail to be productive of much pleasure and enjoyment.

#### ST. CHARLES THEATRE

This old and popular place of amusement was built by the late James H. Caldwell, in 1842, and for a number of years was styled the "Old Drury." It was here that the Queen of Song, Jenny Lind, on her triumphant tour through the United States in 1851, gave her concerts which crowded the house from pit to dome. The extended experience of this gifted woman gives her opinion great weight, and after testing the St. Charles Theatre thoroughly, she said, in a letter addressed to the Delta, a leading newspaper of that day, that it was the finest theatre for acoustics that she had ever sung in. Old residents of New Orleans will remember the brilliant audiences that have gathered in the St. Charles to witness the master efforts of Keen, the elder Booth, Macready, Forrest, Julia Dean, Eliza Logan and other bright stars of the dramatic firmament, and will be pleased that David Bidwell has become the proprietor of this renowned pleasure resort. It is the largest theatre in the South and will comfortably hold three thousand people. Mr. Bidwell is not only an energetic, far-seeing business man, but thoroughly devoted to the development and progress of the profession, which his liberality and enterprise have done so much to perpetuate and elevate in our section of the country. He has made a thorough over-hauling, remodeling and refitting of this old time favorite. The entire front has been changed and a splendid stairway leading to the dress circle has been added. Twelve hundred of the latest opera chairs have been put in the orchestra and dress circle, while the family circle and gallery have been furnished with arm-chairs. New scenery, new decorations and appointments throughout, give a lustre to the old St. Charles, which will eclipse its former appearance even in its palmiest days. Everything in the way of adding comfort and pleasure to the patrons, is being furnished by the present management. Mr. Bidwell has done much in making the St. Charles the theatre of the South for grand opera and spectacular plays. We hazard nothing in saying that our amusement lovers have many a treat in store for them at the St. Charles under its present proprietor, Mr. David Bidwell.

#### **FONT SONS—Dealers in General Ship Chandlery, Hardware, Rope, &c., 275 Julia St.**

This business was originally established in 1852, by Mr. S. J. Font, father of the present firm, on moderate capital, which, by industry, perseverance and close attention to business has been augmented until at present they are doing one of the largest and most prosperous business, in this line, of any similar establishment in the city. The premises occupied are conveniently situated, the building being 29x120 feet in size, well filled with a full and complete assortment of manilla rope, tarred rope, pitch, paints, oils, anchors, chains, general ship chandlery, and hardware, also, groceries, provisions and boat stores. The salesroom is presided over by three competent salesmen, who attend to the wants of customers. The trade of this firm is largely confined to vessels, steamboats, &c., coming to this port. The individual members of the firm are J. F. Font and S. A. Font, both of whom are experienced men in the business in which they are engaged, having been connected and in the business for many years with their father, Mr. S. J. Font. Mr. J. F. Font was born in Natchez, Miss., in 1842, and S. A. Font in this city, in 1847. Their father was a native of Spain, being born at Catalonia in 1816. The members of this firm are among New Orleans' most highly honored and esteemed business men. They are gentlemen of experience, business sagacity and ability, whose house has contributed largely to the commercial importance of New Orleans.

#### **E. H. ADAMS & BRO.—Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., Nos. 594 and 596 Magazine St.**

No detailed account of the industries of New Orleans would be complete without some reference to an enterprise that conduces no little to the general thrift of the community and the promotion of its prosperity. We refer in this connection to the establishment of Messrs. E. H. Adams & Bro., dealers in dry goods, fancy goods, etc., at Nos. 594 and 596 Magazine street. These gentlemen started their enterprise in 1876, the senior member of this firm has been in business in this neighborhood for twenty years, principally of the late firm of Brazelman & Adams, and a management so able as that which has always controlled the operations of this house, has necessarily given it an eminence among the retail dealers in this portion of the city, to which few of its compeers can lay claim. Two large storerooms are occupied and the display of fresh, first class goods from the finest to the cheaper qualities is attractive in the extreme, a large trade being carried on throughout the city and Southern country. Fifteen clerks are employed, polite and attentive to the wants of customers, and an average stock is carried, estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in value with which an annual business of \$75,000 is transacted. In devoting themselves to the work in which they are engaged, these gentlemen have achieved a position in the community involving the highest consideration and a respect that arises from qualities without which no business can become eminently prosperous. Orders for fresh, first-class dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc., sent to E. H. Adams & Bro., 594 and 596 Magazine street, New Orleans; will receive prompt and careful attention. Freight prepaid on orders exceeding \$10.00. Notice.—Goods can be sent by mail for one cent an ounce. Registering costs ten cents for each package. Both postage and registering must be paid in advance. In sending orders, it will be well to give us some discretion, as it is beyond human power always to have the same article in stock.



**McCRACKEN & BREWSTER—Dealers in Furniture, 33 and 35 Royal St., Manufactory,**  
*Corner Derbigny and Customhouse.*

This important establishment was founded 1832 by Mr. Wm. McCracken, who was afterward succeeded by William and James McCracken, and was conducted in a very successful manner by them until about ten years ago, when the present firm was organized. Among the many prominent houses in New Orleans engaged in this branch of business worthy of special notice in a work devoted to a detailed account of the manufacturing and commercial advantages of New Orleans, that of Messrs. McCracken & Brewster is not to be overlooked. They carry one of the largest and most carefully selected stocks of furniture of all descriptions that can be found in this or any other market in the South. They make a specialty of manufacturing office and bank furniture, and in this line cannot be surpassed. From thirty to fifty skilled workmen are kept constantly employed in the various departments of their extensive establishment to whom liberal wages are paid. The factory and lumber yard are spacious and commodious, being supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery and tools used in this branch of manufacturing. The storeroom is conveniently situated, the building having a frontage of 60 feet, and running back 120 feet, and four stories high, the entire building being occupied by the firm, and kept filled from top to bottom with a full line of furniture. The store and manufactory covers an area of five entire lots, and is one of the most complete establishments in the city. They do an extensive city trade, their patrons comprising many of our wealthiest and leading citizens. Their trade is also extended all over the Southern States, Mexico, Cuba and South America. The individual members of the firm are, Mr. James McCracken and Mr. George E. Brewster, both of whom are experienced and practical men in their business, fully conversant with all the details of their extensive business and the demands and requirements of the trade. The entire establishment is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and the proprietors to the esteem that energy, reliability and talent will always inspire.

**LAFARGUE & BRIERRE—Dealers in Books, Church Ornaments and Fancy Articles,**  
*No. 167 Royal Street.*

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of this house is of such a pronounced character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful review of the commercial and manufacturing business of this city. This business was established in 1877 by the present firm, with a moderate capital, which, through the industry and perseverance displayed, together with a thorough knowledge of the business, they have succeeded in largely augmenting their trade, until at present they carry an average stock of about \$20,000, while their annual sales will reach over \$40,000. They carry a full and varied stock of all kinds of books, both foreign and domestic, church ornaments of every variety, and all kinds of French articles and fancy goods. A large corps of competent assistants are kept constantly employed, who are always on hand to attend upon the wants of their patrons. They have a large trade, which is spread over the entire city, as well as throughout the adjoining States. The individual members of the firm are, Ludovic Lafargue and Paul Brierre, both of whom are natives of France, but have resided in New Orleans for years, and are gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, and stand high in the estimation and confidence of the community, and they are both justly entitled to a prominent position among the representative self-made men of the city, and we gladly give them space in our book.

**W. B. DANIEL & CO.—Commission Merchants and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic**  
*Fruits, etc., No. 18 South Peters Street.*

Among the industries and commercial pursuits of New Orleans, there are none occupying a more prominent position, or exercising a more healthful influence on the general thrift and prosperity of the community than the fruit trade. Among the houses engaged in this trade, the excellent firm of W. B. Daniel & Co. stands in the first rank among the largest dealers in the entire city. A large four story building is occupied, which is situated in business center of the city and contains every facility for handling and storing fruit of every description, besides an immense stock which is required to supply the great demand constantly made upon them. Last season about four hundred thousand boxes of fruit were received at this port and the receipts of island fruit amount to three cargoes per week. Possessing ample capital, a widely extended trade is enjoyed and none but fresh fruits and nuts are offered for sale, the stock being constantly replenished. Seven hands are employed and the sales, which are general all over the South and West amounts to hundreds of thousands per annum. This firm have long experience in the business, but have only been in the trade under the present firm name since 1878. Correspondence is respectfully solicited and all information regarding arrival of cargoes of fruits, prices, etc., will be cheerfully furnished, while catalogues of sales will be mailed to all who desire them. Mr. W. B. Daniel is a native of Alabama and is one of our most popular and substantial citizens. Mr. J. W. Demarest is a native of New York but has resided in this city for over forty years and is well known for excellent qualities by all residents of the Crescent City. This firm occupies a high position in the trade, and to an unusual degree, commands the respect of the community which derives such advantages from their enterprise and capacity. Their business operations are based upon a policy of honorable and liberal dealings and being active and energetic in the prosecution of their business, their large operations and wide spread popularity are but the outgrowth of those sterling qualities which ever lead to commercial success.



**H. MONTREUIL—Importer of Fancy Goods, Toys, Trimmings, Buttons &c, 17 Bourbon St.**

Among the many branches of industry in New Orleans there are none, probably, that aid more effectually in satisfying the general public wants than the varied assortment of useful articles to be found in a well-supplied fancy goods and toy store. We are surprised as we enter, to find so much that we need and so much that it seems impossible to do without. In 1879, Mr. Montreuil began this enterprise at this place. His beginning was made upon a very small capital, which, by close attention and judicious management, has been very greatly enlarged. The stock embraces fancy goods, toys, trimmings, buttons, perfumeries, cutlery, statuettes, toilet sets, umbrellas, baskets, carriages, velocipedes, dolls, &c., in fact, everything that goes to make up a thoroughly equipped business of this character. The store is neat and capacious, everything being especially arranged for carrying on this special line of trade. Six competent clerks are kept constantly employed. His sales are large, with a very promising future, and are principally in the city and surrounding country. As will be observed, Mr. Montreuil is alone in the proprietorship and government of this business. He is a native of France by birth and education, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is alive to the business wants of his trade. He has by industry and fair dealing, arisen from a small to a large and flourishing business, and is deservedly respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

**P. F. GOGARTY—Bookseller and Stationer, No. 151 Camp St.**

Among the many prominent dealers in the above branch of industry in this city, deserving of especial mention in this work is Mr. P. F. Gogarty, located at No. 151 Camp Street. He founded the business in 1864 on a capital of \$600, which, by industry, perseverance and close attention to business has been increased until at present he carries an average stock of \$6,000, and does an annual business of over \$10,000. The premises occupied are conveniently situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, the building being 27x75 feet in size, and handsomely fitted up for this business. He carries a full line of all the school and text books in general use. Old school books are purchased. Mr. Gogarty, is also, agent for the sale of the Syrup of Spruce Gum for pulmonary consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness and other affections of the chest; the syrup for whooping cough and asthma; the Compound Liniment for inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, and pains in the loins. Also the Cyano Pancreatine, a sure remedy for dyspepsia and diseases of the chest. The trade of this establishment extends over the entire city and all of the Southern States. Mr. Gogarty was born in Ireland in 1824, is a man of ability and learning and a large experience in this branch of trade. He is ever prompt, reliable and honorable in his business transactions. We cheerfully commend him to the public as a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations.

**J. ROSENBERG—Fancy Goods and Novelties, No. 609 Magazine St.**

In writing a descriptive review of the commercial advantages and industries of New Orleans, and in mentioning the various enterprises which add so materially to the general sum of our vital business qualities, no house contributes more toward the grand aggregate than that of Mr. J. Rosenberg, dealer in fancy goods and novelties of all kinds at No. 609 Magazine street. This enterprise was started in 1876 by the present proprietor who has enjoyed a continuously successful career. The storeroom occupied by Mr. R. is ample and commodious and the stock of goods is displayed in an attractive manner. Ten clerks assist in the business and all customers are waited upon with prompt and courteous attention. The average amount of stock carried is estimated at about \$8,000 value and comprises everything classed under the head of fancy goods, laces, ruchings, fichus, embroideries, etc., with many articles to please the feminine fancy. The trade is general throughout New Orleans and the country adjoining, the sales reaching about \$15,000 per annum. Mr. Rosenberg was born in Mississippi in 1853 and is a young man deserving of unlimited success in his department of trade. Occupying a central position in the retail portion of Magazine street, and conducting his business with honorable policy, he has a well-earned reputation as a bright, active business man and as a consequence, has the best trade in the city, with flattering prospects for future success.

**GUSTAVE BECK—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 528 Camp St.**

In compiling the various industries of New Orleans, the wholesale and retail grocery trade can not be overlooked. Among those who supply fresh groceries to our citizens and understand best how to cater successfully to the different tastes of the public, is Mr. Gustave Beck, who established himself in the grocery business in this city thirteen years ago and has gained a large portion of the trade in this part of the city. Situated at Nos. 524, 526 and 528 Camp street, he is in daily receipt of fresh supplies of articles in season, and keeps constantly on hand a good stock of flour, fine teas and a great variety of canned goods. This establishment is kept in good order, the very best of goods in the staple and fancy grocery line filling the shelves and replenished often so that everything for sale is in a good condition. Four employes assist in the business, and goods are sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers, the trade being general throughout the city and Southern country, with a large and extended trade. Mr. Beck was born in Germany in 1844 and having resided in this country thirty seven years is thoroughly identified with the industries of our city and is well known and highly popular among our citizens. He is enabled to give customers the very best goods at the very lowest prices, which accounts for his having so large and such a first class trade. Promptness and accuracy are leading characteristics of this house and it is deserving of unlimited patronage.



**J. E. AUVRAY—"Mississippi" and "Iron" Coffee Warehouses,***Fulton, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets, Office No. 147 Front Street,*

This well known establishment was founded by the present firm in 1867, and carries an average stock of 50,000 bags of coffee, and transacts an annual business of over \$3,375,000. Employment is given to from twelve to fifteen hands. The warehouses, two in number, are large and well arranged for the especial business for which they are being used. The buildings are of the following dimensions: One 125x266 feet in size, while the other is 110x125 feet, and furnished with all the conveniences to be found in an establishment of this character. The trade of Mr. Auvray is largely confined to South America and Mexico, besides having a large and prosperous trade in the city. Mr. Auvray was born in New Orleans in 1838, is an active, energetic and honorable business man, fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the business in which he is engaged.

**SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY—Office No. 164 Gravier St.**

The Southern Express Company was established in 1865, being chartered under the laws of the State of Georgia, and has become one of the largest and wealthiest organizations in the United States, or, it may be said, in the world. Mr. H. B. Plant, of Connecticut, is the President of the Company. Mr. T. M. Wescoat is the agent and manager of the New Orleans branch of the company. Mr. Wescoat has been attached to the company for many years, and is well and favorably known in commercial circles for his prompt, reliable and honorable manner of transacting the business. The business of the company comprises the transportation of parcels, packages, goods, wares, merchandise, money, &c., to all parts of the United States, and to the remotest part of the earth, wherever civilization has left its imprint. So complete is the system of doing business, and so attentive are its superintendents, agents, officers and men, that mistakes seldom happen, and no delays have ever occurred, on its thousands of miles of route, that could be truthfully attributed to any neglect or carelessness on the part of the company or any of its employees. There are about twenty-five men, fourteen wagons and twenty-six horses in constant requisition by the company in this city. The company uses all the principal railroads in the country to carry on their extensive operations, and they even send goods by Cape Horn at times, and also the Cape of Good Hope, until the name of the Southern Express Company has become familiar all over the entire inhabitable globe. The company safely transports and delivers money and other valuables, gold, silver, and other precious metals in bullion. All the money and other securities of the government are transported by this company to the different trade centers in the United States. Mr. Wescoat, the resident manager of the Southern Express Company, has, by his industry, perseverance and capable management, added much to the popularity of this well-known corporation. He is an energetic and thoroughly reliable business man, and is ever watchful and active, losing no opportunity for advancing the material interests of the gigantic corporation whose representative and business manager he is.

**DENEGRE & VILLERE—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pittsburg, Anthracite, and***Cannel Coal, Office, Corner Carondelet and Common Streets, Yards, No. 293 Rampart Street.*

Of the several firms or individuals in the city engaged in the coal business, it may be safely asserted that none are better stocked, or conducted with a more thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade than the establishment of Messrs. Denegre & Villere. The business was established in 1880 by the present firm, with an ample capital, and has proved a success in every particular. They receive their coal direct from headquarters, making large purchases and shipping by the boat load directly from Pittsburg, frequently in tows of fifty boats or more. They handle all kinds of Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal, and are prepared to supply planters, presses, factories and families at the lowest market rate. Coal in casks for shipment constantly kept on hand. Fourteen clerks are constantly employed in the various branches of their business. Their yards are centrally located and cover an area of 80x200 feet, and are supplied with all the conveniences for successfully carrying on this branch of trade. Their trade is principally confined to the city and along the coast, which aggregates many thousands of dollars per annum. The individual members of the firm are Mr. Henry Denegre and Gabriel Villere, both of whom are practical men in their line of business, Mr. Denegre having been for years connected with the firm of Denegre, Desforges & Co., and Mr. Villere, formerly of the firm of A. Lambert & Co. They are well and favorably known in commercial circles as reliable, honorable and trustworthy business men. Possessing excellent facilities, and being excellently managed, this house is fully entitled to the signal prosperity that attends its operations.

**THE AMERICAN SALT COMPANY—R. Ranger, President; Office 48 Broad St., New York,***F. A. Luling, Agent, 17 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans.*

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of this company is of such a pronounced and obvious character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful review of the commercial and manufacturing business of this city. The office of this company was established in this city in 1881, and a large amount of business is transacted throughout the South. The company has salt depots located in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, and a average stock of one hundred thousand sacks is carried, with which an immense business is transacted per annum. This company have their own mines, situated in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, which, so far, have a ca-



**MARIPOSA RICE MILLS—Stewart & Rickert, Proprietors, Nos. 61 to 67 St. Joseph St.**

The cotton, sugar, rice and allied trades of New Orleans, constitute a very large and important interest, and include within them very much of the best social and commercial elements of the city. One of the prominent houses engaged in the rice trade is here selected for remark, viz.: that of Messrs. Stewart & Rickert, proprietors of the "Mariposa Rice Mills." This enterprise was first started in 1881, by the present firm, on an ample capital, giving employment to from twenty-five to fifty hands, according to the season, to whom is paid monthly wages aggregating from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The mill occupied is spacious and conveniently situated, being provided with all the latest and most improved machinery used in this branch of business. A ninety-horse power engine of the latest and most improved pattern, is used to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the machinery in the various departments of the establishment. The trade of this house is purely local, being confined to the jobbing trade in this city. A telephone connection at the mill and at No. 114 Gravier street, and all orders transmitted will receive their prompt and careful attention. The individual members of the firm are Mr. C. H. Stewart and Mr. F. Rickert, Jr., both of whom are active, energetic and wide awake business men, with an extended and practical experience in the business in which they are engaged, and are fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. They are both natives of the city of New Orleans, well-known in the community as honorable and upright citizens, fully entitled to the esteem and confidence of the community.

**LEWIS JOHNSON—Manufacturer and Repairer of Engines, Steam Pumps, &c., Julia Street, from Delta to Water.**

A prominent branch of industry which is extensively carried on in the city of New Orleans, is the manufacture, on special order, of engines, steam pumps, and machinery of all kinds. As a representative house engaged in this important branch of industry, as well as the repairs to all kinds of machinery, may appropriately be mentioned that of Mr. Lewis Johnson, on Julia street. This business was founded about fifteen years ago, with a moderate capital, which, by industry, perseverance and close attention to his business, has been very largely increased, until now the capital invested is valued at \$20,000, and an annual business of \$50,000 transacted. An average of forty male workmen are constantly employed, the monthly pay roll aggregating \$1,500. The premises occupied are commodious, the main building being 60x112 feet in size, with adequate machinery for carrying on this branch of manufacturing. One twenty-horse power engine is used to furnish the motive power to drive the necessary machinery. In addition to his manufacturing business, Mr. Johnson also carries a stock of iron and brass castings and fixtures; all kinds of pattern making and blacksmithing attended to on short notice. Mr. Johnson was born in New Orleans in 1836, is a thorough and practical mechanic, and fully conversant with all the details of the business in which he is engaged. Energetic, reliable and enterprising, he is fully entitled to the esteem and confidence of the public, and worthy of a liberal patronage.

**J. L. GAUTIER & CO.—Cotton Futures, No. 171 1-2 Common St.**

This important enterprise was founded by the present proprietors in 1878. Commencing on only a moderate capital, it has, by the industry, energy and perseverance, manifested by the members of the firm, been very largely increased with each succeeding year, until at present they are in possession of a large and constantly growing trade, extending over the entire city. Two competent men are kept constantly employed in the office, who are always courteous, attentive and polite to all who visit their establishment. This house does a general cotton future business, making purchases and sales of cotton for future delivery. They attend to all orders promptly, either by mail or telegraph. Orders from country correspondents are promptly attended to, and all information furnished regarding the state of the market in New Orleans. The individual members of the firm are thoroughly conversant with every detail of their business, and have attained by their honorable and upright way of doing business, an enviable position among the business community. They are justly deserving of confidence as well as an extended patronage.

**MUIR, DUCKWORTH & CO.—Cotton Buyers, Corner Perdido and Carondelet Sts.**

There is perhaps no house in New Orleans in the same line of business that is better or more widely known than the house of Messrs Muir, Duckworth & Co., who are successors to one of the oldest houses in the cotton export trade, that of Messrs Battersby & Co., of Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. This house was established in 1873, and during the years that have since elapsed, been identified with the growth, industry and prosperity of the city. They transact a cotton purchasing business, buying largely on orders for export. Twelve experienced assistants are kept constantly employed, who are courteous, attentive and polite, and ready to attend upon the wants of all who visit their office. The individual members of the firm are, Francis Muir, resident partner in Liverpool; J. B. Duckworth, resident partner in Savannah, Ga., and L. T. Turner, who is the manager of the business in this city. They are men who have long been engaged in this special line of trade, and are thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business. Mr Muir is a native of Scotland, while Mr. Duckworth is from England, and Mr Turner from Georgia. They are well known in business circles for their upright, honorable business transactions, and are regarded in every respect as being representatives of the cotton trade and general enterprise of the community.



**SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 South Peters Street.**

Were we called upon to single out a commercial firm distinguished at home and abroad, wherever the city of New Orleans is known, for all of the commanding qualities of success and promi-



nence in the business they have espoused, we should have to go no farther, but would point out quickly that of Schmidt & Ziegler, as entitled to front rank in the great Grocery business of the Southern Country. This trade has always been one of the strongest points upon which we have advanced our claims to be classed as the commercial center of the surrounding valleys so fertile and blossoming, but among the firms who have contributed to this grand success, none other can be entitled to more praise than Schmidt & Ziegler. This firm established their business in this city in 1845, since which time it has been largely increased. The building occupied consists of a store room 100x120 feet in size, four stories high, on South Peters street, with five large warehouses on Fulton street. A gas engine is used for hoisting purposes, and there are so many points of convenience and excellence in the way of elevators, stairways, shelving and office, sample room and closet arrangements, that anything less than a detailed description does not mete out justice. Every article has its space set aside, and rigid discipline is enforced to keep goods in proper places. They carry the largest stock of foreign goods in the Southern States, and sell in bond or duties paid, this firm being large receivers and jobbers in sugar, molasses, rice, Rio and Cordova coffees, also extensive dealers in wholesale groceries. They are sole agents in the Crescent City for Otard, Dupuy & Co's brandies, Seignouret Freres' wines, G. H. Mumm & Co's champagne, Marie Brizard & Roger's cordials,

and keep constantly on hand brandies, wines, vermouth, port, sherry, ales, champagnes, sardines' brandy fruits, etc., it being one of the largest houses in the city and Southern States. Seventy hands are employed and the excellent order preserved demonstrates the managerial qualities of the firm. The Columbia Warehouse, on South Peters street, is also used by them for storing the vast supplies required by their trade which reaches many millions per annum. Messrs. Wm. B. Schmidt, F. M. Ziegler and Jas. J. Schmidt are the individual members of the firm. They give personal attention to the trade, and at all times can be found at their place of business, invariably at work, with a cordial greeting and pleasant word for all, as if their minds were unencumbered with commercial cares. This is the kind of labor that has made fortunes and it has so far won glorious achievement in this city for the firm, and year by year will and to this most substantial growth, keeping them in the future, as it is now, the synonym of our city's progress and prosperity.

**JOHN HOBSON & SON—Lumber Merchants, No. 308 Delord St.**

Mr. John Hobson, the senior member of this firm, is a pioneer in the lumber business in this city, having been actively engaged in it ever since 1866, when he started the trade now being carried on by the present firm. The ground upon which the buildings stand, and the yard adjacent, covers three-quarters of an entire square, giving the firm ample room for carrying on their extensive operations. They carry a large and carefully selected stock of lumber of all grades, which they offer at the lowest market rates. Employment is given to twelve male assistants. Over 4,000,000 feet of lumber is handled annually, the trade extending all over the South, as well as in Mexico and Cuba. The individual members of the firm are John Hobson and J. B. Hobson, both of whom are practical lumber merchants, having been engaged in the trade for many years, are fully conversant with all the details and requirements of their business. Mr. John Hobson, the senior member of the firm, was born in England, while J. B. Hobson is a native of New Orleans. Their successful career is the result of ripe experience and excellent judgement. We cheerfully recommend them to the readers of this work as being a firm with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations, and one worthy of the public patronage.

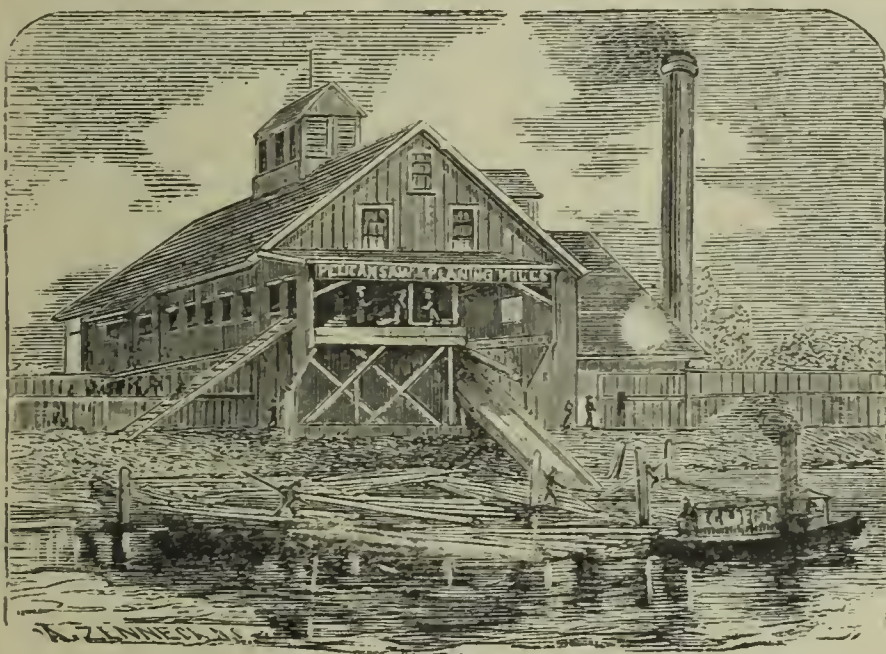


**J. ROLLO KNAPP—Dentist, No. 41 Canal St.**

We boast very justly indeed of what we have done in the way of discoveries during the last half century. The railway, engine and car, is quite a notable instance of our inventions. Then comes the steamship, then the telegraph wire, and more recently the achievement of Edison in the telephone and electric light. These are all very well, and of much moment to the human race, but men appear in these great discoveries to forget many silent advances that more unpretending arts have made. Enlightened dentistry, for instance; what a boon it is to a person who has a violent toothache. Thoughts of the railways, steamships, telephones and the like, affords no relief to the person with an aching tooth. The modern dentist takes precedence here, and shows the rapid advancement that his art has attained, and with his present skillful appliances, compared with what he had in years gone by, makes it rather a pleasure than otherwise, to have a tooth plugged or extracted, especially when done by a master hand. Mr. J. Rollo Knapp has been connected with this business for years, having studied with his father previous to starting alone. He occupies a suite of rooms at No. 41 Canal street, elegantly fitted up and provided with all the modern inventions calculated to rob dentistry of all its terrors. The dental chair used by Mr. Knapp is a marvel of itself, having more various turnings than any other chair in the country, and it took the premium at the Dental Convention held in New York. An engine used by him was made in Cologne from his own special directions, and there is none like it in the United States. Four assistants are employed, and Dr. Knapp gives personal attention to all work done in his establishment. There of course could only be one result to such complete and systematic supervision on the part of Dr. Knapp, and that is, a prosperous and lucrative trade.

**A. MARTIN—Pelican Saw and Planing Mill, Corner of Galvez and New Basin.**

Among the extensive manufacturing establishments in New Orleans engaged in this branch of trade, the house of A. Martin, occupies a very prominent position. He does an exceedingly large



trade, and has constantly on hand an extensive and well selected stock. The business was founded in 1871, by Mr. Martin, on a capital of \$100,000. He carries an average stock of \$50,000, doing an annual business of \$250,000, and employs seventy-five hands. An engine of one hundred horse-power, with four boilers, is used to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the machinery. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, occupying an area of two entire squares of ground. Mr. Martin, besides being the proprietor of the well known Pelican Saw and Planing Mill, is also, an extensive dealer in lumber of all grades, and timber of all sizes or length to seventy-five feet. All orders for cabins or any description of buildings promptly attended to. Mr. Martin is a native of New York State.

but has resided in this city for many years past, and is thoroughly and practically a lumber and saw-mill man in every sense of the term. Prompt, reliable and honorable, in all his business relations, he is justly entitled to the esteem and liberal patronage of the general public.

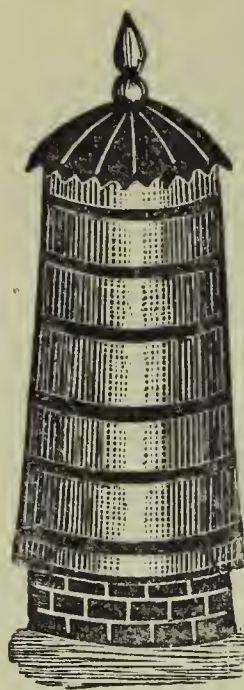
**J. & A. BRANDIN—Slaters and Dealers in Roofing Slates, Hearth Slabs and English Ridge Tiles, Office and Yard, No. 41 Dauphine Street.**

In presenting for the consideration of our readers, both at home and abroad, historical and descriptive views of the great industries and commercial enterprises of New Orleans, it is necessary and important to select representative institutions and establishments, and consider more particularly those whose success has made them conspicuous, and gained for the proprietors positions prominent in the mercantile history of the city, the character of business men being often measured by their success, reflecting the credit and reputation of the community of which they are members. This important branch of industry, which is the subject of this brief sketch, was started about seven years ago, by the present firm, with moderate capital. Their trade is increasing and their annual business will amply compensate for the risks attending their venture into the uncertain waves of mercantile life. Their stock is ample, consisting of roofing slates, hearth slabs and English ridge tiles. They are also the sole Agents for the South of the Chapman Slate Company, Chapman's quarries, Penn. They employ an ample staff of assistants, superintending personally all transactions of their house, thereby ensuring courteous treatment of their customers and fair dealing. Scrupulously correct themselves in all dealings, and prompt in meeting all engagements, they exact the same from all attaches of their establishment. Progressive, prompt, reliable and thoroughly conversant with their business and its details, they are entitled to a high position in commercial circles and merit signal prosperity in their business operations. This firm are the pioneers of the slate trade of New Orleans, the first firm who made a success of the slate business in the city.



**R. B. MITCHELL—Cistern Tanks, &c., Nos. 183 and 185 Magazine St.**

This house, of which Mr. Mitchell is sole proprietor, was founded in 1876, with a capital of \$1,000, which has been increased from year to year until now an average stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 is carried, and an annual business of over \$30,000 transacted. Among the specialties handled by Mr. Mitchell is the "Steam Cisterns," of which he is the manufacturer and sole proprietor; also the "Grozing Machine" for tank and cistern work, of which Mr. Mitchell is the patentee. Eight male assistants are kept constantly employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to \$400. The premises occupied are 64x170 feet in size, and furnished with all the latest improved machinery used in this branch of the manufacturing business. An eight-horse power engine furnishes the motive power necessary to drive the machinery in the different departments of the establishment. The trade is extended all over the city of New Orleans, the entire Southern country, Mexico and Cuba. Mr. Mitchell was born in the State of Delaware in 1836, and commenced the study of his trade in early boyhood. He has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is thoroughly identified with all the industries and business interests of this, the "Crescent City" of the South. Prompt, reliable and energetic, he is fully entitled to the liberal patronage that is being given him.

**JOHN HOLMES & CO.—(Established October 1867,) Warehouse Proprietors, No. 128 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

The extent and magnitude of the produce commission business carried on in the great city of New Orleans is not generally appreciated by the public at large. There are numerous large establishments engaged in the above branch of business, whose transactions annually aggregate an amount almost incredible. To properly handle and distribute the immense consignments of produce necessary to supply the city, to keep fully posted on the fluctuations that are always occurring in the market, and to be able to obtain the highest prices, requires the highest business qualifications, constant attention and untiring energy, together with the employment of a large capital. Among the very large number of reliable and enterprising houses engaged in the warehouse and storage business, the firm of John Holmes & Co., office at Union Warehouse, No. 128 Tchoupitoulas street, as regards the magnitude of their transactions, facilities and experience, is entitled to favorable consideration in these pages. They have commodious warehouses for storage purposes; the "Union," on the north-east corner Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, the "Rio," on the south-west corner Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, "Rainbow," corner Tchoupitoulas and Notre Dame streets, the "India," on Tchoupitoulas, between Notre Dame and Julia streets, the "Whitehead," on Fulton, between Notre Dame and Julia streets, the "St Louis," on Fulton, between Lafayette and Julia streets, and the "Home," on South Peters, between Poydras and Lafayette, affording ample facilities for the storage for all descriptions of Western produce, coffee, bagging, rice, molasses, &c., at the lowest rates. The insurance on these warehouses is A 1. Special attention given to the inspection of beef and hog products at the Union Warehouse. This firm having an experience of fifteen years in the business, are fully conversant with all the details of the warehouse and produce commission business. The individual members of this firm are both natives of Louisiana, prompt, reliable and energetic, honorable in all their dealings, they are especially commended to the favorable consideration of the trade, both in the city and in the rural districts.

**AMERICAN, FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS—Davies & Co., Proprietors, No. 3**

*Bowling Green, New York; John C. Spurl, Agent, No. 54 Carondelet Street.*

Modern invention has been so taxed to discover means of facilitating and expediting travel and freight transportation, until at the present time there seems but little left to be desired in respect either. One of the greatest improvements in connection with freight carriage, has been the introduction of the expressage system, and one of the most important factors in bringing about this grateful change from the old-fashioned, slow-coach style of things to the present speedy and safe mode of transportation of merchandise, etc., has been the well-known and popular "American, Foreign and European Express Co.," of Davies & Co. This Company has been in existence for some years, and has, by its punctuality, attention and careful handling and safe delivery of goods, entrusted to its care, won the entire confidence of shippers, both at home and abroad. Their express carries freight and samples of every kind to all points in Europe, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, etc. The convenience of an express company of this character to business men cannot be too highly estimated. It relieves one of an immense amount of labor and mental worry in connection with the transmission of goods, and makes it as easy to send a package to the "uttermost corner of the earth," as from New York City to Brooklyn. Besides this, speed and promptness of delivery is a great point with merchants and shippers; and the "Davies Express Company" have so systematized their business that these are always assured. Their "fast freight," in fact, is delivered with the same rapidity that letters



are carried by mail: and these operations are conducted with such clock-work regularity that only some unforeseen causality can possibly delay them in delivering merchandise, etc., at the port of destination. They ship by all the fast steamer lines, and also furnish cheaper freight transportation than any other express company in the country. A large proportion of the export merchandise passes through their hands, and having their own independent connections in Europe, they are the more to be relied upon for safety of transportation and quicker forwarding of goods, than any of their rivals, who trust to agencies on commission. they take charge of all kinds of freight, not binding themselves to any particular class of goods. This company also attend to consignments and Custom House business for importers. Merchants can always know the company's *fixed* rates to and from any port of the world, and can regulate their sales so as to include expense of transportation.

Mr. Jno. C. Spurl, the resident agent of this well known and popular company in this city, is a live, energetic and reliable business man, and is favorably known for his many genial and social qualities, and is justly entitled to the respect and confidence of the general public.

**ALEX. K. FINLAY—Druggist, Corner Camp and Julia Streets.**

This house was originally established in 1851 by Thomas K. Finlay, and is, with one or two exceptions the oldest drug house in New Orleans. It was conducted successfully until 1874, when the present proprietor became the sole owner of the establishment. This gentleman has developed the business to a very high degree, and achieved a prominent position among the merchants of New Orleans. In all things that pertain to medicine, New Orleans stands pre-eminent. Its medical authors; professors, and its medical institutions have a world-wide reputation, while its pharmacies are not excelled, if, indeed, they are equaled in any country, for their fine preparations or their general management by the well-trained and educated men who control them. Mr. Finlay is a careful, energetic and attentive business man of many years experience in the business, and is in every respect, well qualified to fill the responsible position he occupies. The stock embraces drugs, medicines and toilet articles, and special attention is given to the prescription department, which is under his supervision. The store is neatly arranged and handsomely furnished with all the latest and most improved fixtures. This house has had a long and prosperous career, and merits the confidence which established its success.

**WM. B. RINGROSE—Dealer in Furniture, No. 172 Camp St.**

One of the most popular and promising houses engaged in the furniture business in this city is that of Wm. B. Ringrose, which was established by the present proprietor in 1875, on a moderate capital and by industry and perseverance, backed up by skillful management, it has assumed large proportions, and is now recognized as being among the leading houses in this line in the city. At present he carries a stock of about \$9,000, and does an annual business of over \$40,000, giving employment to four male assistants, whose monthly pay roll amounts to \$300. The warehouse is located on St. Mary's street, while the store room on Camp is filled with a full and complete assortment of furniture of all kinds and qualities. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to, and furniture stored at low rates. The trade of this establishment while largely in the city, extends over the State of Louisiana and adjacent territory. The proprietor of this well known house, Mr. Ringrose, was born in Ireland in 1848, but came to this country many years ago, and has been actively engaged in his present line of business since 1869. Is wide-awake, prompt and reliable, and fully understands all the details of his business. He is fully entitled to the confidence and esteem of the community.

**NEW ORLEANS MECHANICAL CORPS—J. H. Reynolds, President and Manager,**

*Corner Poydras and St. Charles Streets.*

New enterprises, of whatever description, conducing to the convenience, well-being and comfort of citizens are an important feature in connection with the business of any city, and in a comprehensive work which presents in a permanent and attractive manner the business facilities of this city, we take pleasure in noticing the excellent establishment of the New Orleans Mechanical Corps, situated at the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets. This corps was started December 1, 1881, and is formed of plumbers, gas fitters, bell hangers, locksmiths, tinmen and electricians, each one having his own department, for the sale of various mechanical devices and their application. Among others they are agents for Day Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, Md., who manufacture Day's Fire Alarm Electric Bell, hotel and house annunciators of all sizes, burglar alarms, electric clocks, tower clocks, fire alarm clocks, electric apparatus, etc.; also, for Jacob G. Miner's patent automatic globe street lamps, for lighting towns not having gas, lamp posts and bracket lamps of New York City manufacture; the Rhodes electric, self-lighting and extinguishing gas burner, the Wilson & Keagle wharf fishing lamp, the patent oil burner for wood cooking stoves, patent water cut-off, are specialties in which they deal, and all work is done by first-class artisans in every trade. They are also agents for Blemker, Tillman & Co., Evansville stoves, and have electric supplies of every description. Mr. J. H. Reynolds, is President and Manager of the corps, is a native of this city and is well known among our citizens, deserving of unlimited success in his present enterprise, of which the prospects are very flattering. Only the best materials and skilled, competent workmen are employed, thereby insuring perfect satisfaction in every respect. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.



**AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.—Office No. 47 Camp Tt.**

This well known Telegraph Company has been in operation for a number of years, and has won a standing in the community which is as substantial as it is deserved. This company was organized in New Orleans, in 1875, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The present efficient officers are, W. H. Bofinger, President and W. W. Huck, Secretary. They have the exclusive right in the city of New Orleans for the transaction of this business, which they acquired from the American District Telegraph Company of New York city. They now have laid in all of the business portion of this city, twenty-seven miles of wire, and are prepared to furnish messengers at a moments notice, either night or day, to deliver and distribute bills, circulars, invitations, &c. Messengers are furnished subscribers of the company at the following rates: Fifteen cents for thirty minutes or less, and five cents for each additional ten minutes or fraction thereof, car fare or ferrage in addition. Signal instruments placed in residences, offices or stores, at a rental of \$250 per month. A liberal reduction made when paid yearly in advance. The managers are practical and scientific men at the business, being well qualified in every respect to successfully conduct the business in all its departments to the satisfaction of all concerned. Possessed of no ordinary ability, as well as a high sense of personal rectitude, their success is regarded as well deserved, entitling them fairly to occupy the prominent position they have gained in the esteem of the community.

**JOHN I. ADAMS & CO.—Wholesale Grocers, No. 43 and 47 South Peters St.**

In a history of the advance and development of New Orleans with reference to commercial affairs, the wholesale grocery trade must always occupy a very prominent position as a branch of mercantile industry, contributing in no small degree to the present commercial importance of the city. Among those houses whose extended transactions and high standing entitles them to special mention is that of Jno. I. Adams & Co., it being one of the largest establishments in the city. This house was founded by John I. Adams about 1841, with a small capital, and it had a very prosperous career under his management until 1878 when the present firm was organized and the business has been rapidly and steadily increasing since that time. The building occupied is 65x150 feet in size, three stories in height and contains a full and complete stock of well selected groceries in great variety. A large capital is invested, and a large stock, amounting to \$90,000 in value, and comprising everything in their line, is carried the year round and an annual business is transacted which will reach the handsome sum of \$1,500,000. Twenty hands are employed in the concern and every thing is kept in the very best order. Six traveling salesmen distribute their goods throughout the entire south, the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas receiving the greater portion of their shipments. The individual members of the firm are, Jno. I. Adams and Wm. H. Renant, both active business men, well known in the business circles of this State, and gentlemen of sterling worth. As men of large business abilities and experience, they manage their trade with consummate skill. We take pleasure in offering this sketch of the house, and visitors to their establishment will verify our statements both of the business and the proprietors.

**WM. KURTEN—Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 618 Camp St.**

Recording the success of men who, by their individual efforts and industry, rise from comparatively humble walks of life to a fair prominence in their business or profession, is always a pleasure to the compiler of business notes of a city. Mr. Kurten started his present establishment in 1858, and industry, courage and endurance crowned his efforts with success, and he now carries an ample and well selected assortment of jewelry, silverware, etc., together with a full line of fancy goods, notions, etc., this being one of the largest stores of this kind in this part of the city. Four assistants are employed, who give polite and prompt attention to the patrons of the enterprise. From its very inception this house has steadily prospered, and now an annual business of about \$100,000 is transacted, with flattering prospects of future advancement. He does a lucrative and satisfactory business, which will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the city. Mr. Kurten was born in Germany in 1827, and being a thoroughly practical watchmaker and jeweler has, since his residence in this country, attained the highest regard and consideration of the public. We heartily commend Mr. Kurten to our readers as a man with whom it will be a pleasure to have business relations. As one of the oldest diamond setters in the Crescent City, selling nothing but the very best quality of goods, everything being warranted just as represented, this gentleman is entitled to prominent mention among leading dealers in the city.

**RED SHOE STORE—J. E. Comes, Proprietor, No. 207, Royal St., Cor. Dumaine.**

Probably no industry of this large city has been carried to a greater degree of perfection than that of the boot and shoe business. One of the leading houses in this portion of New Orleans is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Comes started last year on a moderate capital, and in the comparatively brief space of time intervening, a complete success has been assured. The store occupied is particularly well adapted for this business, being neat and attractive. Three experienced and attentive clerks are employed in the business, who are ever ready to attend to the wants of the patrons and friends of the establishment. The trade of this house, which has exhibited a gratifying increase since its organization, is distributed over the entire city of New Orleans and surrounding country. Mr. Comes is a native born Louisianian, and is fully deserving the honors which his untiring diligence has secured him.



**JAMES E. MAHER—Copper and Sheet Iron Worker and Manufacturer of Improved Steam Trains, No. 171 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

In reference to the copper and sheet iron work and the manufacture of improved steam trains for sugar making, strike pans, evaporators, clarifiers, worms, juice tanks, chimneys and breechings, a business, which, from its magnitude and general influence upon the commercial interests of the community, is entitled to extended consideration in this work, reviewing in detail the industrial and commercial interests of the city of to-day due prominence should be given to the popular and reliable house of James E. Maher, situated in the very center of the manufacturing institutions in the city of New Orleans. This business was started by Breen & Maher in 1880, who conducted the business until 1881, when Mr. Maher became sole proprietor. He carries a full and complete stock valued at from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$20,000. Six male assistants, all of whom are skilled mechanics, are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment, the monthly pay roll amounting to \$300. The building occupied is 50x140 feet in size, which is especially arranged and fitted up for the business, being furnished with the latest and most improved machinery necessary for the successful prosecution of the work. Mr. Maher was born in Louisiana in 1858. The greater portion of his life has been devoted to the business in which he is now engaged, and as one of the public-spirited citizens of the city he has become widely and favorably known.

**A. L. CHOPPIN—Proprietor Cotton Gin and Press, No. 54 Carondelet St.**

The cotton trade of New Orleans has grown immensely in the last few years, and it is to day one of the greatest cotton centers in the world. This enterprise, which is the subject of this brief sketch, was started by the present proprietor, in 1871, on only a moderate capital, but by industry, perseverance and close application to business, he has increased it with each succeeding year, until at present he is in possession of a large and prosperous business. He receives cotton in the raw state and does the ginning and pressing. His gin is of the latest and most improved pattern, being supplied with all the appliances used in this special business. The establishment gives constant employment to from fifteen to twenty hands, the capacity of his gin being from three to five thousand bales per annum. A twenty horse-power engine is used to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the required machinery in the various departments of the establishment. The premises occupied are twenty-three by one hundred and twenty-five feet in size, and three stories high, which are especially arranged for the purpose for which it is being used. Mr. Choppin, has been actively engaged in this branch of trade for many years and is thoroughly conversant with every detail and requirement of his business. He is highly esteemed for his promptness, fair dealing, and for his uniform courteous and polite attention.

**BRITTON & MAYSON—Cotton Factors, Office and Salesrooms, No. 59 Carondelet St.**

This is one of the leading cotton commission houses in New Orleans. The proprietors, Mr. John D. Britton and John R. Mayson, have been connected with the business since 1877, Mr. Britton having formerly been with the house of Messrs. Britton, Moore & Coleman, of this city, and Mr. Mayson, of the firm of Messrs. Mayson & Landers, of Canton, Miss. They are men of upright business principles, and perfectly familiar with every detail of the important business in which they are engaged. They receive consignments from nearly all of the cotton growing States, and do a large and prosperous business. Having a large capital, the firm is amply prepared to extend to their customers the usual facilities, in making cash advances on consignments, &c. Four competent and experienced clerks are employed in the office, who are always ready to attend upon the wants of customers. The members of this firm deserve great credit for the ability and enterprise they have shown in building up their business to its present high standard. They are live merchants, and their prospects for the future, judging by what they have accomplished in the past, are very bright.

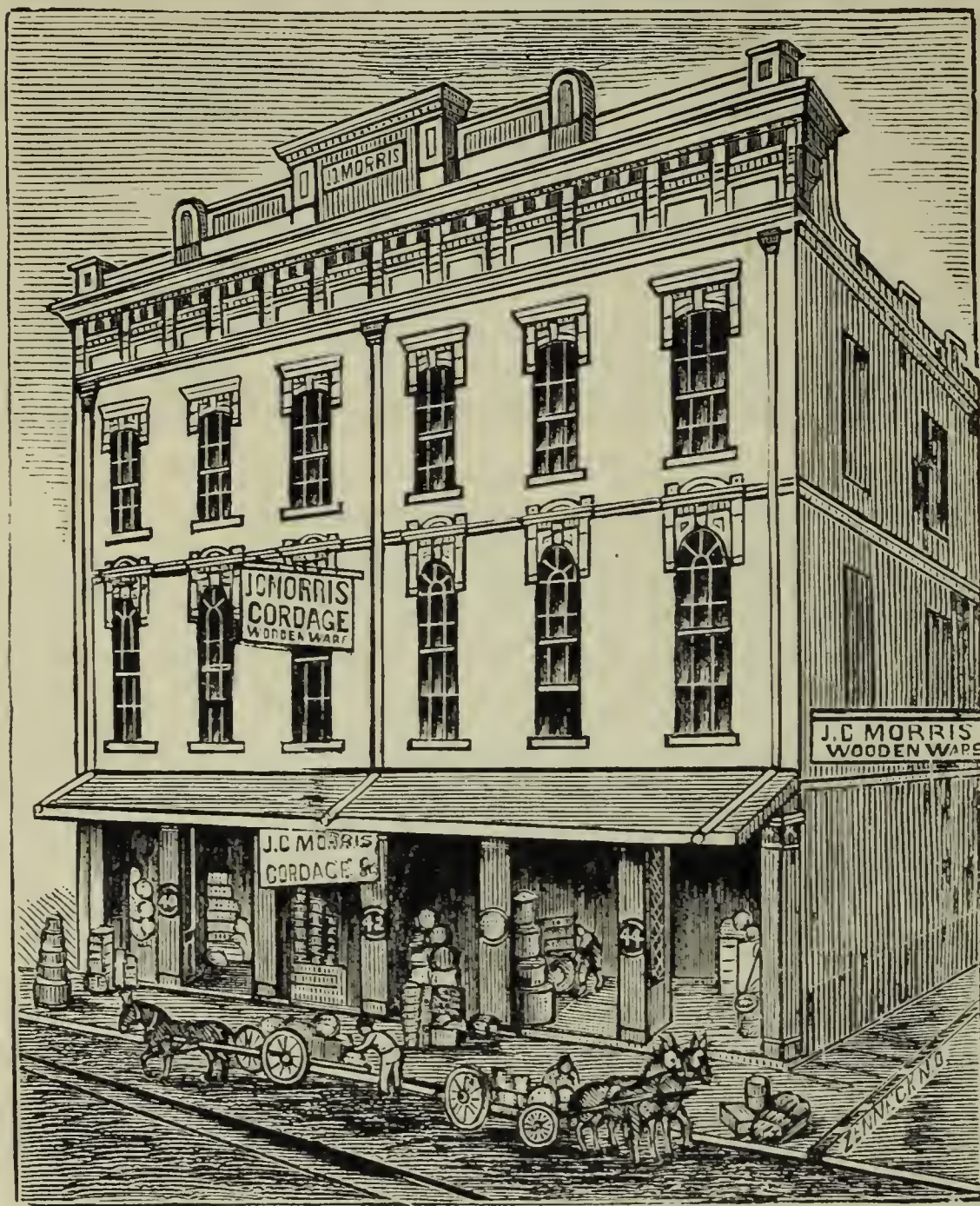
**JUREY & GILLIS—Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, 194 Gravier St.**

This popular house ranks as one of the leading and reliable enterprises of the kind in the entire city, and merits liberal mention in this work. No house in this line offers such superior inducements and facilities to the country merchant and planter, and no house is more widely recognized for the excellent management. Its popularity is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietors, and the courteous and cordial manner with which every one doing business with them is treated. They do a general cotton and commission business, receiving consignments from over the entire cotton-growing district, their annual sales amounting to over 50,000 bales. They also make purchases of supplies for country merchants and planters, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and offer every accommodation to their correspondents. Twelve capable and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various branches of their business. The firm is composed of Mr. L. C. Jurey and Mr. M. Gillis, both of whom are thoroughly conversant with the cotton trade in all its various details. Mr. Jurey, the senior member of the firm, is a native of the "Old Dominion," while Mr. Gillis is a native of France. Their business, in all its various details of management, is conducted upon principles of personal integrity and prudent, careful management, and it is to these meritorious qualifications that they owe their credit, reputation and success and the confidence of the public.



**J. C. MORRIS—Dealer in Wood and Willow-ware, Cordage, Paper, &c., Nos. 40 to 44 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

The special branch of commercial industry pursued by J. C. Morris, is one of such importance and withal so conducive and necessary to the industrial advantages of the community as to be deserving of special mention in this work.



This enterprise was first founded in 1834, by Beebe & Co. Mr. Morris has had more experience in this business than any man in the trade in this city. His trade is increasing and his annual business will amply compensate for the risks attending his venture into the uncertain waves of mercantile life. He carries a large and varied stock, while the annual sales will reach from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The stock consists of Axle Grease, Ax Handles, Bungs and Plugs, Bottles and Flasks, Bath Brick, Blacking, Brass Hand Lamps, Burners, Bar Tumblers, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, (all kinds,) Candy Jars, Curry Combs, Concentrated Lye, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cheese Safes, Corks, Croquet, Coffee Mills, Clothes Lines, Dusters, Demijohns, Dippers, Fire Crackers, Furnaces, Fish Hooks and Lines, (a large assortment,) Gun Caps, Shot and Powder, Hammocks, Patent Ice Cream Freezers, Ink, Lard Tierces, Lamps and Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, Lanterns and Globes, Measures, Matches, Mops, Marbles, Mucilage, Night Lamps, Oars, Oakum, Oil Tanks, Pipes, Paper and Cloth

Bags, Rat and Mouse Traps, Stone Jugs and Jars, Slates, Spinning and Flax Wheels, Sal Soda, Sieves, Sealing Wax, Spice Nests, Stationery, Twines, Toilet Soap, Tin Ware, (full variety,) Tacks, Tapers, Door Mats, Venetian Red, Children's Carriages, &c., &c., and a general line of store furnishing goods, with a constantly increasing line of *new* goods. The trade of the house extends over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Texas, and Mexico, requiring the assistance of twelve competent and experienced men, two of whom are traveling salesmen, who are ever ready to attend upon the wants of customers who call at the establishment. Mr. Morris is President of the Canal Bank and stands deservedly high among the financial men of the Crescent City. Mr. Mackie and Mr. Dyer have the management of the business connected with this house, who are both young, active and energetic business men, whose business sagacity cannot be excelled. This establishment under their control is both an honor to themselves and a credit to New Orleans. We can cheerfully commend this house to the readers of this work as being one with which it is always a pleasure to have business relations. They make specialties of the following goods: Paper Pails, Oak Kegs and Well Buckets; our own brands of Wash Boards, to-wit: "Southern," "Crescent City," "Eureka" and "Louisiana," and "Crescent City." Stove Polish and "Delta" Blue.

**PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY—General Office, No. 10 Carondelet St.**

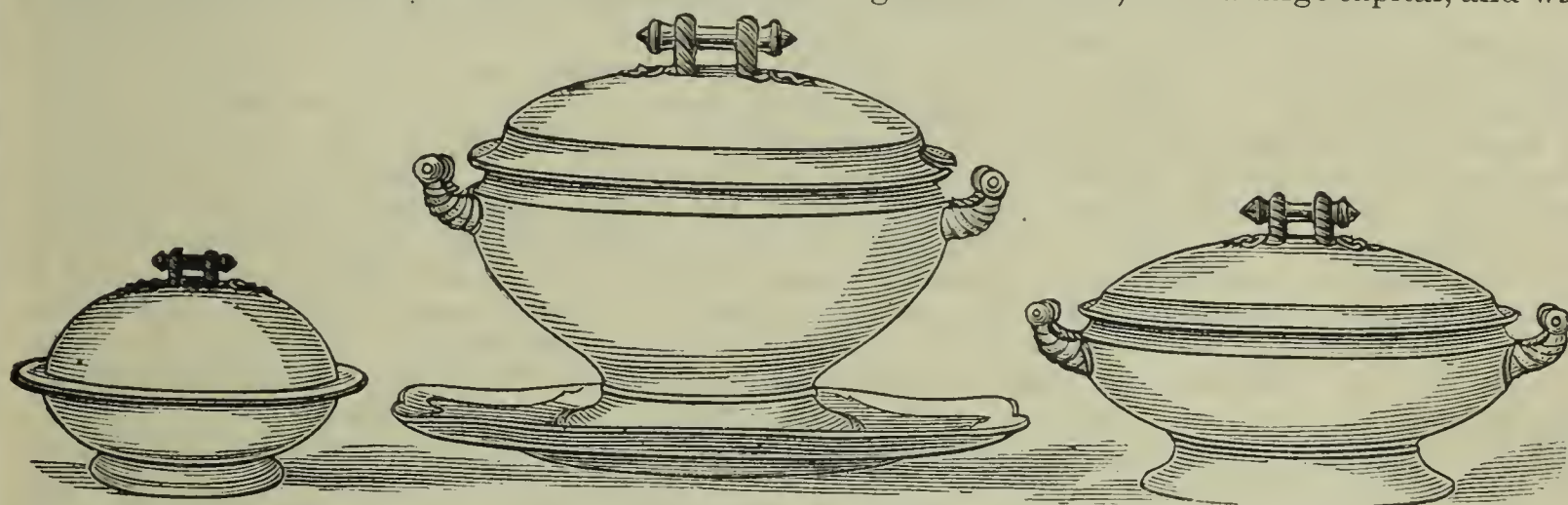
The People's Insurance Company of New Orleans is one of the most popular institutions of the kind in this part of the country. It was chartered by the legislature of the State of Louisiana in 1871, and was organized with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The company is authorized to transact a general fire, river and marine insurance business. The transactions of the People's have been restricted almost entirely to local business, and has been more limited in amount than that of other companies of its age and standing whose operations were extended, in many cases, over all parts of the country. The aim of the Officers and Directors has been, not to do a large business, but rather a moderate and safe one, and their course has been strictly conservative as regards the investments



of their funds and the acceptance of risks offered them, as well as the region of country in which they have transacted business. In selecting their risks they have exercised great caution, and when a policy has been issued it has, when a loss occurred, been promptly paid. As a result of this policy, the company, up to date, has had but few suits against it for losses incurred. This not only shows that the People's is much richer in net condition, but also much richer in gross condition than at any previous period of its history, and reflects great honor and credit upon the management of the institution. It also indicates strict economy, consideration for the insured, care in the selection of risks, and shows that the People's Insurance Company is no longer an experiment, but one of the most firmly established and prosperous institutions of the kind in the United States. The officers of the company are as follows: Ernest Pragst, President; M. Popovich, Vice-President, and P. M. Schneidau, Secretary. The Board of Directors are: Jno. Wilson, E. Pragst, M. Popovich, B. Saloy, M. Abascal, D. Hughes, A. D. Finlay, Theo. L. Sugg, Geo. Auer, F. Sancho, P. Thormaehlen, P. E. Sarrazin, M. Mellinger, A. Walz, F. Aufmkolk; Wm. Fagan, H. Schroeder, J. Sambola, A. Haber, S. M. Miller, Geo. Ellis, J. H. Menge, M. Mann, A. Xiques, N. Seibel. The list of officers, as well as the Board of Directors, are gentlemen who are well known in New Orleans for their influence, business capacity and high moral standing. The officers employ, as assistants, a number of gentlemanly and obliging clerks, who are familiar with the transactions in every feature of the company's business, and who interest themselves in trying to increase and benefit the institution in every possible way in their power. With clearly defined principles of action, a sound policy, and years of experience, the People's Insurance Company offers unusual and unequalled advantages to those who would avail themselves of the great benefits which insurance can confer. The company takes rank as one of the most reputable in all essential points, in the country. It is grandly conservative, yet justly liberal in management, and so evidently straightforward and conscientious in its course of action as to be singularly free from the taunts which so often appear against insurance companies.

**W. C. SHEPARD & CO.—Importers and Dealers in China, Crockery, Glass, House Furnishing Goods and Plated-ware, No. 49 Camp Street.**

Among the sketches of industries carried on in this busy city, this one of W. C. Shepard & Co is by no means to be overlooked. This business was organized in 1843, with a large capital, and was



resumed after the late war, and continued with a limited amount of capital, which, by industry and perseverance has been greatly augmented, until at present an average stock of over \$30,000 is



carried, giving employment to eight male assistants, all of whom are intelligent and capable men and fully acquainted with all the details of the establishment. The premises occupied are commodious and conveniently situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, at No. 49 Camp street, the building being an elegant four story structure twenty-five by seventy-five feet in

size, which is filled from top to bottom with a full and most complete assortment of china, crockery, glass, house furnishing goods and plated-ware. Besides being extensive dealers in steamboat and hotel furnishing goods. Wood and willow-ware constantly kept in stock. Particular attention given to novelties and specialties pertaining to the house furnishing department. The trade of this well known establishment is largely confined to the city of New Orleans and immediate surrounding country. Mr. W. C. Shepard is a native of New York, but has long been a resident of and closely identified with the business industries of the Crescent City. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their transactions, the firm of Messrs. W. C. Shepard & Co. are fully entitled to the esteem and confidence of the community and worthy of liberal patronage.



**A. B. LEHDE—Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes Made on Anatomical Lasts a Specialty,**  
*No. 81 St. Charles Street.*

One of the oldest, best known and extensive houses in New Orleans, for the manufacture of gentlemen's fine boots and shoes, is that of A. B. Lehde, of No. 81 St. Charles street. The business was founded in 1840 by Mr. G. H. Lehde, and conducted by him until 1880, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. B. Lehde, the present proprietor. Commencing in a quiet way, and with a limited amount of capital, but largely endowed with energy, resolution and determination to push the business to a complete success, and how well this has been accomplished, the immense extent of the business bears full witness. Mr. Lehde is the originator of the beautiful and durable anatomical lasts, with which he makes a specialty in manufacturing boots and shoes, and is justly proud, as they have withstood every test, made to impair the excellence claimed for them. The stock usually carried by this house is about \$3,000, representing an annual business of from \$10,000 to \$12,000, the trade extending all over the city of New Orleans and surrounding country. The high standing of Mr. A. B. Lehde, his reputation as a representative citizen, and the fact that his goods invariably reach the standard claimed for them may well be regarded as having much to do with his success.

**POITEVENT & FAVRE—Manufacturers and Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber,**  
*Shingles, Laths, &c., Mills at Pearlinton, on Pearl River, Mississippi. Branch Office, No 54 St. Charles Street.*

The reputation and commercial claims of a city center in the character of its representative business institutions, and in the historical review of the industries and enterprises of a community, those establishments of acknowledged merit and true mercantile ability are considered important component parts, inviting of critical description and justifiable pride. Among the establishments which have materially contributed to the fame of New Orleans as a commercial center, possessing undoubted advantages and facilities, and adding to the general progress of the community, the house of Messrs. Poitevent & Favre claims a decided recognition. This house was established in 1868, with a small capital, which close attention, thorough knowledge of their business, energetic, prompt mercantile habits and liberal principles, have largely increased. They now carry an average stock of \$75,000, and cut during the year over 25,000,000 feet of lumber, aggregating \$250,000. In the mills at Pearlinton they employ one hundred and fifteen men and boys, to whom they pay monthly wages amounting to from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The mill is 85x200 feet in size, provided with five one hundred horse-power engines, with ten four-flue boilers, thirty feet in length, together with all the latest and most improved saw mill machinery. The planing mill is 40x150 feet in size, which is also furnished with the most improved machinery in every department. This firm keeps constantly on hand large quantities of dry, rough, flooring and ceiling; pine and cypress lumber sawed to order, and special attention paid to large and long ship and bridge lumber. The individual members of the firm are John Poitevent and J. A. Favre, both of whom are natives of Hancock county, Mississippi, Mr. Poitevent being born in 1840 and Mr. Favre in 1835. They are old and practical lumber men, having commenced the study of the business at the age of fifteen years. They are well and favorably known in this community, and are justly entitled to a prominent position among the best class of representative business men of New Orleans, to whose enterprise, ability and integrity the city is indebted for the prominent position she holds as an industrial and commercial center.

**THOMAS H. CHARLES—Fashionable Hatter, No. 13 St. Charles St.**

Ranking among the first and leading houses of the city in the above named business, is the house of Thomas H. Charles. Established six years ago, he has, by prompt attention to all the details of his



business, won a steady, reliable and increasing patronage. He now carries an average stock of \$7,000 and transacts an annual business of over \$50,000. Five competent and experienced salesmen are constantly employed in looking to the wants of customers who call at this model emporium. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the salesroom being 25x80 feet in size, and is well filled with a complete stock of silk, wool, and other hats, caps, &c. in fact, every variety of articles to be found in any first class establishment of the kind in the city. Everything in the house is first-class in every respect and all goods sold are guaranteed as represented. Mr. Charles is a practical hatter and thoroughly conversant with every detail and requirement of the trade. He, by his own force of character and business capacity, has reached the first place in his line of trade, and richly deserves the patronage of the public and the abundant success which has come to him. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as being a man with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**AGENCY KEEP'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR—No. 152***Canal Street, V. C. Merwin, Manager.*

This popular and well known house was established in 1876 by the present proprietor, and has been a success from the start. Beginning in a small way, the business has increased until it now requires for its operation the handsome building, No. 152 Canal street. The stock consists of the various grades of Keep's celebrated shirts, both laundered and unlaundered, and a fine assortment of collars, cuffs, neckwear, underwear and umbrellas. But the strength of the business lies in the special order department, in which shirts are made to measure and a perfect fit guaranteed or prices refunded. Measures of customers are all recorded, so that parties residing at a distance may have orders duplicated without the trouble of taking fresh measures. Four male and fifteen female assistants are kept constantly employed in the different branches of the establishment, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating from \$500 to \$700. The trade of this admirable shirt emporium is largely drawn from the city of New Orleans, and among its patrons are many of our leading citizens, who are satisfied that this is *the place* to buy shirts. Being the sole representative in New Orleans of Keep's great manufactory in New York, V. C. Merwin is prepared to offer to friends and patrons, every facility known to the trade, in the way of low prices and excellent quality of goods. The proprietor of this concern having had long, practical experience in this special branch of business, is perfectly acquainted with every detail and requirement of the trade. Possessing unrivaled facilities for carrying out its purpose, and being under skillful management, this house is fully entitled to the confidence and signal prosperity that marks its career.

**ELKIN & CO.—Dealers in Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c., No. 100 Canal St.**

Among the many branches of industry in New Orleans there are none, probably, that aid more effectually in satisfying the general public wants than the varied assortment of useful articles to be found in a well-supplied carpet and house-furnishing store. We are surprised, when we enter, to find so much that we need and so much that it seems impossible to do without. In 1850—thirty-one years ago—this house was founded by the present firm, on a moderate capital, and from that time until the present, success has attended their efforts. They now carry one of the largest and most carefully selected stocks to be found in any establishment of this character in the South. The stock consists of a full line of carpets, rugs, oil cloths, matting, curtain damasks, lace curtains, window shades, &c., together with a full line of upholstery goods, which they offer to the public of this city and vicinity at the lowest prices. The premises occupied are a beautiful five-story edifice, conveniently situated at No. 100 Canal street, the building being 32x120 feet in size, and furnished with all the necessary fixtures to make it convenient and applicable to the business. The individual members of the firm are Mrs. J. M. Elkin and F. Stringer. Mr. S. has been many years engaged in this branch of trade, and is the active partner and sole manager of the business. Prompt, reliable and industrious, the firm is well worthy of the liberal patronage being extended them.

**OGDEN & RAYNE—Dealers in Bagging, Ties, Twines, &c., No. 18 Union St.**

A prominent firm of the very first order, and best known for the quality, and the extensive variety of their stock is Messrs. Ogden & Rayne, dealers in bagging, ties, twine, &c., and also agents for the "E. Carver Cotton Gins," and "Shultz's Belting Company," of St. Louis, Mo. Their stock is one of the largest and most complete to be found in any establishment of the kind in the United States. The premises occupied are spacious and especially fitted up and arranged for the business for which it is being used. The store room is 40x300 feet in size, and fully equipped with all the necessary appliances for conducting their trade. The trade of this establishment is purely local, being confined to the merchants and jobbers in this city. The individual members of the firm are Fred. N. Ogden and B. O. L. Rayne, both of whom are natives of Louisiana, Mr. Ogden being born in 1837, and Mr. Rayne in 1848. They have evinced in this enterprise, business talent and executive ability of high order, and they fully deserve the success which is crowning their efforts. Mr. R. F. Jones is the competent and gentlemanly book-keeper, while the sales department is presided over by Mr. E. S. Logan, a well known and capable man, fully conversant with all the details of the business. As a firm Messrs. Ogden & Rayne deserve the success they have, as a reward for their enterprise.

**A. WILLOZ, AGT.—Broker, 158 Common St.**

A most gratifying fact, in the development attending the turn of our financial affairs towards general prosperity, is the increased activity among the bankers and stock-brokers. Investments are being made in new directions, money is coming from dividends of corporations and the profits of trade; stocks are improving, corporations are more prosperous, railroads are doing an increased business, and nearly all the industrial interests are awakening to new life. Among the prominent houses, well known in financial circles, that of A. Willoz, Agent, is among the most active, buying and selling stocks, bonds and all kinds of public securities on commission. He has every facility for making investments to order, and all communications, either by mail or telegraph, asking information in regard to investments, are accurately and promptly responded to. Mr. Willoz keeps four capable and experienced assistants constantly employed, and has an ample capital to meet all the demands and requirements of his business. He is a member of the Stock Exchange, and no house in the city has a higher reputation for judgment, business tact and success. He was born in New Orleans in 1841, and is always prominently interested in every industry and business interest concerning the welfare and prosperity of the Crescent City.



**LOUISIANA MIRROR MANUFACTURING CO.—No. 78 Baronne St.**

This is an important branch of industry in any city, and especially conducive to the comfort and convenience of the house-keeping citizen, and particularly so when in the hands of a skillful manufacturer. This special branch of industry was started in 1877, with small capital; and by strict attention to business, and conscientious workmanship, they have built up a large trade and obtained control of this line of business in the city. They carry an average stock of from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and do an annual business of over \$10,000. Five skilled workmen are kept constantly employed. Mr. Leon Destez, the manager of this establishment is the inventor and sole proprietor of a patent process by which he can manufacture the largest mirror in two hours time. It is purely a chemical operation, and, no doubt, he is the possessor of a secret which will yet be the means of making him an immense fortune. He manufactures all sizes, from the smallest to the very largest, and all kinds of repairs made at moderate prices; also, mirrors of all sizes and qualities re-silvered on short notice. Country orders promptly attended to. The trade of this well known house is principally confined to the city of New Orleans and the immediate surrounding country. Mr. Destez is a liberal, energetic and straight-forward man; he has been successful in legitimate business, always occupying a high position for mercantile honor and integrity.

**D. M. LYLE & CO.—Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, 60 Carondelet St.**

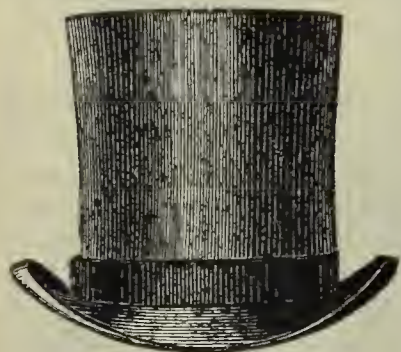
A most gratifying fact in the development attending the turn of our financial affairs toward general prosperity is the increased activity among the cotton factors and commission merchants. This firm was established early in 1881 and do a general cotton factorage and commission business, being agents for several large plantations, receiving large consignments from over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee, making liberal cash advances on consignments. All orders are filled with care and attention and remittances made promptly as desired. Seven competent male attendants are kept employed to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The office and sample rooms are spacious and conveniently located, being 40x60 feet in size, and especially arranged and fitted up for the business. The members of the firm are fully conversant with the cotton, rice, sugar, molasses and corn business, and we feel well assured that a trial will convince our friends that though a new firm, they have all the necessary experience to afford satisfaction to all disposed to patronize them.

**CHRISTIAN BRUNNERT—Practical Upholsterer and Decorator, No. 278 Camp St.**

As pursuing a very important branch of industry bearing upon the general commercial prosperity and mercantile thrift of this city, the house of Christian Brunnert may not be overlooked in a publication whose special object will be attained in the proper display of the natural resources and acquired advantages of New Orleans as a great center of commerce and trade. Mr. Brunnert was formerly upholsterer of R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, started this enterprise in 1880, and is fully prepared to do all kinds of upholstering and decorating at the lowest rates, guaranteeing at all times to give perfect satisfaction. He carries an average stock of \$500, and does an annual business of over \$5,000, giving employment to four experienced assistants to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The premises occupied are 40x80 feet in size, fully equipped and furnished especially for the business, for which it is being used. The trade of this house is spread out over the entire city and over the Southern States. Mr. Brunnert was born in Germany in 1860, but has resided in the city of New Orleans for the past twelve years, and is well known in the community as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen, who is justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the public. We commend him to the readers of this work as being a man who is deserving of extended patronage from the citizens of this community.

**ROBERT E. LEE HAT EMPORIUM—H. Laroussini, Proprietor, Corner Canal and Bourbon Streets.**

One of the most complete establishments in New Orleans in the hat business is the "Robert E. Lee Hat Emporium," at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, of which Mr. H. Laroussini is the proprietor. This emporium was commenced about ten years ago by the present proprietor, and from the beginning has maintained undeviating progress and success. He carries a large and varied stock of hats, caps, &c., making a specialty of silk and felt hats in all the latest styles, and their uniformly high quality, combined with extremely low prices, have served to give the proprietor a reputation that extends far beyond this section. Four experienced clerks are kept constantly employed, who are always polite and attentive to customers who visit this popular emporium. The store is capacious, well lighted and well fitted, and is altogether a desirable one for this branch of business. His stock is large and always complete, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles, varying according to the season. The proprietor is a gentleman who has had long connection with the hat trade, and is familiar with every article that goes to make up the stock of a first-class hat emporium, such as the "Robert E. Lee." He has met with success, which is very evident from the present flourishing condition and fine trade of his handsome and well arranged store. Mr. H. Laroussini is a native of this city, was the founder of this business, and is one of New Orleans' most worthy and highly esteemed citizens.





**TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS—Office No. 35 Camp St.**

The Teutonia Insurance Company, of New Orleans, was organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, in 1871, and now has a capital stock of \$250,000. A glance at the names of the officers and directors would satisfy any one, who knew anything of the prominent business men of the city of New Orleans, that the Teutonia Insurance Company was ably managed, and its interests scrupulously guarded. A very flattering exhibit of its operations, and one highly satisfactory to its stockholders and depositors, was made in their last annual statement for the year ending December 1881, which shows the premiums received during the year to be \$278,437.01, with net profits amounting to \$121,253.71. The total assets are \$410,376.33. A general fire, marine, and river insurance is transacted by the Teutonia Insurance Company. The names of the officers: Wm. B. Schmidt, President; F. Rickert, Vice-President, and Albert P. Noll, Secretary, are a sufficient guarantee of the stability and credit of the Teutonia Insurance Company. The Board of Trustees is composed of the following well-known and reliable business men of this city: H. Buddig, J. H. Keller, J. B. Camors, Hy. Lochte, Jos. Dreyfus, C. H. Miller, M. Frank, Philip Meyer, E. Frank, John Nelson, R. Frotscher, Frank Roder, F. Fischer, J. E. Rengstorff, H. R. Gogreve, F. Rickert, S. Gumbel, Wm. B. Schmidt, A. J. Gomila, H. Schulze, S. Hyman, Louis Schwartz, Julius Keiffer and X. Weissenbach. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on January 12, 1882, after setting aside \$20,000 to the reserve fund from the net earnings of the year, declared a second semi-annual dividend of five per cent., making ten per cent per annum on the capital stock, and a dividend of five per cent to stockholders in addition to the fifteen per cent rebate already allowed on the net participating premiums of the year ending December 31, 1881. The officers of the Company are well-known in commercial and financial circles for their ability and high moral standing, and as insurance men are worthy of the entire confidence and esteem of the business community.

**C. C. HARTWELL—Importer and General Dealer in all Kinds of Plumbing, Gas Materials and Fixtures, No. 48 Baronne Street.**

An important feature in connection with the progress and prosperity of the business interests of cities is their plumbing and gas fitting establishments, and in a complete and comprehensive work professing to present in a reliable and attractive manner the commercial facilities of a city, this enterprise deserves special notice. Mr. Hartwell commenced his present enterprise in 1860 with limited means, his stock filling two wheelbarrows only, and by his own individual exertion has attained his present prosperous condition. He occupies a three story building 30x125 feet in size which is his own, and carries a full stock of all grades of the goods in his trade valued at \$15,000, together with suitable tools for this work. Six hands are employed and work done throughout the city, surrounding country and entire State, the annual business transacted reaching an immense sum. Plumbing and gas materials, all styles of chandeliers and brackets, brass and plated cocks, wash stands and bath tubs can be obtained at this establishment, and plumbing, steam and gas fitting is promptly attended to, satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance. Mr. Hartwell has been in this business for twenty-five years, is a native of this city, and a thoroughly experienced workman, fully conversant with the demands of his trade and entitled to the esteem and consideration of our citizens.

**THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 33 Camp St.**

This well known and reliable insurance company was organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana in 1875, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and is to-day one of the most reliable, economically managed fire, marine and river insurance companies in the United States, and its reputation for stability and fair dealing is second to none in the country. According to its last annual report, it makes the following exceptionally creditable showing: Gross assets—cash, bonds, mortgages, real estate, &c, \$355,939.28; total premiums received during the year, \$161,464.93; net profit during the same period, \$46,087.93. These facts certainly commend the Firemen's Insurance Company to the confidence of the public. The company is not an experiment but an established institution. That the chief end aimed at by its officers and directors has been the safety and security of the company, hence, foresight, conservatism and economy have characterized the management of its affairs—a solid condition, which guarantees to its patrons absolute security. The present officers of the company are I. N. Marks, President; T. Prudhomme, Vice President; and R. H. Benners, Secretary. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors: Jacob Alexander, Leon Bertoli, H. H. Bierhorst, Peter Blaise, P. Egan, John Fitzpatrick, C. Taylor Gauche, Chas. Hemard, Alf. H. Isaacson, E. S. Levy, I. N. Marks, Wash. Marks, A. A. Maginnis, T. Prudhomme, C. Spurl, A. H. Siewerd, Otto Thoman, Geo. Waters. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 18, 1882, the following dividends were declared: Ten per cent. (10 per cent.) annual interest, and five per cent. (5 per cent.) interest dividend on capital paid in, making a total of fifteen per cent. (15 per cent.) per annum. Five per cent. to the reserve fund, in accordance with Section 3, Article VIII of the charter. Twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) dividend to participating insurers. This insurance company is located in the midst of the finest portion of New Orleans in an elegant and commodious building. This institution has been managed with rare financial ability and judgment, and has added, by its course, materially to the financial representation of New Orleans and her importance as a commercial center. We do not propose to deal in laudation when we state that the management of the Firemen's Insurance Company have exhibited a degree of high-toned principles and honor that have reflected not only credit upon themselves but upon the entire community.



**MME. C. SAMSON—Fashionable Millinery, No. 150 Canal St.**

There is no more important branch of commercial industry than that of millinery. While the grocer and dry goods merchant are important factors in administering to the necessities and demands of the community, there is no pursuit that conduces so much to the comfort and to which the elegant and presentable appearance of the female portion of society is so much indebted. This elegant and complete establishment, which ranks as the leading one of its kind in New Orleans, was founded in 1865, with an ample capital. She occupies a beautiful business structure which is spacious and very conveniently located, the rooms being 30x120 feet in size, and very elegantly furnished and arranged for this special business. She carries, without doubt, one of the largest and best selected stocks in the city, of seasonable millinery goods, consisting of ribbons, laces, flowers, feathers, hats, bonnets, trimmings, silks and velvets, and transacts a large and satisfactory annual business—principally local and extending into the neighboring towns. Mme. Samson has proven herself one of the most reliable and enterprising ladies in New Orleans, and has been correspondingly successful. She commenced business, possessing ability, talents and taste, which peculiarly fitted her for the business she has chosen. The work coming from her establishment is noted for its elegance, perfect taste and superior workmanship and finish. She gives employment to from fifteen to twenty hands. Mme. Samson is a lady of refinement and rare natural abilities, and enjoys in a pre-eminent degree the respect, esteem and confidence of all who do business with her. Deserving the position she has attained by honorable business habits and merit, she is justly entitled to the public patronage.

**N. H. MOODY—Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods and Manufacturer of Shirts, No. 12 Carondelet Street.**

One of the most enterprising establishments which it is our pleasure to mention in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans is that of Mr. N. H. Moody, dealer in shirts, gent's furnishing goods, &c., located at No. 12 Carondelet street. This concern was founded in 1853, by Mr. S. N. Moody, father of the present proprietor who conducted the establishment until 1879, when Mr. N. H. Moody, succeeded to the business, which by industry, perseverance and close application to the business has been gradually increased until now he carries an average stock of \$15,000, while he does a business of over \$50,000 per annum. Three male and nine female hands are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating \$300. The stock carried is large and complete, consisting of every article of gent's furnishing goods, underware, hosiery, handkerchiefs, neck-wear, umbrellas, &c. One of the leading specialties of this house is the celebrated "Moody Shirt," which is only manufactured by this house, and in which, they have a great demand from every State in the South. Beyond all question, the "Moody Shirt" is unequalled in the United States. Mr. Moody, the proprietor, is well known in New Orleans for his many excellent social qualities, as well as for his high standing among the businessmen as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen, fully entitled to the confidence and esteem of the community. •He is deserving of the liberal patronage being extended.

**E. CLAUDEL—Optician and Manufacturer of Sugar Thermometers,**

*No. 96 Canal, Between Camp and St. Charles Streets.*

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, Mr. E. Claudel, is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the optical business, having an experience of fifteen years in the employ of C. Duhamel, for years the best house of its kind in the South. Every effort will be made by the proprietor to make this establishment the Southern depot for optical goods. This house, only recently established, now carries a large stock, giving employment to two male assistants, both of whom are skilled workmen in this branch of business. The premises occupied are conveniently situated and handsomely furnished and fitted up for this especial business. His store room is stocked with a full and most complete stock of optical, mathematical, philosophical and nautical instruments. Spectacles made a specialty. Spectacles and eye-glasses scientifically adapted to the sight. The best pebble and other glasses on hand, or ground to order. Sugar thermometers made to order or repaired. For the convenience of persons residing out of the city, or who from other causes find it inconvenient to call in person at his store, Mr. Claudel will keep a register in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of his customers, the number of the lens and style of eye glasses or spectacles used by them. This will enable him to duplicate any order at the shortest notice, or furnish glasses for reading or walking, on very slight information. His facilities for filling orders on prescriptions are unequalled. He will repair spectacles and eye-glasses, sent by mail or otherwise; remove old glasses from frames and grind in glasses of any strength desired. He will match by lens even if only a small piece be sent as a specimen. All instruments necessary in the manufacture of sugar, by open pans or other processes, always on hand. The goods kept by Mr. Claudel need no extra puffing; they are the best which science has produced for the purposes intended. He has a reputation for reliability to maintain, which he values above a temporary success obtained by exaggerated claims. He guarantees every article sold by him perfect for the purpose intended. Mr. Claudel is a man thirty-one years of age, and a thorough, practical optician in the fullest sense of the word. He commenced the study of his profession in 1865, and has been continuously engaged in the business ever since. Any business placed in his hands will result in the most satisfactory manner and a continued appreciation of his unquestioned abilities.



**F. P. GRAVELEY—Manufacturer of and Dealer in Machinery, Saw Mills and Mill Machinery, No. 16 Union Street.**

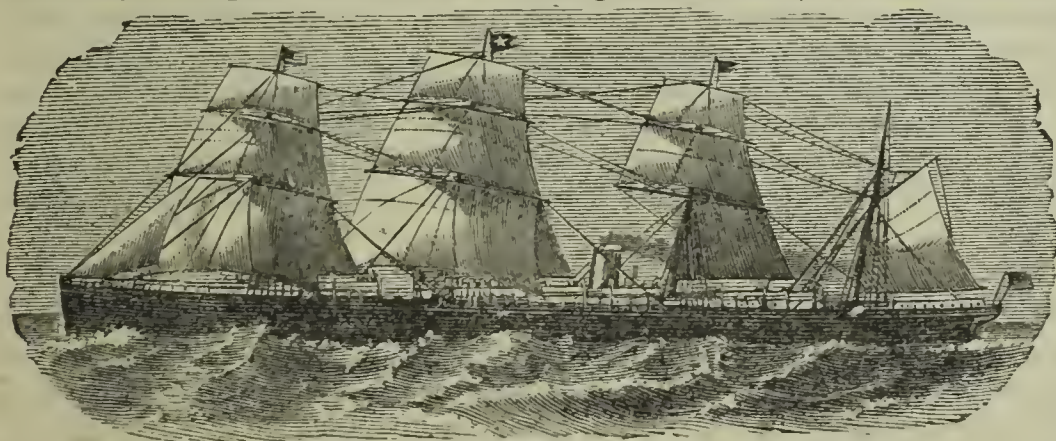
In our reviews of the various industries of New Orleans, prominent among the manufacturing establishments, will be noticed that of Mr. E. P. Graveley, which, from the special character of its productions and the extent of its trade, assists in no small degree to the prominence and fame our city has attained as one of the leading manufacturing centers of the entire southern country. Among the productions of this establishment are, Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Cotton Presses, Portable Rice Mills, Engines, Boilers and Machinery of all kinds. His Saw Mill trade having grown so rapidly and reached such large proportions, he has been induced to manufacture three sizes of these mills. His factory is located at 74 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where he has excellent facilities, the best of lumber close at hand, a competent man in charge of the factory, the latest and most improved machinery necessary for turning out first-class work at low prices; and having special freight rates to all points, he is enabled to offer his customers very great inducements. All goods manufactured by him are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction. For these mills the trade of the house is extensive, reaching all over the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas, where local agents are appointed to attend to the business in their respective territories. Mr. Graveley is a native of South Carolina, is well and favorably known in commercial circles as a gentleman of high character and excellent business qualifications, and his productions are equal, if not superior, in every respect, to those of any other establishment in the country. He is handling a full line of machinery and is prepared to offer it on such terms as will permit the farmer to realize something on it before his payments become due. Those wishing to invest in machinery should address F. P. Graveley, manufacturer and dealer, No. 16 Union street, New Orleans.

**PHILLIPP LEBER—Merchant Tailor, No. 7 Carondelet St.**

Among the leading and reliable merchant tailoring establishments in New Orleans, the house of Phillipp Leber, located at No. 7 Carondelet street, is deserving of special mention. This enterprise was first started in 1854, by the present proprietor on a very small capital; but, by having a practical knowledge of the business, which was backed up by pluck and energy, he succeeded from the very start in making his business a success. He now carries a large and varied stock, consisting of the finest qualities of suitings, cloths &c. He employs skilled and experienced tailors, to whom he pays liberal wages. Mr. Leber attends to the cutting department personally and no suit ever leaves the establishment that is not a perfect fit. The premises occupied are eligibly located, in the very center of the business portion of the city, the salesroom being twenty-five by one hundred feet in size, and supplied with all the modern appliances, to make it a first-class house in every sense of the term. His trade is largely local, and among the many patrons are numbered some of our leading and most aristocratic citizens, who have long since learned that the place to get an elegant fit was at the establishment of Phillipp Leber, No. 7 Carondelet street. Mr. L. is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of New Orleans for many years, and has become thoroughly identified with all the industries and commercial interests of the Crescent City. We can cheerfully commend his establishment to the readers of this work as being the place to get a fashionable and elegant suit of clothes made to order, and for less money than at any similar house in New Orleans.

**F. E. GUEDRY—Agent "Allan Line" Royal Mail Steamship Company, No. 111 Common St.**

As a shipping point New Orleans is the most prominent on the Mississippi river, or in the South, not only in regard to the amount of general merchandise, manufactures and produce passing over



her levee, but in the facilities and accommodations rendered to all water craft. The city has furnished and keeps in good repair the levee, and individual efforts have supplied first-class and commodious wharves for the protection of all freights and the accommodations of steamers. Mr. F. E. Guedry, heading this article, represents the "Allan Line" of Royal Mail Steamships, which is beyond all question the best and

most popular line for tourists from Boston to Liverpool calling at all the principal intermediate points. They offer unrivalled advantages to cabin, intermediate and steerage travel to and from all points in the Middle and Southern States and the Old Country. Parties sending for their friends will find this "The Best Route," avoiding the transfer and expense of rail fare between New York and Baltimore. Tickets, and all other information, can be had of Leve & Alden, General Passenger Agents, 207 Broadway, N. Y., 5 State street, Boston, and 101 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, or of F. E. Guedry, Agent, No. 111 Common street. Mr. Guedry is, also, the representative of the "American Ticket Brokers Association," and is prepared to purchase and sell railroad tickets to all points in the United States. He is well and favorably known in this city as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen, who is justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the traveling public.



**WOODS COTTON PRESS—J. C. Van Wickle, Proprietor, Corner Claiborne and Canal Sts.**

We have many old and influential firms in New Orleans that have a national fame, and many others, younger in years, that are worthy of note for their energy, enterprise and high integrity. Among the noted and popular cotton presses whose names have place in the commercial history of New Orleans, none hold a higher rank, at home and abroad, than the "Woods Cotton Press," whose name appears at the head of this article. This enterprise was first founded in 1845, and was successfully run until 1878, when it was overhauled and new building and new machinery, all of which was of the latest and most improved pattern, was erected in the place of the old one. The property is owned by Mrs. S. H. Wood, and is now under lease by Mr. Van Wickle. This press has a capacity of 80,000 bales per annum, giving employment to one hundred experienced hands, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating \$4,000. One of Steers' latest improved compresses is used by Mr. Van Wickle, also an elegant engine and pump, with a capacity of 30,000 tons. The premises are 300x300 feet in size, half of which is under cover, and everything supplied to make it one of the most convenient and commodious cotton presses in New Orleans. The trade for this press comes largely from our city dealers in cotton, who have patronized this establishment for many years. Mr. Van Wickle has been actively engaged in this branch of business for the past twenty years, and is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the cotton press business. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all his business relations, he has won the confidence and esteem of the business portion of our people. The Wood's Cotton Press, under the proprietorship and able management of Mr. Van Wickle, will, no doubt, prove a financial success.

**THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS—**

*Office, No. 104 Canal Street:*

The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana, in 1832, and now has a capital stock of \$600,000. They do a general fire, marine and river insurance, and invite public attention and confidence to these departments, guaranteeing every accommodation to their patrons consistent with safety and integrity. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1881: Premiums received—on fire risks, \$265,530.92; on marine risks, \$26,455.75; on river risks, \$26,518.80; making a total of premiums received during the year of \$318,505.43. The total losses paid during the same period amounted to \$168,574.03, showing a net profit of \$125,928.40. The total assets of the company aggregating at the present time \$687,546.23. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 11, 1881, it was resolved to declare a cash dividend of 25 per cent. on the net earned participating premiums, and ten per cent. interest on the capital stock for the year ending May 31, 1881, payable on demand. The officers of the company are: Paul Fourchy, President, and Geo. W. Nott, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of the following well-known business men of New Orleans. P. Maspero, Paul Fourchy, John B. Lallande, Edward Toby, M. W. Smith, J. J. Fernandez, John Geddes, D. Fatjo, D. A. Chaffraix, Chas. Lafitte, and B. W. Taylor. The officers and directors of the company are men of high financial standing in the community, and within the range of their influence have always, to an equal extent with any other citizens, fostered and conserved in every way the interests of the city. The financial and general business management of the company falls to the care of Mr. Geo. W. Nott, Secretary, who gives his personal supervision to the operations and workings of the company, for which he is admirably fitted by enlarged experience and his practical ideas of the insurance business. During the existence of the company they have gained a success so signal and complete as to rank them with the best and most thorough insurance enterprises of this or any other city. Closely identified with the city of New Orleans, its development, industrial growth and general prosperity, and promoting these in the highest degree possible, no company has done more to increase her reputation as an insurance center. As a sound and reliable company they are too well and widely known to require commendation here. Their business, enterprise and general usefulness speak for them in terms sufficiently expressive, entitling them to the esteem of this community, to whose prosperity their efforts have been so highly conducive.

**ECHARD PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—Echard & Anderson, Proprietors, 145 Canal St.**

In a complete review of the varied manufacturing and business interests of the city, the establishment of Echard & Anderson, photographers, located as above, are entitled to special notice and a prominent position. This business was established by the present proprietors in 1882, with only a moderate capital; but, by industry, perseverance and a close application to business, they have in the very brief period, succeeded in building up a flourishing and prosperous trade. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated on the principal business thoroughfare of the city, and is especially fitted up and arranged for their business. Ten competent and experienced hands are constantly kept employed in the various departments of the establishment. The various styles of photographic work turned out from this Gallery is noted for its excellence and skillful workmanship, and their entire establishment is fitted up in a most thorough and complete manner, and will compare favorably with any similar establishment in the South. The individual members of the firm are, Mr. W. C. Echard and Mr. S. Anderson, both of whom are energetic, active business men thoroughly conversant with their business and stand high in the community. If you want a perfect likeness, give this well-known art emporium a call before going elsewhere.



**LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—General Office, No. 631 Magazine St.**

Among the financial institutions of the Crescent City, the Lafayette Insurance Company occupies a prominent position, and ranks among the most successful and reliable insurance companies in the United States. It was organized in 1869, with a capital stock of \$150,000. Since the first organization of the Lafayette, it has entered upon a very successful and prosperous career, and has had from the first the confidence of the business community. Its affairs have always been managed in the most conservative manner, and it has always inspired the most favorable consideration from its patrons and the general public. Its officers and directors are men of high character, possessing the confidence of the community in an eminent degree, a fact that has largely contributed to the prominence it occupies at present. Its business at first was mainly local, but has been gradually extended throughout the country, and is still growing and widening. Its patrons are met with the most liberal treatment, and its losses have always been met in the most prompt manner. The business during the past year has increased over the preceeding year, while the losses are not near so heavy, thus enabling the company to add very materially to its growing surplus fund. The annual statement of the company for the year ending December 31, 1881, shows fire premiums amounting to \$56,039.23, and net profits for the year of \$32,407.15. The total assets of the company at present are \$193,837.15. The present officers are: Louis Mathis, President; Robert Jackson, Vice-President; Godfred Gaisser, Secretary; John G. Haas, Inspector. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the 9th day of January, 1882, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John F. Kranz, Geo. F. Baumann, E. H. Burton, Florence Pfister, Dr. Wm. B. Wood, H. T. Vennard, Adam Graner, Daniel Holderith, Louis Mathis, J. H. Keller, Henry Rice, Henry Ellerman, D. A. Harris, Henry Bensel, Jr., P. W. Dielmann, Frank Varenholt, James Wilson, Herman Wilke, Robt. Jackson, E. L. Bower, Joseph Mathis, H. P. Walter, Henry Donnenfelter, Dr. J. H. Maloney, O. F. Thiesman.

**A. M. FELT—Importer and Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers Articles, No. 550 Magazine Street.**

As a representative house in the line of the largest commercial industries of the city, the house of A. M. Felt is entitled to more than brief mention in a publication of this description. Founded in 1881, this house has already gained a reputation in the community for straight-forward, honorable dealings, second to none in the city engaged in this line of business. He makes a specialty of handling all grades of imported cigars, tobacco and smokers articles. He carries an average stock of about \$3,800, and transacts an annual business of over \$15,000. A corps of competent and experienced salesmen are kept constantly employed in the various branches of his business. The trade of this well known house extends over the entire city and throughout the Southern country. Mr. Felt, the genial and gentlemanly proprietor, was born in Germany, in 1838, but has resided in this country for the past twenty-six years, and is well known in the community in which he resides as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen. His ample experience and the liberality, energy and enterprise which characterize his business transactions entitle him to a high rank among the progressive business men of the State.

**ATLAS STEAM CORDAGE COMPANY—Factory, Corner Peters and Girod St.**

It is only by a careful review in detail of the industries of New Orleans that an adequate idea can be gained in regard to the extent of those interests which are of such vital importance as factories tending to extend and increase the reputation of the city as a manufacturing point. It being the main object of this work to present facts in this connection, brief descriptions of the representative enterprises in their lines is essential. In the manufacture of manilla and sissul rope, brooms, &c., there is, perhaps, no establishment in the South more entitled to extended notice in a work devoted to the display of the resources of the Crescent City. The "Atlas Steam Cordage Company," was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and is at present doing an annual business, nominally, amounting to \$300,000. Eighty male and twenty female operatives are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. The factory is spacious and conveniently situated and is furnished with all the modern and most improved machinery, necessary for the successful prosecution of this special branch of the manufacturing business. A large sized, new improved, Corliss engine is used to furnish the motive power required to drive the massive machinery, in the various departments of the factory. This business, although comparatively new has been largely increased under the present management, and the company is now doing a large and prosperous business, the trade extending over the entire Southern country. The officers of the Atlas Steam Cordage Company are W. F. Tutt, President; E. L. Ranlett, Secretary and Treasurer; and a Board of Directors consisting of Geo. D. Whitney, D. L. Ranlett and Hy. Denerger. The Superintendent of this enterprise is Mr. C. J. Ranlett, who is an experienced and capable man in the business, and is recognized by all as one of the most efficient and reliable business men in the city of New Orleans. The individuals comprising this company are gentlemen of high standing and character, well known in commercial circles as honorable, reliable and trustworthy citizens, who deserve the praise and congratulations of all for building up this splendid system of economy and thrift in their midst, and we would here take occasion to remark that such men build up the reputation and trade of cities and enable them to retain it. It is sufficient to state in this connection that no establishment occupies a higher place or is more entitled to the position it occupies in the community for honorable and liberal business principles and enterprise than the "Atlas Steam Cordage Company."



**NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY—Office and Depot, No. 246 Canal St.**

This company was organized in 1870 with small capital, by Robinson & Co., and, through their industry and perseverance, together with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, it



has with each succeeding year been largely increased until at present they do a business aggregating \$10,000 per annum. They are manufacturers, inventors, importers, and dealers in all kinds of lightning rods and lightning rod materials, ornamental iron railings for cemetery lot enclosures, drove well and pumps, magnetic electric machines, every design of weather vanes and ornaments, improved water coolers, placed in the earth with pipes and faucets. The Robinson's "Electro Magnetic Silver Cables," are made a specialty by this company. It is the safest protection against lightning ever invented. They are of English manufacture and of their own direct importation. All

orders are filled with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. The entire business of this concern is under the able and efficient management of Mr. James M. Robinson, an old experienced man in the business, who is thoroughly conversant with every detail and requirement of the trade. Twelve competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the different branches of this establishment, and from six to ten wagons are kept running delivering goods from the house to different parts of the city and surrounding country. The trade of this company extends over the city of New Orleans and the entire Southern country. This is the oldest established and only house of the kind in the South, and by the able and energetic management of Mr. Robinson, it has been eminently successful from its very beginning. It is composed of gentlemen who are well and favorably known to the people of this community as prompt, reliable and trustworthy men, who are entitled to the confidence as well as the liberal patronage of the public.

**A. PLASSAN & CO.—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 198 Gravier St.**

We wish, in recording the various enterprises of the city, to call attention to the cotton and commission house of Messrs. Plassan & Co. This enterprise was started in 1879, with an ample capital, and by close attention to the wants of their patrons, they have succeeded in building up a fine and prosperous trade. Their annual sales will now average from 8,000 to 10,000 bales, giving employment to four competent and experienced clerks and assistants. They do a large business direct with the planters in the cotton-growing States, receiving their consignments and selling the staple on the market at highest quotations. Having an ample capital, the firm is prepared to make liberal cash advances to their patrons, and extend every facility known to the business. The individual members of the firm are both native-born Louisianians, and are well and favorably known to their customers and in commercial circles as being among the most reliable and trustworthy cotton men in New Orleans. Always prompt and reliable in their business transactions, they are deserving of the confidence of the community, and justly entitled to the liberal patronage being extended them. Progressive, reliable and thoroughly conversant with their business and its details, they are entitled to and merit the signal prosperity in their business operations.

**ROBERT G. T. SHEPHERD—General Insurance Agent, No. 191 Gravier St., Adjoining Cotton Exchange.**

It would be impossible to write an account of the commercial and industrial history of this city without making frequent reference to the insurance business. Robert G. T. Shepherd, as agent of the most prominent and reliable insurance companies of the country, stands in the front rank of his profession, and is doing the largest business of any agency in the city. His reputation and business is not only local, but extends throughout this and adjoining States, requiring the assistance of two competent and experienced clerks in the office, who are ever ready to attend upon the wants of customers who call at the office. He represents the Western Assurance Company, of Canada, having assets amounting to \$1,422,003.18, with an income of \$1,301,734.59 for the year ending December 31, 1880, Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Germany, with cash assets of



\$1,246,468.43. This company has paid losses in the United States amounting to over \$1,900,000. He is also the agent of the Watertown Insurance Company, of New York, whose assets are \$665,715.04, having an increase for the past year of \$130,133.56. This last named company having paid losses since its organization amounting to \$1,867,980.70. These companies have been represented in this city for many years, and persons desiring insurance will do well to examine these organizations, and, as the "best is the cheapest," select the best. Losses are promptly adjusted and paid in New Orleans. Farm property, dwellings, household furniture and merchandise made a specialty. Policies issued to cover against fire and lightning. Mr. Shepherd being widely known as a prompt and honorable business man, no firm can offer better inducements or guarantee in the accomplishment of any matter entrusted to his care. He occupies a high social position, and takes an active part by word and deed in all matters pertaining to the interests of the city.

**L. J. DUFFY—Manufacturer of Trunks, Bags, Valises, etc., No. 24 Baronne St.**

A just conception of the extent of the manufacturing interests of New Orleans cannot be obtained from cursory examination. A descriptive history of them, each compiled carefully from statistical data is requisite, even to the life-long citizen. Such is the purpose of our work, to furnish a review of the development, progress, resources and capacities of the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of this community, in a graphic and intelligent manner. The house of L. J. Duffy was originally started in 1850 by E. Cope, who was succeeded by J. A. Turnell. Mr. Duffy was afterward admitted as a partner, and Mr. Turnell dying in 1877, Mr. Duffy has since prosecuted the business alone. The premises occupied consist of a two story building twenty-eight by one hundred and seventy feet in size, where he is prepared to manufacture trunks, bags, valises, etc., in all styles and grades. A stock of goods including sample cases and bags, sole leather trunks, fine traveling and sample trunks and trunk covers is carried, the average value being placed at \$10,000. Twenty hands are employed and a large business transacted throughout the city and vicinity. Trunks are made to order, covered and repaired at the shortest notice and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Mr. Duffy is well known among our citizens and commands a first class trade among our best citizens. He is entitled to the liberal patronage of the public and further comment from us is unnecessary.

**JOHN B. LAFITTE—Agent Orient Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, of New York, No. 25 Carondelet Street.**

The insurance agency of John B. Lafitte, doing business under the above title, was established in 1870. Among the financial institutions represented in New Orleans the Orient Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company occupies a prominent position, and ranks among the most successful and reliable insurance companies of the State of New York. Its affairs have always been managed in the most conservative manner, and it has always inspired, as it justly merited, the most favorable consideration from its patrons and the generous public. Its officers and directors are men of high character, possessing the confidence of the community in an eminent degree, a fact that has largely contributed to the prominence it occupies at present. Its business has extended rapidly year by year, and is still growing and widening, as it justly is entitled to do. Its patrons are met with the most liberal treatment at the hands of Mr. John B. Lafitte, and its losses have always been met in the most prompt manner. The agent of the company in New Orleans is a gentleman of high character and financial abilities. He is a native of Augusta, Ga., but has long been a resident of this city, since which time he has been closely identified with the industries and commercial interests of the Crescent City. Mr. Lafitte is a gentleman of abilities, well-known throughout the State and city, and is universally esteemed for his many genial qualities. He was at one time elected to the enviable position of President of the National Cotton Exchange, was tendered a re-election in 1881, but declined on account of business affairs claiming his individual attention. His abilities and energies have contributed largely to the success of the company he represents so faithfully.

**W. I. HODGSON—Auctioneer and General Real Estate Agent, No. 13 Carondelet St.**

The extent and magnitude of the real estate business carried on in a great city like New Orleans is not generally appreciated by the public at large. There are numerous large establishments engaged in this branch of business whose transactions annually aggregate an amount almost incredible. Among the very large number of reliable and enterprising firms engaged in this branch of industry in this city, the firm of W. I. Hodgson, No. 13 Carondelet street, as regards the magnitude of his transactions, facilities and experience, is entitled to favorable consideration in these pages. Mr. Hodgson commenced business in 1857, as an auctioneer and real estate agent, and by his industry and perseverance, backed up by a thorough knowledge of the business, has succeeded in building up a very large and lucrative business, the annual sales reaching from \$1,000,00 to \$3,000,000. Mr. Hodgson carries on a general real estate agency business for the purchase, sale and leasing of city property, plantations and lands, for the sale of cargoes, merchandise, cotton, furniture, stocks, bonds, &c. Out-door sales of every description carefully attended to. Four competent assistants are employed, who attend to the office work connected with the business of the firm. Mr. Hodgson is a native of Louisville, Ky., but has resided in New Orleans for the past thirty-four years, and is well known to the community as an upright, honorable and highly esteemed citizen, and well worthy of the esteem and confidence of the general public.



**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.—Office, No. 14 Carondelet St.**

Among the financial institutions of the Crescent City, the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company occupies a prominent position, and ranks among the most successful and reliable insurance companies in the United States. It was organized in 1869, with a capital stock of \$375,000. Since the first organization of the Mechanics' and Traders' it has entered upon a very successful and prosperous career, and has had from the first the confidence of the business community. Its affairs have always been managed in the most conservative manner, and it has always inspired the most favorable consideration from its patrons and the general public. Its officers and trustees are men of high character, possessing the confidence of the community in an eminent degree, a fact that has largely contributed to the prominence it occupies at present. Its business, which was at first mainly local, has been gradually extending throughout the State, and is still growing and widening. Its patrons are met with the most liberal treatment, and its losses have always been met in the most prompt manner. The business during the past year has largely increased over the preceeding years, while the losses were not near so heavy, thus enabling the company to add very materially to their growing surplus fund. According to their annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1881, the company shows net earned premiums amounting to \$255,910.29; deducting expenses, leaves a net profit of \$100,729.73. The company's assets now amounts to \$691,913.85. The Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting held on January 16, 1882, resolved to pay, on demand, five per cent., second semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the company. Twenty per cent. dividend on participating premiums. The officers of the Mechanics' and Traders' are: Lloyd R. Coleman, President and Geo. H. Frost, Secretary. The present Board of Directors or Trustees is composed of the following well known gentlemen: J. H. Allen, J. A. Braselman, J. D. Britton, T. J. Carver, J. D. Cobb, H. T. Cottam, H. Dudley Coleman, J. M. Frankenbush, Alex. Shlenker, P. G. Gilbert, J. Davidson Hill, Chas. Holloway, I. L. Lyons, R. L. Moore, Lloyd R. Coleman, H. J. Mullan, Robert Maxwell, Ed. Nalle, F. J. Odendahl, D. L. Ranlett, S. K. Russ, G. W. Sentell, Ben. Gerson, W. B. Thompson, J. M. Walsh, Meyer Weil, T. S. Waterman, Fred'k Wing, Wallace Wood and B. J. West. Mr. Lloyd R. Coleman, President of the company, is a gentleman of high character and financial abilities; Geo. R. Frost, Secretary, with whom the patrons of the company generally come in contact, is a gentleman of abilities, well known throughout the city, and is universally esteemed for his many genial qualities. The Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company is an institution with which it is always safe to insure.

**DAN. TALMAGE'S SONS & CO.—Rice Dealers, No. 41 and 43 North Peters St.**

A notice of all important branches of business of this city of the present day, is of interest to all, and essential to a complete history of the progress and growth of the community for the information and instruction of the present as well as the coming generations. The rice trade being one of the most important industries of New Orleans, as well as one of the largest, a brief sketch of the leading firms engaged will be of interest to our readers. Prominent among these is the house of Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co., which is deserving of copious mention at our hands. This firm originally founded this branch of industry in New York, in 1841. In 1870, they established a branch house in Charleston, South Carolina, and in 1874, the house was started in this city. They have since—in 1880—started another house in Savannah, Georgia. The firm is possessed of ample capital and are prepared to fill all orders, either large or small, and extend every favor to their patrons. They do the largest rice business of any firm in the United States, and can furnish the jobbing trade at the lowest possible rates. The premises occupied by the firm in this city, are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being fifty by eighty feet in size, and three stories high, which is supplied with every necessary convenience for successfully conducting their large and constantly growing trade. As a firm; it is not going too far to say, that the house of Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co., has achieved a position and success acquired by few of its cotemporaries, and enjoys the high esteem of the trade and the consideration of the general public, which derives such marked advantages from its enterprise and capacity.

**JACKSON & KILPATRICK—Importers and Dealers in Salt, Nos. 8 Tchoupitoulas, 8 New Levee, 46, 48 and 50 Common Streets.**

In referring to the industrial and commercial interests of this great city, the salt trade, owing to its magnitude, is entitled to extended consideration in this work. This could not be done without giving due prominence to the old, well-known and reliable house of Jackson & Kilpatrick. The senior member of this firm, Mr. James Jackson, established himself in the salt business as early as 1852. He is well known in this city, where he has lived for many years, and having filled numerous positions of trust and honor with strict integrity and ability, is respected by all. He is also well known abroad, having made frequent visits in the interests of his firm to the great salt manufacturers and exporters of Europe, to whom he is personally known. In 1854 a branch house was established, with Mr. John Jackson as the managing partner, in St. Louis, where he has resided since. He has taken an active part in establishing barge lines, grain elevators, and in originating and building railroads, in all of which he is heavily financially interested, being at present, and for years past, the President of the great St. Louis Grain Elevator Company. He has been for years an active and earnest advocate of the improvement of our great rivers. The people of the Mississippi Valley are greatly indebted to this gentleman for his earnest and successful endeavor to save from failure the Eads Jetty project. Owing to troubles which it is unnecessary to note here, of the Eads Jetty



Company, the continuance to completion of the building of their Jetties was, soon after work was started, about to be abandoned, when Mr. John Jackson was solicited by Mr. Eads and others interested, to take the Presidency of the company with full power; this he accepted at the darkest hours in the history of the corporation, and conducted its affairs with such unselfish devotion, tact and ability as to win the praise of all, when he surrendered his trust to the company after the glorious completion of their magnificent Jetties. Like the senior member of this firm, Capt. Douglas M. Kilpatrick began at the bottom and worked his way to the front until 1871, when he was taken into the business and became managing partner, since which he has devoted his whole time and attention to the details of the business of the firm. This gentleman is a native of New Orleans, and has been for years fully identified with her every interest, and but few have held pace with him in a sincere endeavor to advance all social and commercial projects which would tend to benefit the people of this city. Nor is any young man held in greater esteem, not only by the citizens of New Orleans, with whom he is deservedly popular, but also by thousands of the people throughout the South and West, in every section of which he is well and favorably known. The firm are agents in the South and West for Mr. Thos. Higgins' celebrated Eureka Dairy Salt, which they sell filled in pure linen sacks weighing 224 pounds, and for families in quarter sacks weighing 56 pounds each. They also keep a full line of all kinds of foreign salt, which they always sell at the lowest market prices, and which they guarantee to be the equal of any offered, in quality, weight and condition. Their famous "*Tiger Head Brand*" of table salt in pockets, is a universal favorite, and being carefully selected and prepared, is superior to any offered in the United States. They are proprietors of the "*Fisk Warehouse*," which is the largest salt warehouse in the country, occupying an entire square of ground fronting the river, with large ship and steamboat wharves, (which are new and strong, having just been rebuilt) also being connected with the railroads by switch, the public can readily see they are amply provided with every facility to do their business promptly and with the greatest economy. It is therefore not astonishing that by constant and unremitting personal attention to this special branch of trade, that Messrs. Jackson & Kilpatrick have secured a high commercial position and stand to-day pre-eminently at the head of their line.

***J. A. BRASELMAN—Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, etc.; 586 and 588 Magazine St.***

No account of the varied industries of New Orleans would be a complete and reliable reflex of the trades and manufactures of this city without containing at least some account of the enterprise of Mr. J. A. Braselman, which must rank in importance and upon a par with the largest of its cotemporaries in the entire city. Nor do its claims to distinction stop here, as the period that has elapsed since its foundation, in 1853, is such as to identify it most fully with the industries of the city which it has done so much to foster and increase. When the business was originally established by Mr. Braselman its limits were circumscribed and the capital invested was far from being adequate to the operation of a large establishment. At present an ample and select assortment of goods in this line is kept constantly on hand, two large storerooms being filled with the extensive stock required for the trade. Dry goods, carpets, mattings, oil cloths and window shades in great variety are kept in stock and the services of from twenty to twenty-five clerks are necessary to conduct the business, which is equal in extent to that of any other retail concern in the city. The manufacture of underwear is successfully conducted by Mr. Braselman, perfect satisfaction being guaranteed in every respect. The business is steadily increasing and is general throughout the city and Southern country. Mr. Braselman was born in North Carolina, in 1826 and since his residence here, forty years, the manner in which his business is conducted is a fine exemplification of those principles without which no permanent success could be achieved. In addition to the large regular stock kept Mr. Braselman buys largely of New York auction sales, and by that way he can sell goods at twenty to thirty per cent cheaper than any other house in the city.

***H. DAMIENS—General Importer of French, English, German and American Goods, Nos. 127 and 129 Royal Street.***

This old and reliable house was first founded in 1837--44 years ago—by Mr. T. Moreau. The business has been conducted for thirty years by Mr. Damiens, brother-in-law to T. Moreau, who became sole proprietor of the establishment in 1878. It will be noticed that this house has been established for many years, and during all that time has occupied a high position among the representative business houses of the Crescent City. This house is one of the largest of the kind in the South. The special business is the importation of French, English, German and American goods, comprising perfumery of all kinds, gloves, hosiery, shirts, drawers, suspenders, brushes, combs, canes, umbrellas, toys, trimmings, corsets, ribbons, belts, needles, threads, worsted, ladies' and gents' fancy articles, &c. He has a large trade, extending over the entire city and throughout the Southern States. Six competent and experienced clerks are kept constantly employed, who are courteous, polite and attentive to customers who visit the house. The premises occupied are spacious, being a double store-room, located at Nos. 127 and 129 Royal street, which is especially fitted up and arranged for this business. From the nature of his business it is necessary to carry a large and varied stock, as he is constantly receiving and shipping goods pertaining to his line of business. Mr. Damiens is a native of France, but has resided in New Orleans for nearly thirty-five years, and since then has been closely identified with the material advancement and business interests of the Crescent City. He is a gentleman of rare ability, and has established a high reputation for integrity.



**HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS—General Office, No. 37 Camp St.**

Among the financial institutions of New Orleans the Hibernia Insurance Company occupies a prominent position, and ranks among the most successful and reliable insurance companies of the South. It was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana in 1871 on a chartered capital of \$500,000, which was afterward, by an amendment of the charter, reduced to \$400,000 paid up capital, and since its beginning has entered upon a very successful and prosperous career, and has had from the first the confidence of the business community. Its affairs have always been managed in the most conservative manner, and it has always inspired, as it justly merited, the most favorable consideration from its patrons and the generous public. Its officers and directors are men of high character, possessing the confidence of the community in an eminent degree, a fact that has largely contributed to the prominence it occupies at present. The company occupies a handsome office at No. 37 Camp street, fitted up in a neat and convenient manner. Its business has extended rapidly year by year, and is still growing and widening, as it justly is entitled to do. Its patrons are met with the most liberal treatment, and its losses have always been met in the most prompt manner. Its premium receipts the year ending April 30, 1881, were \$166,086.78. The total earnings for the same period were \$189,425.88, and the net profit \$47,620.66. The Board of Directors on May 9, 1881, declared a dividend of five per cent., making ten per cent. interest on stock for the year, and five per cent dividend on net premiums paid by stock holders, (making, with the rebate, twenty per cent. returned them on premiums). At an election held on May 9, 1881, John Henderson was elected President, Thomas Smith, Vice-President; and Thomas F. Bragg, Secretary. The following named gentlemen are the directors: John Henderson, W. J. Castell, Wm. Hart, Jno. H. Hanna, Geo. McCloskey, John Irwin, Thomas Smith, Jno. T. Gibbons, E. Gauche, F. J. Gasquet, M. E. Garvey, Amedee Conturie, Richard Herrick. The stockholders are representative business men of New Orleans, each and every one in his individual capacity and influence adding strength and stability to the organization, all being well and favorably known to the public. To this fact, and the great efficiency and capability of the officers is due the admirable reputation which the Hibernia Insurance Company, of New Orleans, sustains as a reliable and healthy institution. Mr. Henderson, President, is a gentleman of high character and financial ability. Mr. Thos. F. Bragg, Secretary, with whom the patrons of the company more generally come in contact, is a gentleman of abilities, well known throughout the State and city, and is universally esteemed for his many genial qualities.

**BEN. GERSON & SON—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 61 Carondelet St.**

Among the old established houses engaged in the cotton business in this city, is the firm of Messrs. Ben. Gerson & Son, who have since 1867 been closely identified with this special branch of business, and, by industry and perseverance backed up by a thorough knowledge of the business, have year by year increased their trade until now they handle from 5,000 to 8,000 bales of cotton and from 1,000 to 2,000 hogsheads of sugar per annum. Three competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed. The great specialty of this firm is selling on the market on orders from customers. Mr. Ben. Gerson, the senior member of the firm, has spent the most of his life in this branch of trade, and is considered one of the most capable and thoroughly practical cotton men in the city. Through long experience in every detail of their business, and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing this firm is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the trade. Progressive, enterprising and liberal, it is not too much to assert that no firm in New Orleans has done more to promote the welfare and industrial thrift of the community. Ben. Gerson has been a member of the firm of Freedlander & Gerson from 1853 to 1866, from 1866 to 1877 carried the firm individually, and associated his son with him since 1877.

**FRANK A. LEE & CO.—Bankers and Brokers, No. 165 Common St.**

The amount of foreign capital invested in the United States aggregates several hundred millions of dollars, and it is one of the brightest signs of promise at the present time that European capitalists are sending large sums of money here for investment. The banking houses of this city conduct an immense amount of international transactions of a public and private nature, and are well known, not only here, but in all the financial centers of the world. Such, for instance, is the house of Frank A. Lee & Co., at No. 165 Common street, whose transactions have always been characterized by a spirit of enterprise and integrity, and whose successful business operations have gained for them a reputation second to none, either at home or abroad. Through them a large amount of capital seeks investment and transfer, and their services have been of incalculable benefit to the interests of American and foreign patrons. They act as advisers and agents for a large class of resident foreigners, while their correspondence is very large throughout the United States and Europe, and affords them the best facilities for all banking operations, and their system of business is the most thorough, exact and reliable. Transacting a large local business, they are also advantageously connected with an extensive circle of banks, bankers, associations, merchants, and individuals throughout the country, and are also largely engaged in buying and selling government bonds of all denominations and issues, as well as State, county, city, railroad and other first-class securities, on commission, and give their personal attention to all orders and inquiries by mail or telegraph. Mr. Frank A. Lee, the senior member of the firm, is a member of the New Orleans Stock Exchange. The members of this well-known firm are favorably known in financial and business circles, and their house is one of the most solid and reliable among the staunch banking houses of the city.



**E. BAKER—Seedsman and Florist, No. 14 Camp St.**

One of the neatest and most attractive Seed and Floral stores in New Orleans is that of the courteous gentleman, Mr. E. Baker, at No. 14 Camp street. This enterprise was first started in 1877 by the present proprietor, on a small capital; and, through the energy, enterprise and ability displayed the business has been very greatly enlarged until now he carries an average stock of \$4,000, while his annual transactions amount to \$8 000. Three male and one female assistant is kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. He has a beautiful nursery located at the corner of Camp and St Andrew, one hundred and fifty by three hundred and fifty feet in size, on which he has lately completed the largest greenhouse in the city. The premises occupied as a salesroom is twenty-five by seventy feet in size and especially fitted up and arranged for this special business. Mr. Baker was born in England in 1846, but has resided in this city for many years, and is an experienced man at his business. Cordially commending this house to the trade and the public, and directing attention to the manner in which it is conducted, and remarking that, as ranking first among its line of cotemporaries, the establishment is of that class which commands the respect, confidence and consideration of the community at large. The large and increasing trade of the house is very flattering, and indicates sure success in the future.

**H. HESKAMP—Tailor, No. 146 Gravier St.**

Perhaps no industry of this large city has been carried to a greater degree of perfection than that of merchant tailoring. One of the leading houses in the Crescent City is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Heskamp started in 1880 with a moderate but sufficient capital, and in the comparatively brief space of time intervening, a complete success has been assured. The store occupied is particularly well adapted for this business, being neat and attractive, and nine workmen are constantly employed who are skilled and experienced. A small but fine stock of suitings is kept on hand, and all orders are promptly attended to, good fits being guaranteed. The trade of this house, which has exhibited a gratifying increase since its inception, is general throughout the entire city, and Mr. Heskamp has gained the confidence of his customers, and enjoys an enviable reputation, based on his thorough knowledge of the business, for integrity and reliability. He is highly esteemed as a citizen for his excellent personal qualities.

**THEO. DANZIGER'S SONS—Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear, Suits, &c.,**

*No 131 Canal Street.*

This is one of the largest and most prominent dry goods and notion houses in the city. The business of this house was started in 1849, by Mr. Theo Danziger, who conducted the business for a number of years, when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, and, through their industry and energy, together with a thorough knowledge of the trade, has enabled them to dispose of goods in a most advantageous manner, increasing their business from year to year, until at present they carry an average stock of \$100,000, and transact an annual business of over \$300,000. In addition to the dry goods trade, the firm are extensively engaged in the manufacture of ladies suits, underwear, &c., giving employment to fifty-five hands. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a four story structure, located at No 131 Canal street, the entire premises being occupied by the firm, the lower floors being used as a salesroom, while the upper floors are devoted to manufacturing. They have a large trade throughout the city and extending over the entire Southern country. The patrons of this house include a large number of our leading citizens, who testify to the high standing and character of the firm, as goods purchased from this establishment always prove to be as represented. The salesmen employed by this firm are always courteous, polite and attentive, and ready to attend upon the wants of all those who call at their establishment. The individual members of the firm are Messrs. Isadore and David Danziger, both of whom are practical men in this line of trade, having had years of business experience, and are fully conversant with all the details and requirements of their extensive and varied business. Mr. Isadore Danziger was born in Paris, while Mr. David Danziger is a native born Louisianian. In the many years of their business history, in connection with their present enterprise, they have become widely known, and are worthy of honorable mention, not only for the amount of their transactions, but for their character as business men and citizens.

**EDWARD G. LEHDE—Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 659 Magazine St.**

In a complete review of the varied business interests of the city, the establishment of Edward G. Lehde, watchmaker and jeweler, located at No. 659 Magazine street, is entitled to special notice and a prominent position. The business was established in 1877, by the present proprietor on small capital, and on a comparatively limited scale, but owing to his practical knowledge of the business, his industry, frugality and unremitting attention, his business has shown a steady and gratifying increase, compelling him from time to time to enlarge his facilities. He carries an average stock of \$5,000, and does a business of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum. He makes a specialty of repairing all kinds of jewelry and fancy articles. Old gold and silver bought. Spectacle glasses ground, &c. Mr. Lehde is a native born Louisianian and is well and favorably known in this community, and has built up a reputation as a business man second to none in the Crescent City.



**GEORGE LEONARD—Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, Nos. 70 Baronne Street and 63, 65 and 67 Union Street.**

When and how the system of hiring horses for longer or shorter periods originated, it is probably hard now to determine, but to whatever date and cause it is to be attributed, certain it is, that the system, as it is now carried out, is not only one of our greatest modern conveniences, but is an absolute necessity. With the growth of our population has increased the demand for livery teams, carriages, etc., and the business has assumed great proportions. Mr. George Leonard started his present enterprise in 1865 and is now the proprietor of the most successful stable in the city. The building formerly occupied is one hundred and seven by one hundred and thirty-seven feet in size and one story in height, situated at the corner of Baronne and Union streets, while a new building thirty-eight by one hundred and ninety-five feet and three stories high is occupied as the stable proper, and thus the facilities of this house are greater than those of any similar concern in the city. The number of horses usually kept on hand for purposes of hiring and sale and boarding averages one hundred and forty and as many as one hundred and seventy-five horses can be accommodated at one time in the stables. There are ninety-five stalls altogether in the new stables and seventy-five fine stalls, with accommodations for two hundred mules. The latter are sold in large numbers to planters throughout the South, purchases being made altogether in the North. Public sales are held every Saturday and all sales are made in the city, planters and dealers generally coming to this market for supplies of this kind. Twenty-five hands are required to successfully prosecute the trade which is assuming vast proportions. Mr. Leonard has had several contracts with the Spanish Government which were attended to promptly and satisfactorily and his reputation is wide-spread for reliability, enterprise and activity, his success is fully assured and he is now considered one of the largest dealers and most successful business men in the Crescent City.

**LOUISIANA SILVER AND PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY—Maikell & Birtel, Proprietors, No. 151 Chartres Street.**

Within the last few years since the discovery of the process of electro-plating, the wares produced in an inferior metal, but covered over with a film of silver have become quite popular. This is comparatively a new process, not having been brought to perfection until 1840, when the discovery of the cyanide solution enabled manufacturers to deposit any required amount of silver on base metals; but its progress has been very rapid, and there are numerous firms throughout the country who now devote themselves exclusively to the production of plated wares. It is one of the advantages of electro-plating that all ornaments however elaborate, or designs however complicated, that can be produced in silver are equally obtainable by this process. The house of Maikell & Birtel was first started in 1878, Mr. Phillip Loiselle having been formerly connected with Mr. Maikell in this work. The room occupied is 30x75 feet in size, and the requisite machinery run by an engine of four-horse power capacity, is found there, while ten hands are required to meet the demands of the trade. Silver plating of house and steamboat ware is made a specialty and headlights for railroads and steamboats, of all sizes, firemen's trumpets and findings, saddlers' and silver findings and military equipments are made to order, special attention being paid to all jobbing. All musical instruments and boxes are repaired satisfactorily and gilding, galvanizing and bronzing done to order in the best manner possible. Carrying ample capital, this firm do an annual business amounting to \$15,000, the trade being general throughout the city and vicinity and larger cities of the State of Texas. Messrs. John Maikell and F. Birtel compose the firm, and for style, finish and durability the plated wares manufactured by them have no superior, and their reputation for fair dealing is attested by a long list of customers. They make a specialty of a new process called Sheffield or English electro-plating. Superior to all the other methods.

**V. BIRI—Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Willow Ware, etc.,**

*Nos. 120, 288 and 253 Chartres Street.*

There are many commercial and manufacturing houses in this city that are deserving of extended consideration and favorable mention in these pages, and are worthy, perhaps, of fuller notice than the scope and design of this work will admit. Among those which have been in active operation in New Orleans for almost half a century, the house of V. Biri, founded in 1840, by Spindler & Co., is entitled to prominent notice. Mr. Biri succeeded to the business in 1864 and he now controls the largest establishment of this kind in the Crescent City. The factory is situated at 288 Chartres street, is 25x60 feet in size, and baskets of every description, wagons, cradles and toys are made there in great variety. The storeroom is located at 253 Chartres street, and is two stories in height, 20x120 feet in size, while a branch store 20x60 feet in size, is conducted at 120 Chartres street. The stock which averages \$5,000 in value, consists of willow ware of endless variety, wagons, cradles and toys, market and work baskets, chairs, clothes baskets and a large quantity of German and French fancy baskets are imported regularly for which they have an extended trade. Nine hands are employed and the work produced here is widely known for excellence and durability. The trade lies in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and New Orleans, and its vicinity, the annual sales reaching \$15,000. Mr. Biri came to this city when four years old, and has devoted the greater portion of a busy lifetime to the business in which he is now engaged. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business and his establishment is reliable and progressive, in every way a desirable one with which to establish commercial relations.



**G. H. MAGEE—Hides, Wool, Furs, Leather and Findings, No. 45 North Peters St. and No. 48 Decatur street.**

For several years the enterprise originated and conducted by Mr. G. H. Magee, has occupied more than an ordinary place in the industrial system of this city, and is not to be overlooked in a work devoted exclusively to a careful delineation of the advantages and resources of New Orleans as a trade center. This house was established in 1878, and, though starting with moderate capital, the business has been largely increased year by year, and it now occupies a prominent position in commercial circles. Two large buildings are occupied, one on north Peters street, the other situated on Decatur street. A large and complete stock of hides, wool, furs and leather is carried. Eight assistants are employed at liberal wages, the whole establishment showing great energy and activity in the prosecution of the trade. Two traveling men are kept constantly on the road. The sales are made through the North, East and West. A native of New Orleans, Mr. Magee is a young man, deserving of high commendation for the enterprise and rare business qualities evinced by him in his mercantile career. He commenced his trade in 1868 with the well known and old established house of B. L. Mann & Co., and ten years after started alone, since which time he has enjoyed a fine trade, and is one of the representative business men of the city. Prompt, liberal and enterprising to a marked degree. Mr. M. has secured and maintained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

**M. ESCOBAL—Manufacturer of Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, &c., 205 Chartres St.**

One of the prominent and leading industries of New Orleans, deserving of liberal mention is the manufactory of M. Escobal, at No. 205 Chartres street. This factory was established in 1880, by the present proprietor, with ample capital. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated on one of the leading business thoroughfares of the city, the building being a three story structure thirty-two by two hundred feet in size, and supplied with all the latest improved and modern machinery used in this special branch of business. On the lower floor, he carries a large and carefully assorted stock of smoking tobacco, cigars, snuff, &c., the upper floors being devoted to manufacturing. He gives constant employment to thirty skilled workmen in the different departments of the establishment, the monthly pay-roll amounting to from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The average stock amounts to from \$25,000 to \$30,000, while his annual business will aggregate \$140,000. In addition to this immense establishment, he, also, has a branch store located at No. 203 Decatur street. The trade of this house is large, extending over the entire city and throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas. Mr. Escobal was born in Spain, in 1836, but has resided in this city for the past twenty-six years, is well known and popular with all classes of the community as an honorable and upright citizen, and one whose care and attention to business is highly commended by all who know him. This is an enterprise of which the Crescent City may well feel proud, and is in every way deserving of patronage and generous support.

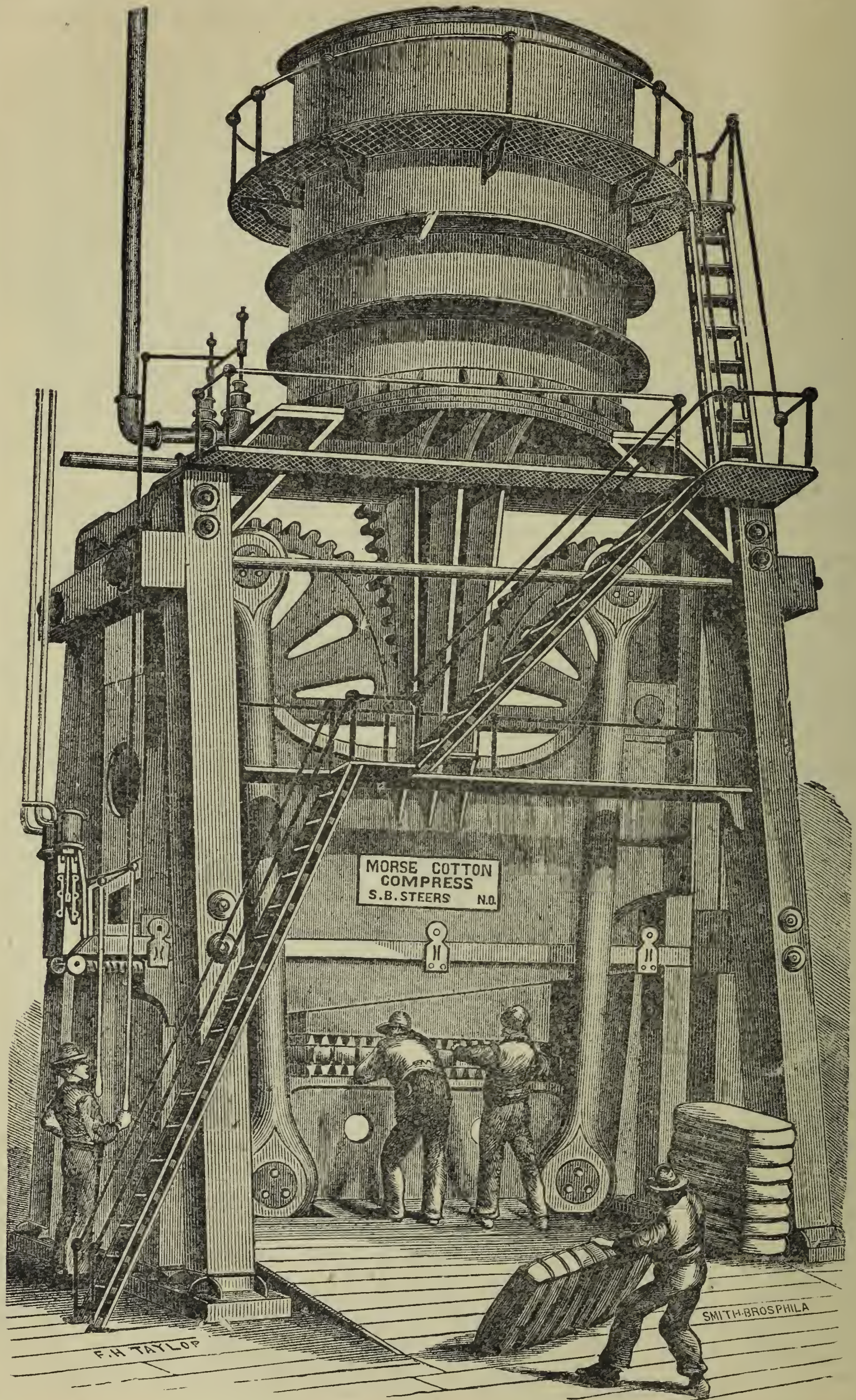
**GOUDCHAUX & SILBERNAGEL—Wholesale Grocers, Liquors, Tobaccos, etc., No. 10 Tchoupitoulas street and 10 South Peters street.**

Possibly no business firm in the city of New Orleans to-day is ranked higher for probity, enterprise and conscientious dealing than the well known wholesale grocery firm of Goudchaux & Silbernagel, situated at No. 10 South Peters street. They established their present business in 1879 and have had a continuously successful career since that time. The building occupied is 40x110 feet in size, four stories in height and contains an excellent stock of staple and fancy groceries together with a fine assortment of liquors, cigars and tobacco. This firm carries one of the most extensive and variedly assorted stocks to be observed in any of the great grocery houses in the land, the average value being estimated at \$20,000, while the annual sales reach from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Eight hands are employed and two salesmen attend to the wants of the numerous patrons of this well known house. Messrs. Lazard Goudchaux and Albert M. Silbernagel are the individual members of the firm, both popular gentlemen, deserving wide spread patronage throughout the South. The trade lies principally in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, and the firm lack none of the push, energy and knowledge of the business that belongs to success. They hold a creditable hand with houses much older and by successful competition with large establishments in other cities, have thus paved the way to commercial distinction. Liquors and cigars are made a specialty and those desiring the very best articles in this line should visit this establishment.

**E. CONERY & SON—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 2 and 4 Canal St.**

A striking example of progress, and of what energy, knowledge of business, and fair dealing may accomplish, is afforded by the history of this well known house which has become one of the business land-marks of the city. One of the most extensive and prominent wholesale grocery establishments in the city is that of Messrs. Conery & Son. This house was started in 1846 by Mr. E. Conery and in 1868 his son was admitted as a partner, under the present firm name. The building occupied is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, three stories in height and contains as large a stock of groceries, boat stores, etc., as any similar establishment in the city. Ten hands are employed and an extensive trade is transacted throughout the city and with all steamboats and ships that land at this city. Messrs. E. Conery, sr. and E. Conery, jr., compose the firm both popular merchants among their numerous patrons. Mr. C. sr. is a native of Ireland, while his son was born in this city. They are pains-taking, energetic and enterprising business men and deserving of the success that has attended them in the past, and further success in the future.







**S. B. STEERS—Proprietor Morse Cotton Compress, No. 30 Carondelet St.**

The manufacturing interests of New Orleans while being exceedingly diversified in character, are of far greater magnitude than is generally supposed by those unfamiliar with the city. The enterprise of Mr. S. B. Steers is an illustration in point and as sole proprietor of the celebrated Morse Cotton Compress, is a particularly apt subject for comment in this connection. Mr. Steers established his experimental press in this city in 1876, since which time thirty five presses have been built and sold. They are built at the Reading Iron Works, Philadelphia, and Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, 400,000 pounds of material being required for a single compress, and iron of the best known grade is used altogether in their manufacture. It is perfectly simple in construction and less liable to disorder or breakage on that account, while their immense weight, strength and durability make them in the end the cheapest compress in use, perfectly meeting the commercial demands of the present and future. Their superior power have reduced freight to a minimum and wherever located, has made the business of compress most successful and at many interior points has doubled the receipts of cotton. Three of these mammoth presses are in use in Memphis, three in Houston, three at Nortolk, others at Mobile, Galveston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Shreveport, Little Rock, Vicksburg, Atlanta, St. Louis and various other ports where cotton is received in large supplies from plantations, while nine are in constant use in New Orleans alone. Cotton received at the press measuring four feet in breadth, is reduced to from six to eight inches or one-third of its original size. The price of the largest size press is \$33,000, but some smaller sizes are made, and the lifting power is equal to 3,000 tons. The Southern Press in operation in this city is owned by Mr. Steers, which has a capacity for sixty bales per hour and if the men could handle the cotton fast enough could press as high as 160 bales per hour, as many as 153 having been already accomplished. About 125-horse boiler power is used to give motion to the Southern Press and it works faster than any of the hydraulic presses, having no packings to give out when delays would be ruinous. This is recognized as the largest and most powerful compress in the world, and parties contemplating the establishment of Compresses in any portion of the cotton growing country, or where large quantities are being received, should give this press a thorough examination before purchasing elsewhere.

**JOHN TOSSO & BRO.—Retail Hardware, No. 229 Decatur St.**

This important industry was founded in 1867, by John Tosso, the senior member of the present firm, who conducted the enterprise with great ability until 1875, when the firm of Messrs. John Tosso & Bro. was organized. The business was started originally with but a limited capital, but it has been gradually increased with each succeeding year, until at present they are in possession of a large and prosperous trade, extending over the entire city as well as in the surrounding country. An average stock of \$10,000 is carried, and a business aggregating \$20,000 is transacted annually. Three experienced clerks are kept employed in the various branches of the business, to whom liberal wages are paid. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, being conveniently situated, 20x45 feet in size, and two stories high, the entire premises being occupied by the firm, with a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, consisting of shelf goods, heavy hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, &c. Their trade, most of which is local, they have held since they opened their first stock, years ago, and many of their patrons who traded with them then, can still be numbered among their regular customers. The brothers are both natives of New Orleans, the senior having many years experience and regularly educated in the business. They possess not only the confidence of our business community, but also that of their customers, to which may, in fact, be ascribed their success.

**MRS. A. BETAT—Manufacturer of Silk, Muslin and Bunting Flags, Regalias, Badges, &c., No. 192 Canal Street.**

This well-known fashionable establishment was started by Mrs. Betat, at the location now occupied by the above named proprietor, in 1873, on a small capital, where, by taste and talent, she has built up one of the best and most important flag emporiums in New Orleans. This immense establishment does an annual business of at least \$10,000, giving constant employment to competent and experienced assistants, who are courteous, attentive and polite to the patrons and friends who visit her house. She keeps a full stock of every variety of articles, consisting of silk, muslin and bunting flags, regalias, badges, rosettes, sashes, and aprons for all orders; metallic jewels, ballot boxes, carved emblems, as well as a full supply of gold, silver, silk embroidered and painted banners. All kinds of gilt and painted trimmings always on hand. Decorating of public halls a specialty. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, 25x114 feet in size, and two stories high, which are supplied with all the modern appliances for successfully conducting this special branch of business. The trade of this house is large, extending over the entire Southern country, Mexico, Cuba, and South America. Mrs. Betat was born and raised in this city, and is well and favorably known to our people as an upright, honorable and worthy citizen. No one understands the business, or is more familiar with the wishes of the people of New Orleans than she. This house is, no doubt, the best in the city in this line, and we take pleasure in thus recommending her to the readers of this work as being worthy of a liberal patronage from a generous public. We respectfully refer to any organization in the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans as to the quality, richness and durability of our paraphernalia.



**J. P. MACHECA & CO.—Commission Merchants, No 7 Delta St., and 10 Fulton St.**

As a very important branch of the commercial industries of New Orleans the commission trade is entitled to a large share of consideration, in which connection it would be impossible to overlook the house of J. P. Macheca & Co., occupying, as it does, perhaps, the most conspicuous position of any concern in that line of mercantile enterprise. This house was founded by the present firm in 1859 and from a small beginning have largely increased their business, at present occupying three large warehouses on Toulouse street, 46x140 feet in size, three stories high. The firm carry a large stock of articles usually found in the commission trade, and are importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits and produce, their warehouses being one day filled, the next emptied of the immense supplies which pass through their hands. The average amount of stock carried by the firm is estimated at \$10,000, while the annual sales reach \$400,000, showing the immense amount of business transacted by this firm per annum. Seventeen hands are employed, and this is one of the most active and bustling enterprises in the Crescent City. They are agents for the British Honduras, Bay Islands and Jamaica Schooners, and deal extensively in products brought from these islands. The trade from this house lies throughout the entire West and South and the firm are well known, popular and successful business men. Messrs. J. P. Macheca and J. L. Mueller compose the firm both gentlemen giving personal attention to the business, and their marked success is due to their excellent business qualifications and their honorable, fair dealings in all commercial transactions. They are in direct communication with the leading exporters abroad, giving them the advantage of having the best articles at prices lower than others. They are the first to extend the trade through the North and West, having an extensive trade as far as Omaha, Cedar Rapids, etc., car lots being constantly shipped to all the larger cities, this being a specialty of Messrs. Macheca & Co. This firm is a representative one of this city and has acquired the esteem and consideration of all who have had dealings with the house.

**ALF. H. ISAACSON—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 52 Gravier St.**

Among the many industries that have tended to extend and enlarge the commercial importance of New Orleans, and a description of which this work is designed, there is scarcely any class of business enterprises which deserve more liberal notice than the general grocery trade. This house was originally started by Isaacson, Seixas & Co., in 1865, and in a small way, the career of the house being very prosperous from its very inception. The business premises are located at No. 52 Gravier street, and consist of a three story building 40x80 feet in size, where a large business is done in canning molasses and syrups. A caveat has been applied for, for a process of canning Louisiana molasses and syrups in air-tight cans, to prevent fermentation or granulation. A large stock of groceries is also carried, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers, the very best qualities of articles in this line being selected and kept on hand at all times. The average value of the stock is placed at \$10,000, while the annual sales reach \$125,000. Four male and four female hands are employed in this establishment, two traveling salesmen being constantly engaged in selling the goods of this house throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Texas. Mr. Isaacson was born in Philadelphia in 1833, and has been a resident of this city a number of years. In 1878 he was made Administrator of Finances of this city, and held the position until 1881. During his term of office he retired from the grocery business, resuming it when his term expired. Having that most useful qualification, untiring energy, and possessing experience in an unusual degree, he has shown marked proficiency in his business, strict integrity and liberal policy, acquiring a well deserved trade and reputation.

**SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—James I. Day, President, H. Carpenter, Secretary, No 52 Camp Street.**

When the "Sun" of New York, then doing business through that able underwriter, Mr. Leonard Matthews, (who died in 1854) decided to withdraw its agency from New Orleans, the result was the birth of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, incorporated November 24, 1856, with Mr. Thos. Sloo as its first President, and Mr. Jas. Edwards as Secretary. Of the original Board of twelve Directors, four are still living, Messrs. E. J. Hart, Henry Renshaw, John G. Gaines and J. H. Stauffer, the three first named being still in harness, having served without intermission, and are still members of the Board. In July, 1872, Mr. Sloo resigned the presidency; he was succeeded by Mr. Jas. I. Day, the present President of the company, formerly a member of that well-known firm of Slark, Day & Stauffer, and the present prosperous condition of the "Sun" is the fairest criticism on his management. Mr. Sloo died in 1879, ripe in years, a courteous christian gentleman. Mr. Jas. Edwards, the charter Secretary, died May 5, 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. Thos. Anderson, who resigned, and the present incumbent, Horace Carpenter, was elected February, 1873. The original location of the company was the south-west corner of Camp and Common, from thence to the building 61 Camp street, until April 17, 1876, when they moved to the Company's building, 50 and 52 Camp street. Originally a scrip, it became a stock company January, 1873, paying interest to the stockholders at ten per cent per annum, and cash dividends to its participating insurers, and here we may remark that, save during the four years of war, the "Sun" has never missed an annual dividend to its patrons. The original charter having expired by limitation, (twenty-five years) the new "Sun" rose on the 23rd October, 1880, and is destined to make its future business a repetition of past success, and stands to-day on its merits a type of commercial energy and success.



**CHAS. HOLLOWAY—Wholesale Hardware, No. 25 Magazine St.**

The term *Hardware* is one of those indefinite, comprehensive nouns of multitude, of which it may be said that it almost includes, as its name imports, every ware that is hard. Popularly it is understood to embrace all the unclassified manufactures of iron and steel, including all the appendages of the mechanic arts, from a file to a mill-saw; many details of common life from a rat-trap to a coach-spring, articles as various in appearance, size and uses as can well be conceived, in fact, whatever is sold by hardware dealers. Mr. Holloway started his present enterprise in 1880, with ample capital for meeting the demands of his trade and he has been successful in building up a flourishing business. His store-room is twenty-five by one hundred and ten feet in size, four stories high and contains a full and complete assortment of goods of the very best qualities averaging \$30,000 in value. Nine hands are employed, three traveling salesmen being constantly on the road selling goods throughout the State, the annual sales reaching \$100,000. Mr. Holloway was born in Massachusetts, in 1843, and since his residence in this city has gained many warm personal friends and hosts of patrons by his obliging and genial manner and admirable business qualities. His ambition is to please all his patrons and furnish them with first-class goods at moderate prices.

**JACKSON & MANSON—Importers and Dealers in Salt, Nos. 41 to 59 Common St.**

The three great markets for salt in this country are New Orleans, New York and Baltimore. We name them in point of prominence. The article itself is such an absolute necessity that the wonder has often been expressed from where does it all come. The fact that gentlemen of undoubted probity and substantial resources have control of the salt market in New Orleans, should be an inducement to all buyers in the South and West to come to this city for their supplies. The facilities for importation are unequaled and the prices correspondingly low. The rates of freight and railroad transportation are not surpassed in this country for cheapness, dispatch and security to the buyer. The house of Jackson & Manson was established in 1858 and has been very largely increased. Two large warehouses are required for storing their supplies, and the office and salesroom are thirty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, four stories in height, an average stock of one hundred thousand sacks being carried at all times. Thirty hands are employed at liberal wages and an annual business of about \$200,000 is transacted. This firm have unexcelled facilities for receiving and shipping supplies, having private steamboat landing and railroad switches. They sell this article all through the South and West and are the largest dealers in this branch of trade in the entire city. Messrs D. Jackson and R. Manson are the individual members of the firm, both popular and enterprising citizens, fully conversant with their trade, devoting personal attention to its management and well deserving of the esteem in which they are held, by an honorable and reliable business career of almost a quarter of a century.

**A. ENSMINGER—Crescent Steam Trunk Manufactory, No. 80 Canal St.**

The special branch of manufacturing industry carried on by Mr. Ensminger is one of much importance and withal so conducive to the wants and necessities of the general public as to be deserving of special mention in this work. This enterprise was established in 1871 by Mr. Ensminger in a small way and has steadily prospered until now he does an immense amount of business per annum. His store-room is twenty by eighty feet in size, four stories in height situated at No. 80 Canal street between Magazine and Camp, the factory on Tchoupitoulas street between Lyon and Upper Line. A large assortment of all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's traveling and packing trunks, valises, bags, etc.; also water-proof clothing is kept constantly on hand in the storeroom, while at the factory trunks are made to order, repaired and covered. The factory is fifty by sixty feet in size, two stories high and contains all the necessary appliances for carrying on the manufacture of articles in this line, while an engine of twelve horse-power is required to run the machinery. Thirteen hands are employed and the stock carried averages \$15,000 in value while the annual sales reach \$30,000. The trade lies in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. Mr. Ensminger was born in France, in 1829 and is a thoroughly competent and practical manufacturer, giving personal supervision to all work done in his house. Any article purchased here can be implicitly relied upon as being the best of its kind.

**RICHARD RHODES—Sportsmen's Depot, No. 55 St. Charles St.**

The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, is the proprietor of an establishment which is the recognized headquarters among that class of citizens termed "sporting men," interested in hunting, shooting, fishing, and other out-door sports. Mr. Rhodes carries a full and most complete assortment of all kinds of sporting goods, consisting of guns, rifles, revolvers, fishing tackle. Guns are imported to order. Game and cartridge bags, and every article needed by hunters will be sold by Mr. Rhodes for the lowest prices for cash. American and English shells of every quality kept in stock and for sale at wholesale and retail. All articles used by fishermen can be found at this establishment. This well-known headquarters was first established in 1852, by Folsom & Kittridge, who, a few years later, were succeeded by Dart & Watkinson, who conducted the establishment until 1874, when it was transferred to the present proprietor. Mr. Rhodes is the resident agent of Messrs. Scofield, Goodman & Sons, of Birmingham, England, and handles a large amount of imported goods in their line of trade. Five male assistants are kept employed in this establishment. Mr. Rhodes is a capable and honorable man in all his business transactions, energetic, wide awake, and a thoroughly practical and experienced man in his business. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this volume as a man worthy of patronage from the general public.



**SENAC & LAROSE—Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Mattings, &c., Corner St. Ann and Chartres Streets.**

The popular retail dry goods and notion establishment of the enterprising and driving firm of Messrs. Senac & Larose, at the corner of St. Ann and Chartres Streets, ranks among the leading houses of its kind in the great and enterprising Crescent City of the South, and is worth liberal mention in this work. No house in the South offers greater inducements to the purchaser than this, and no establishment, at least in this section of the Union, is more widely known or enjoys a finer trade. The popularity of the firm is due to the liberal policy and prompt business habits of the proprietors, and the cordial manner in which every one visiting their rooms are treated by themselves and their employes, as well as the general excellence of their stock and the complete and choice assortment that is at all times displayed to retail buyers, and the low and popular prices at which their goods are sold. This house was founded in 1873 by the present firm, on moderate capital, which, by industry and tact, they have year by year increased, until now they carry a stock of between \$25,000 and \$30,000, and do an annual business of \$100,000. The firm occupies a large and well appointed store-room, and arranged in departments to facilitate the most orderly transaction of business. Five clerks and assistants are employed in the different departments of the store, and the business yearly reaches increased figures. The individual members of this firm are Mr. J. Senac and Mr. J. A. Larose. This firm is recognised as a leading one among the number in this city of high commercial standing. Through long experience in every detail of their business, and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, it is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the people of this city.

**THEURER & BECKER—Wholesale Grocers, 15 Tchoupitoulas St.**

A careful review of the various commercial enterprises of this city renders apparent the justice of her reputation for business energy and enterprise. This city, with her numerous prominent houses in the grocery trade, may justly claim to be the distributing center for the entire South. Among the houses that are justly qualified to rank and credit as being not only extensive, but foremost, in the wholesale grocery trade, there does not exist a firm more deserving of such classification than Messrs. Theurer & Becker. This house was started in 1879, by the present firm, and has been successful from the start. Mr. Theurer, the senior member of the firm, first started in the grocery trade as early as 1850, and still conducts the establishment on North Peters street. In the two houses this firm carries a large and varied stock of both staple and fancy groceries, the value of which is from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and their annual sales amounting to over \$600,000. Thirteen competent and experienced male assistants are employed in the various branches of the business, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$600 to \$800. The storerooms are large and commodious, one being 40x278 feet in size, and three stories high, while the other is 30x100 feet in size, and three stories in height. These premises are filled from top to bottom with every article to be found in any first-class establishment of the kind, and the firm having an ample capital, have every facility for making their purchases direct from first hands for cash, thereby enabling them to offer to their customers every advantage known in the way of cheap prices, &c. Their trade is large and extends throughout the city and the entire South. The individual members of the firm are both natives of Germany, are enterprising business men, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all with whom they are brought in contact. The firm is justly entitled to a prominent position among the representative houses in the city of New Orleans.

**JAS. A. LAFITTE—Cotton Broker, No. 25 Carondelet St.**

This gentleman may be found at his office, No. 25 Carondelet street, where he does a cotton brokerage business. Mr. Lafitte established himself in the present business in 1873, and has attained a high position in the esteem of the business men of our city. He makes a specialty of buying cotton on orders from customers and also buys and sells futures. Mr. Lafitte is a son of John B. Lafitte, Esq., formerly President of the National Cotton Exchange, and at present agent of the Orient Marine Insurance Company of New York. He is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, but has been a resident of New Orleans for many years and has become thoroughly identified with all the industries and business interests of the Crescent City. He is a gentleman of rare ability, and has established a high reputation for integrity.

**C. H. SCHAEFER—Buyer and Importer of Cotton, Tobacco, &c., No. 186 Common St.**

Among the number of firms or individuals in this city engaged in this line of business, Mr. C. H. Schaefer, the gentleman whose name heads this article, deserves more than a passing notice. He commenced this enterprise in 1877, with only a moderate capital; but by energy, industry and perseverance, together with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, it has been increased from year to year until he is now doing a large and prosperous business. He does a general commission and brokerage business, making a specialty of buying and exporting cotton, tobacco and other staple products. His correspondents are numerous, being located in all the prominent markets of the world. During the time that Mr. Schaefer has been engaged in business in the city of New Orleans, he has, by his uniform courtesy and honorable upright dealings, succeeded in building up a business and a standing in the business circles, of which he has just reasons for being proud. Mr. Schaefer is a native of Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and has become thoroughly identified with all and every interest that concerns the general welfare of the Crescent City. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as being a gentleman in every sense of the term and one with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.



**F. J. QUINLAN—Wholesale Hats and Caps, Nos. 34 and 36 Magazine St.**

A detailed examination of the various commercial enterprises of New Orleans, renders apparent the justice of the reputation which she enjoys abroad for business energy and enterprise. Prominent among the business houses of the city, both on account of the magnitude of their business transactions and the ability and systematic manner of conducting their business affairs, stands the establishment of F. J. Quinlan, which was started in 1864, by the present proprietor, and has been increased and extended to a large degree. The building occupied is 30x75 feet in size, four stories in height, and also two floors in the adjoining building; both are well adapted to the display of goods in this line. A stock of about \$50,000 average value is carried, consisting of the latest and best qualities of hats, caps, etc. Eight assistants are employed, and courteous attention is paid to all customers of the house. Two traveling men are constantly on the road in the interests of the house, and a large business transacted throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, amounting to about \$100,000 per annum. Such men as Mr. Quinlan are a credit and a benefit to any city in these days of show and greed, and give strong evidence of what may be accomplished by vim and push, coupled with honesty of purpose.

**STRANGERS' HOTEL—Mrs. V. Caillier, Proprietress, 131 Chartres St.**

There is perhaps no line of houses more appropriate for special attention or affording more universal interest to those engaged in all branches of business who are called to visit our city than our accommodations for the traveling public. Among the first class hotels of this city, that kept by Mrs. Caillier at 131 Chartres street, well known as the Strangers' Hotel, is entitled to favorable mention. Although having but recently established this house Mrs. Caillier has been engaged in the hotel business in this city for the past twenty-seven years and is well known among visitors to the Crescent City. The premises occupied are 75x100 feet in size, three stories in height, and contain thirty-four rooms, with two large and handsomely furnished parlors and a large dining room with a seating capacity for forty people. Fifty people can be accommodated at one time at this hotel, and the table, it is unnecessary to state, is at every season of the year supplied with the best our home and foreign markets afford, the bill of fare being complete in every respect, presenting a list of dishes and delicacies that must meet the approval of the most fastidious. Six assistants are employed and Mrs. Caillier, with her charming daughters make this house a home for travelers and those visiting our city on business or pleasure. The Strangers' Hotel is favorably and extensively known throughout the entire South, and its present efficient management has brought it to the highest point of popularity. Mrs. Caillier was born in this State, and possesses eminent qualities which have gained numerous friends for her among the traveling public.

**RICHARD FROTSCHER—Dealer in Seeds, Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine St.**

It is only by a carefully compiled review of the various business enterprises of a city, that an idea can be correctly formed of the vocations that are carried on about us. In the seed business, the establishment of Mr. Richard Frotscher stands prominent and is entitled to worthy mention among the industries of the Crescent City. The premises occupied are situated at Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine street, and consist of a large building 40x60 feet in size, three stories in height, affording ample accommodations for the basis of a trade which not only embraces this locality but ranges largely over the Southern States. Six hands are employed, an average stock of \$10,000 value is carried and Mr. Frotscher has established an excellent reputation for thorough proficiency and the most careful solicitude with regard to the superior character of the seeds and articles in which he deals, recognizing fully the paramount importance to his customers of furnishing only such as are properly matured and genuine. The trade of this concern is general throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and Texas, and the sales amount to \$30,000 per annum. Established in 1866, this house has maintained throughout its existence a reputation which has ranked it among the best in this city, and warrants us in saying to our readers at a distance who are likely to need such supplies as are kept by Mr. Frotscher, that they will confer a favor upon themselves by consulting this house with reference to their wants in this direction.

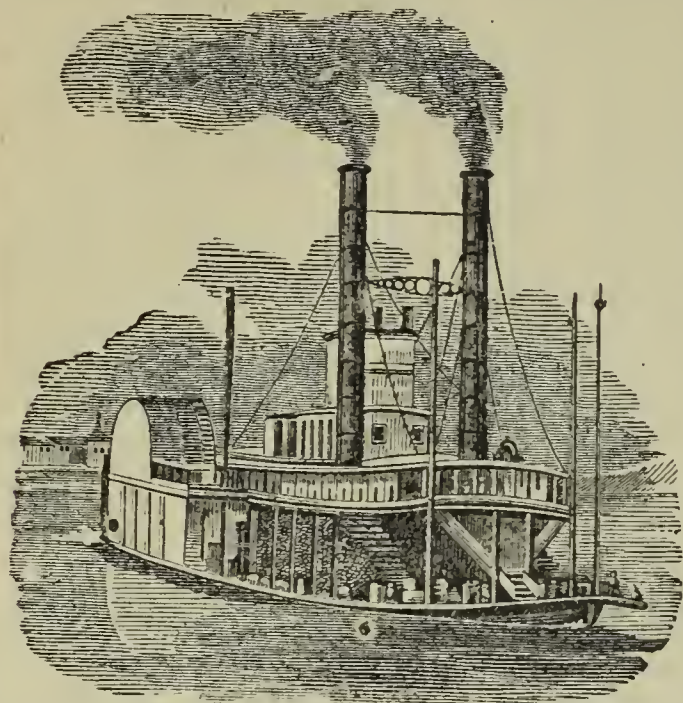
**MORIN & FAURIE—Brokers, No. 155 Common Street.**

The brokers have not been so busy for years as they are at the present time and among them exists the best of feeling in consequence of the favorable outlook among every branch of industry and trade. In this connection may be mentioned the firm of Morin & Faurie, Brokers, at No. 155 Common street, who have ample means and transact an extensive business in buying and selling government and municipal bonds, railroad and all other stocks and securities of a first-class, marketable order. The members of the firm are Messrs Andrew Morin and Chas. Faurie, jr., the former a native of France, the latter of New Orleans. These gentlemen are money, note, bond, stock and exchange brokers and pay city and State taxes and licenses, their personal attention being given to all transactions and their business conducted with conservatism and prudence. Two assistants are employed and the dealings are mostly in the city. The latest market quotations and all information applied for, with reference to investments, is always promptly and cheerfully given and their reputation for reliability and sagacity is of the highest.



**ST. LOUIS & NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS—J. B. Woods, General Agent,  
No. 104 Common Street.**

There is, perhaps, nothing associated with the growth and development of enterprises and consequent prosperity of this city, of paramount importance to our river and commercial interests, than



this reliable transportation company, and their line of staunchly built and splendidly equipped steamers. The agency of this line was established in New Orleans in 1878 and under the present efficient management and with experienced and able officers, manager and agents the business has increased and the importance of the line to the city and river towns is incalculable. The company own six large steamboats, all speedy, well built and handsomely equipped and furnished. The machinery is of the best description and all appliances and appurtenances for the security and comfort of passengers first class. It is really wonderful to see the vast amount of freight brought here and carried to other points from here by these boats. Mr. Jno. A. Scudder is President of the company, Mr. R. C. Weirick, Secretary; Mr. James O'Neal, Superintendent; Mr. Jno. W. Carroll is General Agent; Thos. W. Shields, Agent, Cairo, Illinois; Mr. J. B. Woods, at this point. This trade is an important factor in the commercial prosperity of New Orleans and has contributed no little to her reputation as a business

center. We give the names of the boats in this line for the convenience of the traveling public and shippers generally, City of Alton, W. P. Halliday, Jno. A. Scudder, City of Greenville, City of Baton Rouge and City of New Orleans, the two latter being newly built, elegantly furnished and decorated and the comfort and convenience of passengers amply provided for. The Annie P. Silver and Belle of Shreveport also run in the interest of this line, making complete and ample accommodations for travelers and shipping of freight. This line is deservedly popular, the officers all obliging and attentive, and passengers and shippers can find no better crafts afloat for speedy and secure transmission of freight, or more comfortable accommodations. The company intend building new boats as fast as the trade requires.

**JOHN P. GASPARU—Manufacturer of Cigars, Nos. 135 and 137 Decatur St.**

The reputation of New Orleans as a cigar manufacturing center, in connection with her commercial industries can not be overlooked in a work of this kind, in giving a detailed account of their importance, and the tobacco trade, in its various branches, is a factor of no insignificant dimensions, in the many and varied enterprises which influence the prosperity and material advancement of our city. In the cigar manufacturing business, the annual production is an item of considerable magnitude, and we deem a sketch of the most prominent houses engaged in the trade as an important part of our mission. Mr. John P. Gaspard, at Nos. 135 and 137 Decatur street, may, with justice, be classed under this head, as he is not only one of the most prominent in the business, but also one of the most prominent, energetic and enterprising citizens in the city. He started this business in 1874, with a moderate capital, and by his energy, perseverance and thorough knowledge of the business, has largely increased his trade, until at present he carries an average stock of about \$6,000 and does an annual business of over \$25,000. He keeps twelve experienced and skilled workmen constantly employed in the different departments of his establishment, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being a four story structure, 50x60 feet in size, the lower rooms being used as an office and salesroom, while the upper stories are devoted to manufacturing purposes. His trade is principally local, the most of his product being sold direct to city dealers. Mr. Gaspard is a native of Germany, but has resided in this city for the past forty years, and is well and favorably known to the business community as a reliable, honorable and trustworthy citizen, and is justly entitled to a liberal and extended patronage.

**QUEYROUZE & BOIS—Wholesale Grocers, Importers of French Wines, Dealers in  
Liquors, Brandies and Western Produce, Corner Decatur and Bienville Streets.**

In displaying the advantages of any city with reference to its commercial and manufacturing resources, no method affords so complete a representation as that which depicts fully the various individual and corporate enterprises. It is therefore with pleasure that we present for the consideration of our readers, and especially such as are engaged in the same line of trade, some facts with regard to the house of Queyrouze & Bois, which may perhaps prove valuable now or in the future. The foundation of this house was laid in 1842 by J. Avet, who was succeeded by the present firm in 1866. The business premises occupied by this firm consist of the office and store at the corner of Decatur and Bienville streets, a three story building 65x65 feet in size, together with a three story warehouse 25x120 feet in size, where the immense quantities of groceries, wines, liquors and produce required for the trade and for which their storeroom has no room, is stored, the average stock being valued at \$20,000. As importers of wines, brandies and liquors they are well known throughout the South, and have a widespread reputation for excellence of stock kept on hand. They handle large



quantities of Western produce of every description, and in this line are among the largest dealers in the city while the entire concern is not excelled but compares favorably with any similar house in the entire city. In the wholesale grocery department they keep a large, fresh and desirable stock, and an immense trade is carried on principally through the State of Louisiana, reaching \$300,000 per annum, with future prospects of most flattering success. Five hands are employed and the individual members of the firm are Messrs. Leon Queyrouze and Oscar Bois, both natives of France, and well-known, popular merchants in New Orleans. Mr. Queyrouze is the oldest grocer in the city, having been engaged in that business as partner in the house of Queyrouze & Langsdorff from 1850 to 1861 and no further comment from us can add to his already well-established reputation. Mr. Bois is a genial, enterprising gentleman deserving of unlimited success and with such admirable qualities as this firm possess they are sure of extended and continued prosperity.

**I. S. WEST, JR.—Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions, Nos. 2 and 4 Magazine, Corner of Canal Street**

The jobbers of dry goods, we presume, would ask no other or better representative to be placed at their head than this house. It is one of the oldest houses in the trade, and dates its organization as far back as 1838, in those flush times of the republic and at the beginning of a generation whose representatives are now silver-haired and venerable, and fast rounding their lives towards the inevitable grave that overtakes us all. Mr. W. H. Tompkins established and successfully conducted this enterprise until 1875, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor. The store-room is 60x130 feet in size, and each of the four floors are fully stocked with dry goods and notions, selected especially for the wants of the Southern market, and comprise everything desirable in their line, both of foreign and domestic manufacture. Fifteen employes assist in the business, while three traveling salesmen are constantly on the road looking after the interests of the house. The trade lies principally throughout the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, and the house has been long and favorably known throughout this entire section, and is noted for its reliability and fair dealing. The long experience, dating back to nearly half a century, in constantly studying the wants of the people of these States, with unexcelled facilities for supplying these wants, and a large capital enabling them to make their purchases, direct from the manufacturers at the lowest cash prices, entitles it to the respect of the trade and the consideration of the public.

**LAURENT LACASSAGNE—Commission Merchant, Wholesale Grocer and Importer of Wines, Liquors, etc., No. 97 Decatur Street.**

In a work devoted to a detailed review of the diversified business interests of New Orleans, nothing demands more faithful notice than the wholesale grocery and commission operations of our business men, which have contributed so largely toward giving New Orleans a standing and name abroad and in the markets of the world. Among those men and firms who have aided largely in bringing to our city a reputation in this particular, second to none in the United States, the house forming the subject of this sketch, has contributed most liberally. This enterprise was first started in 1874 by Manadè & Lacassagne, the latter succeeding to the entire control in 1876. A large two story building is occupied, which is 38x226 feet in size, and admirably adapted to the display and storage of goods in this line of trade. As commission merchant, wholesale grocer, importer of wines and liquors, and dealer in Western and country produce, this gentleman carries a large and diversified stock, the average value of which is estimated at about \$25,000. Eight assistants are employed, and orders of any size are promptly filled immediately upon their receipts. Mr. Lacassagne is agent in this city for Trèyèran Frères, Durcy Frères and P. Montauge Bordeaux wines, J. Sorin & Co's cognac and the Balzamique des Pyrénées. The trade of this well known establishment is general throughout the State of Louisiana, and the sales reach \$300,000 per annum. Mr. Lacassagne was born in 1835 and is an upright reliable business man, consulting the best interests of his customers, and his house has, for promptness and undoubted reliability, achieved a position that entitles him to no small degree of consideration among those who have fostered and promoted the best interests of the Crescent City.

**MORRIS MCGRAW—Wooden and Willow Ware and House Furnishing Goods, Corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas Streets.**

Adding in no small degree to the general industrial thrift of this community, the house of Morris McGraw naturally demands the attention of a work, the objective point of whose aim is a proper and detailed display of the resources and advantages of New Orleans. Established in 1864 in a small way, this house has been very largely increased, and to-day is numbered among the most extensive houses of the kind in the South. The business premises are situated at the corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, the building being 65x160 feet in size, four stories in height, and admirably adapted to the display of goods in this line. The stock embraces everything in the wooden willow ware line and house furnishing goods, the average value being estimated at \$175,000. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the sales reach \$500,000 per annum. Goods are shipped to all points in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Tennessee, and the fame of the house is wide spread for the variety and excellence of the stock kept on hand. Mr. McGraw is a native of Rhode Island, and being almost always enabled to offer great advantages to buyers, is rapidly establishing this fact by the remarkable increase of his trade and the favor with which the house is regarded by the best buyers in the city. With a numerous staff of assistants, and a stock noted for the good taste evinced in selection, the house of Morris McGraw is heartily commended to the public as affording facilities in this line of trade hard to duplicate in this or any other city.



**PLANTERS' SUGAR REFINING CO.—S. B. Rogers, President, Levee, between St. Louis, Toulouse and Decatur Streets.**

The art of refining sugar, it is believed, has attained a higher standard in this country than in any part of Europe, and the excellence of this manufacture is not approached by any imported article. The Planters' Sugar Refinery was first built and started by Edward J. Gay, about five years ago, and until the 31st of December, 1881, was known as the Gay Sugar Refinery. The building occupied is six stories in height, and 120x300 feet in size, and a warehouse two stories high is used for storing the large quantities of sugar turned out. Nine boilers with an aggregate of 400-horse power are required to keep the works in motion, and there are eleven different engines also six pumps. About one hundred and twenty hands are employed in the various departments of the manufacture, and six hundred barrels of sugar are turned out per day. Most of the sugar is sold as soon as manufactured, and the products of this refinery being well known in the market for purity and standard qualities, and therefore favorites with purchasers, they are in great demand. The trade is general throughout the South and West, and the business amounts to a large sum per annum. Mr. S. B. Rogers is the enterprising and efficient President of this company, and the affairs are in competent hands, as all the officers are reliable and trustworthy. New Orleans is undoubtedly destined to become a great market for both crude and refined sugars and molasses, and the character of the gentlemen who control the trade should be a sufficient inducement for purchasers to seek our city, when the other inducements offered compare so favorably with other places. The Planters' Sugar Refinery brings to our market an immense amount of money, gives employment to a large force of men, and is worthy of being placed among the leading representative institutions of the Crescent City of the South.

**JOHN WENDLING & BRO.—Manufacturers of Brooms and Brushes, 25 North Peter St.**

Omitting nothing that contributes to a disclosure of the advantages of New Orleans as a point for manufacturers and a market for every commodity, we are not at liberty to overlook the enterprise of John Wendling & Bro., who, as manufacturers of brooms and brushes, have added materially to the welfare and commercial status of our city. This firm started their enterprise in 1869, and by the manufacture of a superior article in these goods, has attained a wide-spread reputation, with a correspondingly large trade. The premises occupied consist of a five story building, 30x100 feet in size, which contains all the requisite machinery necessary for the work, of the latest improved make, run by an engine of 20-horse power capacity. Thirty hands are employed, all skilled workmen in this department of manufacture, and a stock of materials and manufactured articles is kept on hand which is estimated at about \$10,000 value. The trade is general throughout the State, and the annual sales reach \$40,000, with a steadily increasing and extending business. Messrs. John and Daniel Wendling compose the firm, both natives of France, and commencing business with moderate capital, have largely increased their facilities, and are gradually extending their trade. Both individually and as a firm, they are fully entitled to the confidence and esteem which they have inspired, and those interested will find that the facilities of this house will conduce to their interests in consulting this manufactory for their needs in this direction.

**F. GIEFERS—Saddles and Harness, No. 58 Baronne St.**

The special branch of manufacturing industry carried on by Mr. Giefers is one of much importance and withal so conducive to the wants and necessities of the general public as to be deserving of special mention in this work. This enterprise was started by Mr. Giefers in 1859, in a small way, and has been continued by him ever since. He now enjoys a large share of patronage in the city and vicinity. Saddles and harness of all kinds are made to order, and a full assortment of saddlery goods at low prices also kept in stock, specialties in this line being manufactured in large numbers and the reputation for excellence of workmanship is widespread. Five hands are employed and sales throughout the city and surrounding country amount to \$7,000 per annum. Mr. Giefers is a native of Germany, and in his line has one of the best establishments in the city. All sorts of repairs are promptly and neatly done by him and his assistants, who are all competent and skillful workmen, and Mr. Giefers gives personal attention to all manufacturing in his establishment.

**V. OEHMICHEN—Dealer in Hardware, No. 239 Decatur St., Bet. Dumain and St. Philip Sts.**

It is our duty in recording the various industries of this community, to mention those firms or men in any particular branch of trade who have achieved prominent positions through the force of natural ability, unaided by any influence except those evoked by their own capacity. Such a firm is that of Mr. V. Oehmichen, located at No. 239 Decatur street. This house was founded in 1836, by Wm. Armstrong, who conducted the business until 1864, when the business was changed and the present house was organized. By energy, enterprise and close attention to his business he has largely increased it with each succeeding year until at present he carries an average stock of \$38,000 and does an annual business of over \$70,000. Six competent and reliable clerks and salesmen are constantly kept employed in the various branches of the business. The premises are large and commodious, the building being a three story structure, 25x105 feet in size, which is completely filled with a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, tools, cutlery, &c., in fact, every article known to be had in any first-class establishment of the kind, can be found in this hardware emporium. His trade is large and extends over the entire city and surrounding country. Mr. Oehmichen was born in New Orleans, is well known as a gentleman of sterling integrity and worth, and noted for his enterprise, business qualifications and unquestionable reliability in all matters pertaining to the social walks of life, as well as in his commercial transactions. This is a house well deserving of liberal patronage.



**NEW ORLEANS CANAL BANKING COMPANY—Corner Camp and Canal Streets.**

The New Orleans Canal Banking Company is a financial institution of the city, the wisdom of whose management has been endorsed by success, as well as by the high position it enjoys in the esteem and consideration of the community. This bank was organized in 1833, and now has a capital stock paid in of \$1,000,000. According to their annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1881, they make the following report:

RESOURCES	
Real Estate .....	\$86,300 00
Other Bonds and Stocks .....	22,865 00
Loans on Mortgage, maturing after 90 days.....	\$337,347 51
Loans and Discounts, maturing after 90 days.....	95,796 78
Loans and Discounts maturing within 90 days.....	1,801,845 35
Loans on demand.....	905,417 16
	—————3,140,406 84
Suspended Paper.....	15,837 53
New York Exchange.....	276,382 60
Foreign Exchange.....	11,587 15
Checks for Clearing House Exchange.....	355,764 07
Coin.....	357,811 50
National Bank Notes.....	387,390 37
U. S Legal Tender Notes.....	87,500 00
	—————1,476,435 69
Total.....	\$4,741,845 06

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....	100,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	37,795 69
Dividends Unpaid.....	35,594 94
Individual Deposits.....	\$3,362,928 80
Due to Banks and Bankers subject to check.....	196,855 63
	—————3,559,784 43
Circulation.....	8,670 00
Total.....	\$4,741,845 06

The officers are prominent in the various industries of the city and are as follows: Mr. J. C. Morris, President and J. B. Montreuil, Cashier *pro tem*. The Board of Directors are: I. H. Stauffer, E. J. Hart, A. H. May, W. B. Schmidt, J. J. Gidiere, J. B. Lallande and J. C. Morris. These gentlemen are all so well known as successful merchants and business men as to require no personal mention. Very few banks in the Crescent City have done better, or more deservedly enjoy the confidence and respect of the public.

**M. F. DUNN & BRO.—Stationers, Lithographers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,**

No. 70 Camp Street.

Pursuing the avocation of the art preservative of arts, no firm of printers, stationers and engravers in this city have established a better reputation for perfection in work than M. F. Dunn & Brother, or are more justly entitled to notice in this publication. This firm commenced business in 1878 at their present location. The building occupied is 25x150 feet in size, four stories in height and all the necessary machinery for prosecuting their trade is found in their establishment. A large and well assorted stock is carried and a large and flourishing trade transacted throughout the city and country. Twenty-three male and two female hands are employed and their work has become widely known for its excellence and finish. Their business is extensive and is enlarging steadily, their facilities enabling them to fully meet the demands of the trade. Messrs. M. F. and D. J. Dunn are the individual members of the firm, both natives of this country and thoroughly conversant with their business, having been engaged in it in this city since 1863. As lithographers this firm have established a fine reputation, and those desiring work done that reflects the highest progress of the art should at once address themselves to this firm. They have established a lucrative and eminently satisfactory business, which will compare favorably with that of any similar enterprise in the Crescent City.

**E. F. VIRGIN—Seed Store, No. 98 Gravier St.**

In a work devoted to a minute display of the resources and advantages of this community, this industry must occupy a position of importance commensurate with the prosperity and general development of New Orleans traceable to this source. This house was started about 1865, by Mr. Virgin, who has been successful in establishing a good trade throughout the city and country. His store-room is 30x75 feet in size, three stories in height, and contains a stock averaging \$5,000 in value. Three assistants are employed, and the annual sales amount to \$20,000. Mr. Virgin is a native of the State of Maine, and a gentleman highly respected and esteemed by all who know him, for his general qualities and upright, honorable life.



**CLAVERIE HOTEL—Mrs. T. G. Noel, Proprietress, at Stock Yards.**

Located conveniently near the Stock Yards, there is no other house in the city which offers the peculiar advantages to the traveling public which is presented by the Claverie Hotel. This building is owned by Mr. John Claverie, and was opened to the public in 1878. It is now under the management and control of Mrs. T. G. Noel, a lady of experience and ability, and through her industry, perseverance and close attention to business, has succeeded in making a first-class establishment as well as building up a large and lucrative trade. The building is two stories in height, and has accommodations for twenty-five guests at one time. It contains one large and one small dining room, and ten sleeping rooms, all of which are elegantly furnished with clean and comfortable furniture. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and nothing is left undone by the hostess to make it pleasant and agreeable for her guests. Five male assistants are kept constantly employed, who are always attentive and polite, ready and willing to attend upon the wants of patrons. A large and well-stocked bar is run in connection with the hotel, in which is found all the finest liquors, brandies, beer, &c., which is presided over by gentlemanly bar keepers; and everything, in fact, to make one feel at home, is found at the Claverie Hotel. Mr. Claverie was born in France in 1824, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well known in this community for his many social and genial qualities. Prompt, energetic and reliable, he is entitled to the confidence of the public. The "Claverie," under its present management, is one of the coziest, most home-like hotels in the country, and a desirable place to get good accommodations at reasonable prices.

**M. POPOVICH—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Plantation Supplies, &c., Nos. 3 Ursuline and 4 North Peters Street.**

The vast amount of capital invested, and the thousands of persons to which the grocery trade of this city affords employment, ranks it among the first in power and influence, and its interests must always be regarded as of paramount importance. This business was established in 1867, by the present proprietor, upon an ample capital, which the necessities of increasing trade has considerably augmented. The stock is large, fresh and varied, selected with unusual care, and includes both staple and fancy groceries, teas, sugars, &c., and all the finest brands of imported and domestic wines, liquors, &c., besides carrying a full and complete stock of ship and plantation supplies. He keeps constantly on hand, potatoes, hams, bacon pork, beef, butter, lard, rice, beans, paint, oils, rope and oakum. He carries an average stock of \$15,000, and does a business of over \$100,000 per annum. The business furnishes employment to ten competent male assistants, and the trade is large, and deservedly so, and extends throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and surrounding country, being largely with dealers in the cities along the rivers and on the coast. The premises occupied by this firm are spacious and conveniently situated, the store-room being a two-story structure, forty by one hundred feet in size, and especially arranged and fitted up for this special branch of business. The building is situated in the very center of the business in this part of the city, facing directly upon the "French Market," which gives this house an excellent opportunity for becoming acquainted with the many patrons of that renowned establishment. Mr. Popovich was born in Delmarcia, Austria, but has resided in New Orleans for many years past, and enjoys an enviable reputation for business integrity and reliability, and is highly esteemed for his excellent personal qualities.

**BASSETTI & XIQUES—Importers of Wines, Cognacs, Gins, etc., and Dealers in Domestic Liquors, Nos. 67 and 69 Decatur street.**

In every large community there will be found one or more extensive houses dealing in Wines, Liquors, and similar products, which with acquired advantages and the most sedulous care in regard to the selection of stock, have established a reputation and a trade that insures them the confidence of the public. Of such concerns in this city, we may give to the house of Bassetti & Xiques a prominent position. This establishment was originally founded in 1860 by Mr. N. Marinoni, who was succeeded by the present firm in 1878, and the principal idea in the mind of this firm upon assuming control of the business, was to create a depot for the sale of nothing but the purest, choicest and most rare brands of foreign wines and liquors. That the original intention has been carried out is beyond question, for it is here that dealers and private consumers can obtain such goods only as bear the stamp of perfect excellence. Two store-rooms are occupied, one four stories in height, 30x200 feet in size, the other 40x200 feet and one story high, which are fully stored with imported wines, cognacs, gins, rums, Scotch and Irish whiskey, ales, oils, vermouth, absinthe, etc., together with a complete stock of domestic liquors in great variety. This firm are agents for the following firms in foreign countries. Champagnes of Moët & Chandon, Epernay; Cognacs of E. Gregoire & Co., Angoulême and Comandon & Co., Jarnac; Fine Wines in cases of P & E. Rudelle, Bordeaux; Burgundy Wines of Chas. Bernard, Beaune (Côte d'Or); Clarets of L. P. Baron, Bordeaux and Coutrean Fils, Branne; Alimentary Preserves of J. Fiton Ainé & J. Nouvialle, Bordeaux; Italian Paste of Andreas Sturla, Genoa; Bass Ale and Guinness, Porter bottled by Ihlers and Bell, Liverpool, all of which are widely celebrated for excellence and purity. Eight employes are required to successfully conduct the business, and an average stock of \$100,000 is carried, a large trade being carried on throughout the United States amounting to \$400,000 per annum. This year they will import large amounts of fruits, etc., in which department they will certainly do an immense business. Messrs. U. Bassetti and A. Xiques are both natives of New Orleans and thoroughly identified with her industries. Their reputation and high standing may be regarded as a guarantee of the highest character for the prompt and satisfactory fulfillment of every obligation which they may assume.

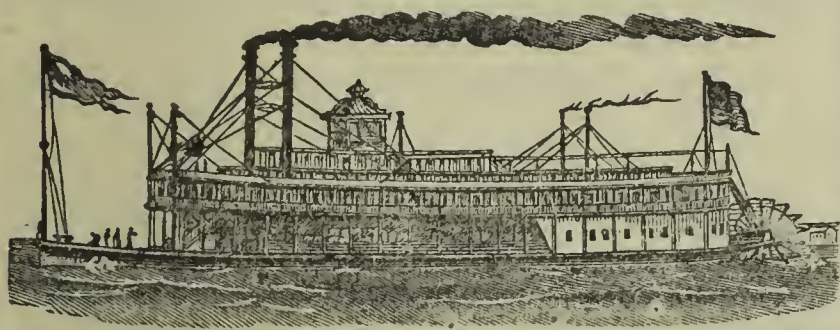


**DILLARD & CASSARD—Commission Merchants for Live Stock, Office at Stock Landing.**

For many years the commission business in live stock has shown a large and healthy annual increase which goes far to indicate that the facilities and advantages enjoyed here for the transshipment of stock of all kinds, are fully equal to those possessed by any other locality in the entire South. Largely engaged in this line of business, and occupying a prominent position in the trade, though but recently started, we find the firm of Dillard & Cassard, who started their present enterprise in 1881, and possessing ample capital, have established a large trade which is increasing in size and extent each month. The office is located at the Stock Landing where every facility for receiving and selling stock is enjoyed by the firm, and six assistants are employed. Advances are made on shipments of stock, and these gentlemen are enabled, by a perfect knowledge of the business, to obtain the highest market prices for live stock of every kind. Supplies are received from all the Western and Southern States and the reputation of this firm is constantly enlarging, the numerous producers this work will reach, adding considerably to it. Messrs. Thos. H. Dillard and L. J. Cassard are the individual members of the firm. Mr. Dillard is a native of Alabama, Mr. Cassard of Louisiana. Since residing in New Orleans, they have gained for themselves a large circle of friends by their enterprise and general liberal policy in business transactions.

**SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.—Cincinnati and New Orleans Steamboats, Office, No. 82 Gravier Street.**

Those means by which a community is brought into contact with the world at large, are of such momentous importance with reference to a proper unfolding of its material resources that we feel it



necessary to inform the alien reader concisely of our advantages in this regard. The Southern Transportation Company, which was established in 1878, is one of the most reliable and staunch corporations of the kind in the country, and among the numerous transportation lines and steamboat companies which center here, is accorded due prominence for the advantages possessed for passenger or freight traffic between Cincinnati, all way points and New Orleans.

Eleven boats are owned by this company, viz.: Mary Houston, Charles Morgan, R. R. Springer, Guiding Star, Thos. Sherlock, Golden Rule, Golden City, Golden Crown, Will Kyle, Paris C. Brown and U. P. Schenck. Two of these boats leave each week, and they are fitted up in the best manner possible for the convenience and comfort of passengers, are among the largest boats running into New Orleans, and for accommodation for freight or passengers, are unexcelled in the Southern or Western country. The management of each is placed in competent hands, and persons traveling for pleasure or on business will find them perfect in every detail. The Company is represented here by Mr. C. G. Wayne, a most courteous and affable agent, always ready to give information in regard to this line, both to passengers and shippers. The affairs are conducted in such a manner as to make this line not only popular, but profitable. This transportation line receives a large share of the patronage, and the success of the enterprise is thoroughly established.

**CRESCENT JUTE MANUFACTURING CO.—Manufacturers of Bagging, &c., Office and Works, St. Ferdinand and Chartres Streets.**

Among the many important manufacturing establishments in the city worthy of liberal mention in a work devoted to a detailed account of the industries and business interests of New Orleans, is the Crescent Jute Manufacturing Company, located as above stated. This Company was organized in 1881, with a capital of \$250,000. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a three story structure 130x160 feet in size, and is supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery necessary for properly conducting the business. One 150-horse power engine is required to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the immense machinery in the various departments of the establishment. Employment is given to two hundred skilled workmen, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating from \$8,000 to \$10,000. This extensive factory, when in full operation, has a capacity for manufacturing fifteen thousand yards of bagging in ten hours. The article made at this establishment is used entirely for baling cotton, and is sold exclusively to the trade in New Orleans and vicinity. The present officers of the company are: Gen'l W. J. Behan, President; Chas. Roberts, Vice-President; Thos. Thorn, Secretary and Treasurer, and S. D. Randall, Superintendent. These gentlemen are distinguished for their thorough comprehension of all the details of the business and other valuable characteristics, which have no small influence in conducing to the prosperity of the concern which they represent, and it is highly gratifying to their ability to observe that the business of the company is rapidly on the increase, exhibiting an active vitality which insures future success. The gentlemen composing this company deserve the praise and congratulations of the citizens of this community for building up this important enterprise in their midst, and we would here take occasion to remark that such men build up the reputation and trade of cities, and enable them to retain it.



**NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Corner Canal and Camp Streets.**

The New Orleans Insurance Company was established in 1805 as a marine insurance company with a capital of \$200,000. The charter was amended in 1826 giving authority to also insure against fire risks. In 1859 it was again re-organized with an increased capital of \$500,000. The company has always from its inception pursued a career of unbroken prosperity, and its management has been in charge of capable and efficient officers and directors, and its policy always sound and conservative. The present officers and directors are gentlemen prominently identified in the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city. From their annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1881, the New Orleans Insurance Company shows: Assets, \$774,712.28; premiums received during the year, \$494,922.03; the net earned premiums being, \$362,712.80; and the net surplus \$110,247.55. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of January, 1882, it was resolved to pay on demand the semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock to the stockholders or their legal representatives. The officers of the company are: Mr. J. Tuyes, President; A. Schreiber, Vice President; and Mr. J. W. Hincks, Secretary. The directors are Jules Aldige, Theo. Brierre, W. A. Bell, Ant. Carriere, C. T. Dugazon, D. Fatjo, H. Gally, Chas. Lafitte, Pierre Poutz, Ad. Schreiber, Chas. E. Schmidt, Jules Tuyes. Since the organization of the New Orleans Insurance Company it has passed through epidemics, wars and financial panics, and has grown steadily and solidly to its present unequalled strength. It has an honest and conservative record, and is a reliable company, in every respect of the highest character. The officers of the company are all honorable business men, standing high in position and influence. A large corps of able assistants are kept constantly employed in the various branches of the company's business. Taking it, all in all, the New Orleans Insurance Company is destined to hold a leading position among the foremost of those of the Crescent City. This institution is an honor and a credit to New Orleans.

**THE AMERICAN SALT COMPANY—R. Ranger, President; Office 48 Broad St., New York, F. A. Luling, Agent, 17 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans.**

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of this company is of such a pronounced and obvious character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful review of the commercial and manufacturing business of this city. The office of this company was established in this city in 1881, and a large amount of business is transacted throughout the South. The company has salt depots located in New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, and an average stock of one hundred thousand sacks is carried, with which an immense business is transacted per annum. This company have their own mines, situated in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, which, so far, have a capacity for two thousand sacks per day, but can and will be extended indefinitely. Seventy hands are employed and the salt is shipped to all parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and the West generally. Mr. R. Ranger, of New York, is President of this company, Mr. F. A. Luling, the General Agent at this point. With able and efficient officers, the business of this enterprise is steadily increasing and bids fair to obtain unlimited success. The business in all its various details of management, is conducted upon principles of pure mercantile integrity, and it is to these merits that the credit, reputation and confidence of the company owes its success. The salt excavated from the above mines is superior in purity and strength to any other salt, the analysis from the well known Professor E. W. Hilgard, giving the following results: Chloride of Sodium, 99-880; Chloride of Calcium, no trace; Sulphate of Calcium, 120; total 100,000, and owing to this unequalled purity it is calculated that its use will insure a saving of thirty-three per cent. in comparison with other salt. It has also been ascertained by actual test, that meat killed in the greatest summer heat and packed with this Louisiana salt has given the most satisfactory results. The company's sacks are manufactured of the best material, and guaranteed to contain full weight, two hundred lbs. Within a short period, the above mines will connect by rail with the Morgan La. & Texas R. R., at New Iberia station, thereby bringing it in direct connection with all the roads in the United States.

**B. F. SIMMS & SON—Commission Merchants, Wool, Hides, Furs and Skins, 38 Natchez Street.**

There can possibly be no house better or more favorably known throughout all of the immense territory trading with the city of New Orleans, than the acknowledged leaders of this branch of trade, Messrs. Simms & Son, at No. 38 Natchez street. This enterprise was started in 1840, by Mr. B. F. Simms, his son being admitted as a partner in 1876. Four hands are employed, and all purchases as shipped immediately, and all consignments are sold immediately to the best advantage. The annual business amounts to about \$100,000 to \$150,000, the principal part of their shipments and sales going East. Messrs. B. F. and B. J. Simms compose the firm, and their success as business men has kept pace with the growth of the city, and to-day has an elevated rank creditable to a city that is well known for the eminent qualities of push and forward movement that are to be witnessed on all hands. To be singled out, then, as prominent merchants in such an enterprising community, is a compliment that conveys much more than ordinary praise. And yet, no one will dispute their full claims to this position. Farmers and country merchants are advised to ship all their wool, hides, furs and skins to this firm, who will do better for them than any one else, as they have the best New York and Boston connections of any house here.



**H. BUDDIG—Lumber Commission Merchant, No. 401 Julia St.**

The mention of the above house in lumber circles carries with it a prestige and confidence that is seldom enjoyed by any firm, and this has been gained by a business career of twelve years. Mr. Buddig started this enterprise in 1870, with only a limited capital, and being a man of more than ordinary determination and business abilities, he has succeeded and prospered until his original capital is more than doubled, and he enjoys an extensive and growing trade, which not only embraces New Orleans and vicinity, but extends throughout the entire Southern Country. He transacts a general lumber commission business, his annual sales aggregating over \$250,000. A large corps of male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various branches of the business, who are courteous and attentive to all who visit the establishment. He handles a large assortment of hard and soft lumber, timber, &c., and in fact everything pertaining to this special line of trade can be found at his yards. Mr. Buddig was born in Germany in 1836, and has resided in New Orleans for many years. He is in the prime of business usefulness, and devotes his personal energies and qualifications to his business with telling effect. He is an enterprising, able and energetic citizen and business man with whom it is a satisfaction to form business relations. This is one of the best known and most extensive establishments of the kind in the South, and the high estimation in which the house is held has been secured by the meritorious characteristics of the proprietor for integrity, reliability and the liberal manner of conducting his business, as well as the superior quality of the product sold. We can cheerfully recommend the house of H. Buddig to the readers of this work as being one justly entitled to the liberal patronage being extended, as well as the esteem and confidence of the business community. This firm solicits consignments of and makes liberal advances on lumber of all kinds and sell at the highest market price.

**COCHRAN & MIMS—Engineers and Machinists, Brass and Iron Founders, &c., No. 292**

*and 294 Peters and 306 Tchoupitoulas streets.*

In a historical review of the manufacturing and business interests of our city, this establishment is deserving of special mention and a prominent position. This house was originally founded about twelve years ago by Hunter & Cochran, who conducted the business until four years ago, when the firm of Cochran & Mims was organized and became sole proprietors of the establishment. They have succeeded, through their industry, perseverance and close attention to business, in increasing their trade year by year, until now they do a business of over \$300,000 per annum. Sixty skilled mechanics are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment, the monthly pay roll amounting to \$3,600. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the works being supplied with one fifteen horse power, and one ten horse power engine, which are required to furnish the motive power to drive the necessary machinery. Everything in the way of the latest and most improved machinery for this special business is provided in these works. This firm do a general and varied business in all kinds of engineering, brass and iron foundry work, boiler making and blacksmithing. Marine work made a specialty. Their trade is extended over the Southern States, Mexico, Cuba and South America. The individual members of the firm are J. Cochran and Alfred A. Mims, both of whom are practical as well as theoretical engineers, fully conversant with every detail in connection with their immense establishment. Mr. Cochran was born in Scotland, and Mr. Mims in England, but both have resided in New Orleans for many years, and have become thoroughly identified with all her industrial and business interests. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions they are justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the business men of this community.

**MME. M. LEVY—Milliner, 603 Magazine Street, next door to M. Levy's Dry Goods Establishment.**

Prominent among the industries on Upper Magazine street is Mme. Levy's millinery establishment which was started by her in 1871, and a successful and increasing business has been gained. The building occupied is admirably adapted to the requirements of the trade, and a complete and well selected assortment of goods in this line of the latest and most desirable styles is always kept on hand and eight skilled and competent women are employed, who have had experience in this line. The trade is general throughout the Southern country, especially in New Orleans and the sales amount to \$20,000 per annum. Mme. Levy is a native of Germany and is practically experienced in this business herself and all who patronize her will receive satisfactory work.

M. LEVY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, ETC., AT NO. 605 MAGAZINE STREET.

This well known and popular establishment was also started in 1871, and a large two story building is occupied. The stock embraces every variety of articles usually found in dry goods concerns, with a complete supply of fancy goods of all kinds, which are offered at the most reasonable prices. Three assistants are required to supply the wants of customers, and the trade is widely extended over the Southern country and is general throughout the city. The assortment of hosiery, kid gloves, also matting and window shades kept by Mr. Levy, is not surpassed in this part of the city, and the annual sales reach a large sum. Mr. Levy has resided in the Crescent City for the past fifteen years, is a native of Germany, and his enterprise, with that of his most excellent wife, are leading and representative industries of this portion of New Orleans. Both stores will be made in one to accommodate the increase of trade. Mme. Levy imports all of her stock of goods.



**AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE CO.—O. L. Geer, Manager, New Orleans Agency, No. 189 Canal Street.**

New Orleans is gradually but surely becoming recognized throughout the country, as a mercantile center, that has improved more during the last few years than any city in the United States. The merchants are beginning to see the advantages she possesses in position as a distributing point; the beauties of her climate, and the absence of that terrific competition noticed in Chicago and other Northern cities, which makes the race for a living almost unbearable to all who have not solely given themselves up to the acquisition of wealth. Manufactories are springing up on every hand, and the merchants of the Crescent City never lose an opportunity when, by a display of their inventions or manufactures, at home or abroad, they can meet with competitors in trade worthy of their steel.

"At the Atlanta Exposition there were many fine exhibits from the city, and among them, towering above everything in the building, was the magnificent Centennial pavilion of the American Sewing Machine Company, whose general Southern depot is at 189 Canal street, and is under the direction of Mr. O. L. Geer, a gentleman well known here for his great energy and business talents. Notwithstanding the fact, there were a great many machines competing for the grand prize, which was a Gold Medal, it was unanimously awarded to the American Sewing Machine Company. The Company also received two other awards for excellence, making three in all, and it is one more award than was granted to any sewing machine. No medal of any kind was given to any machine, excepting the Grand Gold Medal, awarded to the American. The following official document, as received from the judges, speaks for itself:

OFFICIAL.

"American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Group 7, class 31.

"This exhibit is worthy of *special* praise for:

"Artistic arrangement.

"Beauty of specimens of needlework shown.

"The adaptability of 'American' sewing machines to all kinds of work.

"Chaste design, and the small amount of power to operate them."

"American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Group 25, class 179.

"For the fine display of ladies', misses' and gents' garments, showing great skill and patience in their construction."

"American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Group 7, class 31.

"The button-holes made by this machine are perfect copies of hand-made button-holes, and more beautiful, as they are made with mathematical accuracy and are made with great rapidity. The overseaming is equally perfect and beautiful, and we consider it worthy of a high award, and recommend for it a gold medal."

As the American Sewing Machine Company has become one of our leading business concerns, a few lines about its career and inventions would not be out of place. Established in 1865, it has continued to grow and prosper till to-day, when its various manufactures are recognized for their sterling worth in every part of the known world.

They possess more good points than any other machines, and are, in fact, just what the company claims they are, the best in the world. There are many machines made by this company, for different kinds of work, among the number the most noticeable are the No. 1 machine for family use, in many handsome styles. No. 2, which is a great favorite with tailors, carriage trimmers and all who desire the best machine for light manufacturing work, the button-hole machine, No. 3, and the extra manufacturing machine No. 7. All these machines are sold at very modest prices, and are within the reach of all classes of society. More could be written about the superiority of these machines, over a very great many on the market, but the writer thinks the foregoing will be sufficient to induce all interested in the matter, who read this volume, to visit the elegant establishment of the company, No. 189 Canal street, and inspect the beautiful inventions he has attempted to describe, or to send for an illustrated pamphlet, which more fully describes them.

**JAMES G. CLARK—Commission Merchant and Dealer in Oils, Paints, Naval Stores and Building Materials, No. 62 Magazine street.**

New Orleans' greatest pride, next to her extensive manufactures, is her merchants, and she can proudly boast that no other city can surpass her for commercial standing and business qualifications. Every one of her merchants are imbued with the city's interest, and make it a part and parcel of their daily business in endeavoring to extend their and her good name throughout the surrounding States. No people are more energetic or prompt to take advantage of the prospects for business that may be brought to our doors, and every exertion is used by them to add to their own accumulations and advance the city's prosperity, and none are more deserving the name of aiding in these enterprises than James G. Clark, whose name appears at the head of this article. This enterprise was started ten years ago, by the present proprietor, on a moderate capital; but, by energy, enterprise and a close application to his business, it has been very largely increased, until at present he is the possessor of a large and prosperous trade, extending over the entire city and throughout the Southern country. He carries a large and varied stock, consisting of oils, paints, naval stores, building materials, &c., and is, also, agent for refiners and packers of coal oil, and manufacturers of lard and lubricating oils. Being possessed of ample capital, he is always prepared to take advantage of every bargain, making his purchases direct from firsthands, and consequently can offer to his customers every advantage in the way of low prices, &c. Mr. Clark, the genial proprietor of this well known establishment was born in Virginia, in 1837, but has resided in New Orleans for many years. He occupies a leading position among the prominent merchants of the city, and has established a reputation for his house and himself equal to that of any in the Crescent City.



**M. LEHMAN—Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,***Nos. 455 and 457 Dryades Street. Near Euterpe.*

Of those engaged in the dry goods and notion trade of this city, it is safe to assert that none occupy a position more entitled to consideration in a work of this description than M. Lehman, whose name heads this article. This well known establishment was started by the present proprietor in 1857, and has been a success from the outset. It was commenced with only a moderate capital, but, from its very inception the business began to increase, and has steadily grown to its present large dimensions. He carries a large and varied stock, consisting of both fancy and staple dry goods, notions, &c.; also, a full line of men's, boys' and children's hats and caps. The business conducted by this house is spread out over the entire city of New Orleans and adjoining parishes. The patrons of this well-known house include many of our most reliable and leading citizens, who can fully testify to the excellent treatment received at the hands of the courteous and gentlemanly proprietor. He keeps constantly employed fifteen experienced clerks, who are attentive and polite and ever ready to attend upon the visitors who call. He has four estimable sons associated with him in the business to whose special care is entrusted the entire management; and it is needless to add, that where the interests of all are concerned the effort to please and retain patrons is their main endeavor. The confidence enjoyed is proverbial, so much so, in fact, that Mr. Lehman has attained the honored soubriquet of "Old Reliable." He carries a large and handsome stock and does a thriving business. Mr. Lehman was born in Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years. He is a conscientious and thorough business man, who has attained his present position in the business in which he is engaged by his own unaided efforts, industry, perseverance and integrity. He has achieved a position according him the highest esteem of the trade and consideration of the general public.

**ANGELO M. & JOSEPH SOLARI—Importers of Fancy Groceries, Nos. 27 and 29 Royal St.**

The statement has often been made that in her devotion to manufactures New Orleans has neglected her mercantile or commercial opportunities. Whether this is true of other branches of trade or not, the remark is certainly not applicable to her leading grocery establishments, as may be seen by reference to the notice of her prominent representative houses, and the statistics furnished relative to their importance and extensive trade in other portions of this work. Possessing almost unexampled facilities in her geographical position and modes of transportation, as well as the high standing and enterprise of her leading merchants in this line, New Orleans can to-day furnish the fancy groceries at prices which will successfully compete with any city in the Union. Prominent among the leading importers and dealers in the fancy grocery trade, may be mentioned that of Angelo M. & Joseph Solari, who commenced their present enterprise in 1864, with ample capital. They carry a large and varied stock of all kinds of fancy groceries, and are, also, the sole agents of the following celebrated brands of champagnes, &c.: L. Roeder's champagne, Piper Heidsieck; J. L. Duret & Co.'s olive oil; Ross' Belfast ginger ale; Wheeler & Co.'s bottling of Bass' ale and guinness porter. They, also, import direct: Cruze et Fils-Freres, wines; Sir Robert Burnetts, old Tom gin; James Plagniol, olive oil; A. Puget & Co., olive oil; J. & J. Colman's mustard; J. Fau, French prunes; Epps & Co., cocoa; Martini Sola & Co., vermouth; Noilly Prat & Co., vermouth; E. Pernod's, absinthe and kirsch; Day & Martins', blacking; Cross & Blackwell's, pickles and sauces; Menier's, chocolate; E. Lafaurie, cordials; Marco Ravano and Costa & Co.'s, Italian macaroni, vermicelli and assorted paste always in stock. They keep ten experienced salesmen and clerks constantly employed in the various departments of their business. The premises are spacious and commodious, 50x60 feet in size, and three stories high, which is supplied with all the necessary appliances for successfully carrying on their business. The individual members of the firm are thoroughly conversant with the details and requirements of their trade, which extends over the entire city and throughout the Southern States. The trade of this house is very extensive and general in its character. More than a quarter of a century old, its trade is commensurate with its reputation and stability, and has been achieved by virtue of the superior quality of goods it has been accustomed to handle, and the active personal attention of the members of the firm.

**E. ANGAUD—Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Corner Royal and St. Ann Streets.**

This house is one of the most popular in the city of New Orleans, engaged in the retail boot and shoe business. This enterprise was started in 1868, by the present proprietor, with a moderate capital. Success followed and he soon found himself in possession of a large and prosperous trade. At present he gives constant employment to seven experienced and capable assistants to whom he pays monthly wages aggregating from \$350 to \$400. The stock is large and varied, consisting of a full and complete assortment of boots and shoes, ranging in value from \$20,000 to \$25,000, while he does a business of over \$75,000 per annum. The premises occupied at present by Mr. Angaud, is the oldest business structure in the city of New Orleans, having been erected as early as 1724, and is well known to all the older residents of this community. Mr. Angaud having an office in New York city, has every facility for purchasing his goods direct from the manufacturers cheap for cash, and is thereby prepared to offer every inducement to his friends and patrons in the way of low prices as well as the excellent qualities of the goods. His trade is extended over the States of Louisiana and Texas, as well as in Mexico and Cuba. Mr. Angaud is a native of France, a very gentlemanly person, with whom it is always a pleasure to do business. Prompt, reliable and honorable in every sense of the term. He is conducting a steady, prosperous business which gives New Orleans prominence in that special branch of mercantile trade.



**F. FREDERICKSON—Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Importer, No. 139 Canal St.**

The name of this house is fully identified, and may be used almost synonymously with the progress of the drug trade in this city, from its inception as a separate pursuit. It was started by the present proprietor thirty years ago, and through his energy and perseverance, the business has been a success from the very start. With the natural growth of the city the trade grew in proportion, until it became a marked feature, and considerably augmented giving a new impetus to the concern. The location of the house is most eligible, situated at 139 Canal street, on the leading business thoroughfare of the city, the building being a beautiful four story structure 25x150 feet in size, containing a carefully selected assortment of prime drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery, &c., for the wholesale and retail trade, not to forget his Vichy and soda department. He keeps constantly employed competent and experienced druggists, who are ever ready to attend upon the wants of the patrons of this well-known house. Mr. Frederickson started in a small way, but by his economy, excellent management and business intelligence, he has built up a trade which is most prosperous, and he is now in the full enjoyment of the respect and confidence of the medical fraternity and the community at large. He is a gentleman of great intelligence, and is one of the leading business men of New Orleans in the drug trade.

**JOHN ASTREDO—Hotel and Restaurant, Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., and at West End.**

Among the really first-class hotels of the Crescent City, that of Mr. John Astredo stands pre-eminent. Located at Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier street, this house enjoys a large trade, many visitors to the city availing themselves of the comfort of this well-known house. The building occupied is fifty feet front by sixty feet deep, three stories high, and contains seven sleeping rooms besides a large dining room and other necessary apartments, and the house being kept on the European plan, rooms are only fifty cents per day, and the bill of fare at the restaurant comprises everything in season and everything the market affords, at moderate prices. The sanitary arrangements are complete, particular attention having been given to light and ventilation. Mr. M. Delerno is the popular and efficient manager of this house, Mr. Astredo giving personal attention to his hotel at West End, on the lake, which is three stories high, contains saloons and eating house for the convenience of visitors to the lake at that point. Mr. Astredo's houses are both kept in excellent style, everything comfortable, neat and agreeable to all who are the guests of either house. Mr. Astredo has been a successful caterer to the public taste for some time, and there are very few men who unite in themselves those apparently contradictory traits of mind and heart which combine to make the generous host a superior and successful man of business.

**G. T. SCHILLING—Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Fashionable Millinery and Real Hair Goods, Nos. 157 and 159 Canal Street.**

One of the largest and most popular millinery and fancy goods establishments in New Orleans is that of Mr. G. T. Schilling, Nos. 157 and 159 Canal street. He commenced the business in 1869, on a moderate capital which has since been very materially increased. The stock is large and usually well selected, and includes millinery, hair goods and fancy goods, and is constantly being increased with the latest styles of fancy goods in ivory, tortoise shell, pearl, silver, gold, jet, &c. Twenty-six female hands are kept constantly employed in the various branches of the business, to whom liberal wages are paid. The premises occupied are 50x120 feet in size, and two stories high, which is supplied with every convenience for successfully conducting the business. The trade which is large and increasing, is principally confined to the city and Southern country. Mr. Schilling, who is sole proprietor of the business, is a native of Germany, and came to New Orleans many years ago, and since establishing his business has been successful.

**D. MERCIER'S SONS—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., Nos. 51 to 57 Dauphine street.**

New Orleans' greatest pride, next to her extensive manufacturers, is her merchants, and she can proudly boast that no other city can surpass her for commercial standing and business qualifications. Everyone of her merchants are imbued with the city's interest, and made their part and parcel of their daily business by endeavoring to extend their and her good name throughout the surrounding States. No people are more energetic or prompt to take advantage of the prospects for business that may be brought to our doors, and every exertion is used by them to add to their own accumulations, and advance the city's prosperity, and none are more deserving the name of aiding in these enterprises than that of the firm that heads this article. The present firm, which consists of J. A. Mercier and J. L. Mercier, succeeded to the business of the late Mr. D. Mercier & Sons, who founded the enterprise fifteen years ago. In succeeding they brought renewed activity, and are now happily enjoying its benefits. They carry a large and varied assortment of men's, youth's and boys' clothing, hats, boots and shoes, furnishing goods, etc., giving employment to fifty assistants, and transacting a trade extending over the city and throughout the entire Southern country. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being a two story structure, 120x95 feet in size, which is supplied with all the necessary conveniences for carrying on their business. All orders from country merchants are promptly executed on the most reasonable terms. By their activity, energy and prompt business characteristics, they have won for themselves and their house a high business reputation.



**THEO. LILIENTHAL—Portrait and Landscape Photographer, No. 121 Canal St.**

The fidelity by which the original is brought out in the shadow, through the photographic art, is truly wonderful. By continued experiment, close and patient observation, the reward has been justly earned by those who have given their time and awaited with implicit faith the consummation of their hope. Theo. Lilienthal, No. 121 Canal street, may be justly classed among the pioneers of photography, and is widely known and appreciated, and is considered one of the leading artists in New Orleans. This enterprise was first started by Mr. Lilienthal in 1854, with only a limited capital, but by dint of energy and indomitable persistency usually characteristic of his country, he has rapidly developed a handsome trade, and now does an extensive and highly remunerative business, the principal location of which is in the city and vicinity. He does a general photographic business, and is also largely engaged in the manufacture of frames of all sizes and qualities. His manufactory is located at the corner of Chartres and Canal streets, and is supplied with all the requisite machinery for properly and successfully carrying on his business. He carries a large and varied stock of all kinds of photographic materials, pictures, picture frames, &c. His annual sales reach an enormous figure. Twenty male and three female assistants, all of whom are experienced and educated in this business, are kept constantly employed in the various departments of his establishment. The premises are large and commodious, the building being a large four story structure, conveniently situated on one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, and which is filled with every variety of articles to be found in any similar establishment in the country. He does, perhaps, the largest trade of any establishment of the kind in the South, extending over the entire Southern country, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Mr. Lilienthal is a native of Prussia, but has resided in New Orleans for thirty years. He occupies a prominent position among the active, enterprising and influential houses devoted to this special trade, and bears the highest reputation for strict honesty in all business transactions.

**J. LEVOIS' HEIRS—Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, 133 Canal St. (Turo Buildings.)**

This immense establishment was founded in 1839, by Chauvin & Levois, who conducted the business for a term of years, it finally coming into the hands of J. Levois' Heirs, and since that time has been successfully conducted; and, through its extensive transactions, is, perhaps, as well known throughout the country as any other house in New Orleans. The firm are large importers of staple and fancy dry goods, and carry a full and varied assortment of everything pertaining to this branch of trade. Twenty assistants are constantly employed, all of whom are attentive, polite and ever ready to attend upon the wants of customers who visit their establishment. The premises are spacious and conveniently situated on the principal business thoroughfare of the city, 30x160 feet in size, and four stories high, which is completely filled with one of the largest and most carefully selected stocks of dry goods to be found in any similar establishment in the South. The reputation of this house is such that every one is assured that they buy the best quality of goods from the looms of reputable manufacturers both at home and abroad, and dispose of them to their customers at the lowest prices. The immense line of goods that fill this establishment, and the numerous purchasers to be seen daily at the counters testify to the excellent judgment of the firm in the selection of their stock. The business is conducted for J. Levois' Heirs, who reside in Paris, by Thos. C. Porteous, manager. This establishment is, without exception, not only one of the largest but best arranged in all its appointments of any of the leading houses engaged in this class of trade in the city.

**A. RUNKEL—Dealers in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Nos. 7 and 9 Bourbon St.**

Among the very fine stores in this portion of the city, none present a more attractive display than those dealing in the elegant and choice goods that come under the head ladies' and gents' furnishing goods. A fine establishment, fully representing the highest modern standard in the quality and style of goods and their arrangement, is that of A. Runkel. He commenced his business seven years ago, with a well selected stock, occupying the double storerooms at Nos. 7 and 9 Bourbon street. He deals in all kinds of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, notions, &c., carrying an average stock of about \$35,000, while his annual sales will amount to about \$75,000. Fifteen experienced hands are constantly kept employed in the different departments, who are ever ready to attend to the wants of customers who visit the establishment. The trade of this house is spread out over the city of New Orleans and the entire Southern country. Mr. Runkel is a native born Louisianian, and has grown up in the business and is eminently a practical man. He is recognized by the commercial men of this community as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen, and is justly esteemed for his excellent personal qualities. He understands his business perfectly in all its details, and prosecutes it with an energy and ability that is fully recognized in mercantile circles of the city.

**GEORGE BOZANT—Manufacturing Jeweler, Corner Canal and Chartres Streets,***Up-Stairs.*

This business was established in 1881, by Mr. Bozant, upon his reputation, he having been connected with the old established house of E. Lilienthal, as foreman of his workshop, for the past eighteen years. By his industry he has in a few months succeeded in increasing his business largely until at present he gives employment to four experienced hands, and transacts an extensive business aggregating thousands of dollars. Mr. Bozant pays particular attention to the repairing of Etruscan gold jewelry, diamond setting, and all styles of badge, medal work and repairing promptly attended to. The trade of this establishment is principally confined to the city of New Orleans and the immediate surrounding country. Mr. Bozant was born in this city and is well known in the community, as a wide awake, honorable and trustworthy man in every sense of the term, and is justly entitled to the liberal patronage of this community.



**D'AMICO, SIDOTI & LEWIS**—*Commission Merchants and Dealers in Foreign, Western and Country Produce, Nos. 31 Poydras and 47, 49 and 51 Fulton Streets.*

One of the largest establishments in New Orleans, and a representative house for the sale of all kinds of Foreign, Western and country produce, hay, corn, oats, bran, &c. is that of Messrs. D'Amico, Sidoti & Lewis, which was established in 1857. The building occupied is three stories in height, 30x120 feet in size, having a frontage of 30 feet on Poydras and 120 on Fulton. This firm, by industry, perseverance and strict attention to their business, have largely increased their trade, until now they carry an average stock of over \$15,000, and do an annual business of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Six male assistants are kept employed in the different departments of the establishment attending to the wants of customers. They receive large consignments from all over the country, making liberal advancements, as well as being purchasers from New York and other Eastern markets of all kinds of foreign produce, which is placed on the market in New Orleans on the most reasonable terms. They deal heavily in oranges, apples, eggs, potatoes, onions, poultry, cabbage, peanuts, pecans, &c., which are frequently sold by the cargo at the wharves thereby saving the purchaser the expense of transfer and cartage. The individual members of the firm are Stephen D'Amico, A Sidoti and P. H. Lewis, all of whom have been engaged in this special branch of business for the past twenty-six years, and are capable, industrious and thorough business men in every sense of the term. Mr. D'Amico and Mr. Sidoti are natives of Europe, while Mr. Lewis is from the State of Texas. This establishment is without exception not only the largest but the best arranged in all its appointments of any of the leading houses engaged in this class of trade in the city.

**J. S. AITKENS & SON**—*Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Tools, &c.,*

*Nos. 236 to 242 Tchoupitoulas street.*

The Hardware house of J. S. Aitkins & Son, traces its origin back to 1834, having been established originally by S. S. Aitkens, and during all these years, under the change of proprietorship it has maintained a prominent position among the representative business houses of the Union. The buildings and warehouses now occupied cover an area of one-eighth of an entire square. The entire store-room, which is arranged expressly for this business, is filled with an immense and complete stock of foreign and domestic hardware, including every variety of mechanics tools, builders' hardware, shelf goods and heavy hardware, locks, latches, and all articles pertaining to this branch of business. These gentlemen are direct importers of foreign hardware, and are exclusive agents for the sale of the various products from a number of the leading manufacturers in the United States. The average stock of this firm ranges from \$18,000 to \$20,000, and their trade, which extends into almost every State in the South, will reach from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and compares favorably with that of any similar establishment in the city of New Orleans. A force of from six to ten clerks, salesmen and assistants are constantly employed in the various departments of this extensive establishment, and the business is conducted under the immediate supervision of the members of this firm, who are gentlemen of experience and ability. The facilities and advantages enjoyed by this well known and thoroughly reliable house, are such as to entitle it to the favorable consideration of dealers everywhere, and give it a national reputation as one of the leading representative hardware houses in the South. Mr. J. S. Aitkens, the senior member of the firm, was born in New York in 1815, and Mr. C. L. Aitkens in New Orleans in 1838; both of whom have been actively engaged in the hardware trade for many years, and are thoroughly acquainted with all the details and requirements of the business in which they are engaged.

**E. F. DEL BONDIO**—*Commission Merchant, Nos. 42 to 48 Poydras St., Corner Peters.*

Among those firms which are most intimately connected with the history of New Orleans, its struggle, growth, and subsequent prosperity, sharing and promoting every matter of public interest, the house of E. F. Del Bondio will assuredly take a prominent position. For twenty-five years its career has been closely allied to the commission and produce trade in all its various stages, and to a marked degree conducive to the thrift and importance that places this branch of our commerce upon so solid a foundation. This house started in a small way, and the increase has been very large, the house being one of the most prominent and best known in the city, and among the most successful. The buildings occupied are spacious and conveniently situated on one of the most prominent business thoroughfares in the city, and is a large three story structure, covering an area of an entire square, occupying Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Poydras street, and is filled from top to bottom with a full line of all kinds of Western produce, which he offers to the trade at the lowest standard prices. Twelve competent and experienced clerks and salesmen are kept constantly employed in the various departments, who are courteous, polite and attentive to all the patrons and friends who call at the establishment. To no class of her merchants does New Orleans point with more pride than she does to her commission merchants. Not only have they been largely the means of advertising her as a cheap and pleasant business locality, but through them her commission merchants have come to be looked upon as the most generous and stable of her business men. This house is recognized as a leading one among the number in this city of high commercial standing. Through long experience in every detail in this business, and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, it is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the trade. Mr. Del Bondio is a gentleman enterprising and honorable, and sustains a high reputation in commercial circles.



**ROBERT FASNACHT—Importer and Dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., No. 36 and 38 Poydras Street.**

The magnitude of the liquor trade of the United States is exceedingly great, and influenced by the present stimulus in nearly all other departments of business, is likely to increase in importance in the not-far-distant future. While the efficacy of really pure liquors is generally admitted, a discriminating public cannot fail to condemn those deleterious compounds which are unworthy the place they assume in the market, and with which unscrupulous dealers, at times, place upon the market. The injurious effects of adulterated and "doctored" liquors have been frequently and thoroughly demonstrated, and not without a beneficial effect, as evidenced by the rapidly increasing demand for the better grades, and a corresponding decrease in the consumption of inferior and common kinds. Among the reliable houses of New Orleans engaged in this branch of business, and noted for the excellence of their goods, that of Robert Fasnacht is worthy of recognition and consideration in a work devoted to commercial as well as manufacturing interests of New Orleans. This enterprise was established in 1857 by the present proprietor. The premises occupied are spacious, the building being a double store-room, and three stories high, where he carries a large and carefully assorted stock of foreign wines, brandies, cordials and liquors, together with a general line of strictly pure old whiskies of the finest brands, and most undoubted reliability. He is also agent for Cincinnati and Milwaukee lager beer, in barrels and bottles. Mr. Fasnacht was born in Switzerland, but has resided in this city for many years, and is well and favorably known in this community as a business man who has done much to elevate the standard of the trade in this city.

**LOCHE & CORDES—Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Wines and Liquors,**

*46 Tchoupitoulas Street.*

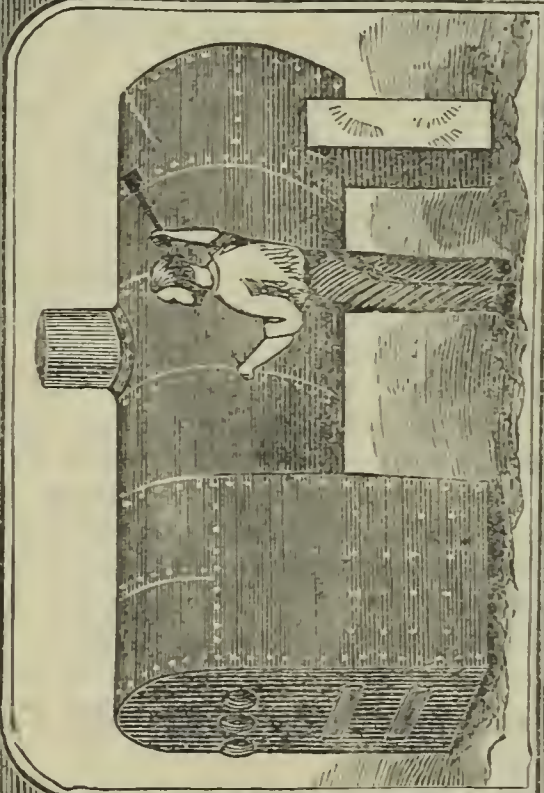
Scarcely any enterprise has been hailed with a greater expression of popular favor or been productive of so satisfactory results as the business of the firm under discussion. Messrs. Lochte & Cordes began business in 1872 as successors to Ohmstedt & Schultze, an old and standard house of good repute. They deal in first-class goods and have established for themselves a reputation as a good and reliable firm—giving a good article in trade. As wholesale dealers this house has hardly a compeer of its kind in the country. Wines and liquors of every description and quality are ever kept on hand, so that they are always up to and equal to the demand. They import their wines and liquors and insure them to be of the best quality, pure and undefiled. The house is more widely known as a grocery house. There are seventeen male hands employed in the various rooms, and these men are chosen with the view of their liability to do good work and in regard to their responsibility to the duties resting upon them. The members of the firm came to the country several years ago, and through diligence, thrift and economy were enabled to build up an extensive trade and to win a large circle of friends. Mr. Lochte is of German origin and retains that disposition to succeed which is characteristic of so many of his race. Mr. Cordes is also of European birth. These gentlemen carry a full stock of staple and fancy goods. Their sales are very large, ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. This great traffic has been reached through skillful multiplication of a previous smaller stock, with all due care and observance to a successful issue. The above firm occupies a fine four story brick at 46 Tchoupitoulas street, corner Natchez alley. The building is 30x160 feet in dimensions, and is well adapted to the stock of goods. All the needed conveniences of a commercial house are there, making it an attractive place for the transaction of business. The trade of this house is extensively carried on between the city and country, and the firm is bound by its good word to supply the demand with pure goods. Drumming is carried on by responsible agents who keep the trade lively and extending. The proprietors of the house are gentlemen of undeniable integrity and truth. They have made their business a life's work, and have shown their good qualities in their long experience with the public. Nothing can be more pleasant than to have the satisfaction to recommend to all the standard firm of Lochte & Cordes, distinguished alike by its enterprise and straightforwardness, and to be permitted to mention the names of its proprietors, men whose every act is justice, whose personal bearing and social standing are the most salutary.

**GEO. D. LUCE—Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Star Brand Moss, No. 162 Front Street.**

The proprietor of this establishment was born in Vermont in 1845, but has been a resident of New Orleans for many years. The business of this establishment was first started about fifteen years ago, and was taken in possession by Mr. Luce in 1874, who started with moderate capital, which, by his good management, backed up by energy and perseverance, it has been very largely increased. He now carries a stock of from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and does an annual business of about \$100,000. Twelve male and twelve female hands are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the mills, the monthly pay roll being \$500. The premises occupied are commodious, the buildings covering an area of one-half of an entire block. All the latest improved machinery is used in these mills. A 40-horse power engine furnishes the motive power to drive the necessary machinery in the various departments. The trade of Mr. Luce, while being confined largely to the North, also extends over the entire Southern States. Mr. Luce is a wide-awake, active and energetic business man. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all his transactions, he is entitled to the esteem and confidence of the community.



**ED. & JAMES O'ROURKE**—*Steam Boiler Manufacturers and Blacksmiths, Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton, and 213 New Levee streets.*



**ED. & JAS. O'ROURKE,**

**Steam Boiler**

**MANUFACTURERS**

**Nos. 183 & 185 Fulton,**

**and 213 New Levee streets.**

**NEW ORLEANS.**

**SALES OF BOILERS, GRATE BARS, STEAM PIPES, VALVES, & ALL NECESSARY CONNECTIONS, SUCH AS FIRE FRONTS, GRATE BARS, STEAM AND STAND PIPES, VALVES, ETC., CHIMNEYS AND BREECHING, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST FOUNDRY PRICES. ALL WORK DONE AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE GUARANTEED EQUAL IN POINT OF WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL TO ANY IN THE CITY OR ELSEWHERE. PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR WORK AND PRICES. NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOILERS CONSTANTLY KEPT ON HAND. THE FIRM OF ED. AND JAS. O'ROURKE HAVE A LARGE AND GROWING TRADE EXTENDING OVER THE ENTIRE SOUTH AND IN MEXICO. THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THIS FIRM ARE BOTH NATIVES OF IRELAND, WHO HAVE HAD A LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS BRANCH OF MANUFACTURING, HAVING COMMENCED THE STUDY OF THEIR TRADE IN EARLY BOYHOOD. THEY ARE PERFECTLY FAMILIAR WITH ALL THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MINUTIAE OF THEIR BUSINESS.**

This house was established in 1865 by O'Rourke & Meagher, who conducted the business until 1871, when they were succeeded by the present firm. They carry a stock of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and transact an annual business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Employment is given to twenty five male assistants, all of whom are skilled workmen, whose pay roll foots up from \$900 to \$1,000 per month. The buildings occupied are 44x120 feet in size and provided with all the requisite machinery for carrying on the business. The specialties manufactured at this establishment are low pressure, locomotive, flued and cylinder boilers, clarifiers, filters and juice boxes. They will make contracts for boilers and all necessary connections, such as fire fronts, grate bars, steam and stand pipes, valves, etc., chimneys and breeching, all of which will be furnished at the lowest foundry prices. All work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere. Planters and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine their work and prices. New and second-hand boilers constantly kept on hand. The firm of Ed. and Jas. O'Rourke have a large and growing trade extending over the entire South and in Mexico. The individual members of this firm are both natives of Ireland, who have had a long experience in this branch of manufacturing, having commenced the study of their trade in early boyhood. They are perfectly familiar with all the theoretical and practical minutiae of their business.

**JAMES. J. REISS**—*Manufacturer of Confectionery, Vermicelli, Macaroni and Extract of Coffee, Nos. 93 and 95 Decatur Street.*

In expiating upon the industries of New Orleans in a detailed way, which after all is the only manner in which their importance can be clearly conveyed to the reader, we should deplore omitting some mention of the well known house of Mr. James J. Reiss, manufacturer of confectionery, etc., at Nos. 93 and 95 Decatur street. The confectionery business, which, in this city, has been brought to great perfection and employs an immense aggregate capital, has like the other great trades, its specialties. Some of these, the finest, are represented most admirably by the house which forms the subject of this sketch. This enterprise was started in 1860 by Henry Norman and James J. Reiss,



the latter succeeding to the proprietorship in 1880. Starting with very limited capital and small facilities, the house has a most prosperous and honorable history. A large and commodious three story building is occupied which is 80x200 feet in size and provided with all the necessary machinery and appliances required for this branch of manufacture, an engine of fifteen-horse power being used as the motive power. Confectionery of every description, vermicelli, macaroni and extract of coffee are made here and the reputation enjoyed by this house is widespread for special excellence in the productions placed in the market. The stock carried averages \$75,000 in value and is ample for the requirements of the immense trade. Fifty hands are employed, all skillful and experienced workmen in this line, and an immense amount of confectionery goods are manufactured here, while the annual sales reach \$300,000. The trade is general throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Arkansas and Alabama, and the wide, extended reputation which Mr. Reiss enjoys in his manufacture is fast increasing the boundary of the trade and which is assuming large proportions. Mr. Reiss is a Director in the People's Bank in this city, has been engaged actively in his present business for a number of years in New Orleans and closely identified with her commercial interests. Possessing perfect knowledge of all its details, Mr. Reiss prosecutes his business with an energy and ability that is fully recognized in mercantile circles of the city.

**G. C. PRUSCHEN—Sewing Machine Agent, No. 197 Canal St.**

This is an establishment of which the people of New Orleans may well feel proud, and which is in every way deserving patronage and generous support. This enterprise was started in 1869, by the present proprietor, and his business has increased in such rapid proportions that his large and commodious quarters are hardly adequate to accommodate his constantly increasing trade. He is the sole agent for New Orleans and vicinity of the well known and popular sewing machines: the "New Remington" and the "Homestead," both of which are well known in this community for the many excellent qualities that each possesses. The "Remington" is without doubt the easiest running machine in the world, and presents qualities that can not be equalled by any other machine. He is also agent for all kinds of silk twist, thread, needles, oils, &c. Machines exchanged and repaired on short notice. His trade is large and extends over the entire city and surrounding country, his annual sales amounting to from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and gives employment to three competent and experienced hands. Mr. Pruschen is a native of Bremen, Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well and favorably known in the community as an honorable, upright and worthy citizen, who is justly entitled to the confidence of all who have business relations with him. We can cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as a gentleman in every sense of the word, and worthy of a liberal patronage from the generous public.

**JOHN P. SCHEMEL—Manufacturer of Horse and Mule Collars, 8, 10 and 12 Canal St.**

In disclosing the advantages that pertain to New Orleans in the great channels of commerce and manufacture, it is our intention, while avoiding unnecessary minutiae, to so represent the industries of this community, as to leave no doubt in the minds of distant readers that this market not only can, but does, compete as a source of supplies with any in the country. In so doing we cannot ignore the claims of prominence to Mr. John P. Schemel, manufacturer of horse and mule collars, at No. 12 Canal street. This enterprise was started in 1878, and has been largely increased, the demand for this article of manufacture being equal to the capacity of this establishment. A three story building, 25x90 feet in size is occupied, a stock of \$5,000 value being carried, and all the necessary facilities for the manufacture of collars being found there. Fifteen hands are employed, all skilled workmen in their various departments of the trade. One traveling man is employed in visiting the merchants throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama, the annual sales reaching \$30,000. He makes a specialty of Dannemann's patent moss collar, and his work has gained a wide celebrity for superiority and excellence of workmanship. Mr. Schemel was born in this city in 1857, and has attained a remarkable success for so young a man. He is well-known throughout this community, and commands respect for many excellent characteristics, which have tended to place the house in its present eminent and influential position.

**MICOLO & LACAZE—General Commission Merchants, No. 99 Decatur St.**

The present age is a progressive one, with competition in all lines of business so energetic as to call into active exertion the best business talent, unceasing perseverance and indomitable energy in order to succeed. Strict adherence to purpose, unremitting exercise of brain and steady application are the sole reliances or chief corner stones of success. One of the largest and best known firms in this city, engaged in the general produce commission business is that of Micolo & Lacaze, situated at No. 99 Decatur street between Conti and St. Louis streets. This enterprise was founded by Mr. J. V. Micolo in 1878, Mr. Lacaze being admitted as a partner in 1880 under the present firm name. The building occupied is three stories in height and 25x160 feet in size and no house in the trade carries a more ample stock or possesses better facilities for the transaction of business. The average amount of produce kept on hand is valued at \$25,000, and seven hands are required to keep the house in perfect order. One traveling salesman is employed constantly on the road looking after the interests of house and the trade is general throughout the North, South and East, the annual sales reaching \$100,000. Messrs. J. V. Micolo and Geo. E. Lacaze compose the firm, the former a native of France, the latter of Louisiana, both gentlemen possessing admirable business qualities and in every way eminently qualified to stand at the head of this line of trade in New Orleans. This establishment and its able management will bear comparison with any similar institution in the country and is worthy of most favorable consideration from the thousands of readers of this work.



**MUNCY & MARCY—Wholesale Dealers in Cypress Lumber and Amite River Shingles,***Nos. 418 and 424 Delord street.*

A careful review of the various commercial enterprises of New Orleans renders apparent the justice of the reputation which she enjoys abroad for business, energy and enterprise. Prominent among the business firms engaged in the sale of lumber and shingles is the establishment of Messrs. Muncy & Marcy, located at Nos. 418 to 424 Delord street. Started in 1870 by M. B. Muncy, who conducted the business until 1878, when the firm became Muncy & Marcy. By industry, perseverance and close application to business, they have succeeded in building up a flourishing trade, extending over the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. Fifty male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment, and an annual business of over \$100,000 is transacted. This firm, in addition to their lumber trade, are agents for the steamer "Alice," which makes regular trips to the Amite River country. The individual members of the firm are M. B. Muncy and Frank P. Marcy, both of whom are practical lumber merchants and thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business. They make the sale of Cypress Shingles a specialty, in which they are prepared to offer extra inducements to purchasers. They are also the owners of the steamer "Georgia Muncy," which makes two regular trips per week between this city and Mobile. The house of Messrs. Muncy & Marcy is so well known and established that any word of commendation from us would add but little to its popularity and high reputation. Suffice is to say that no more honorable or reliable gentlemen than Muncy and Marcy lives.

**MICHAEL HACKETT—Retail Grocer, Nos. 395 and 397 Dryades Street, near Dryades Market.**

Among the many industries that have tended to enlarge and extend the commercial and manufacturing importance of New Orleans, perhaps none has had a more favorable influence upon the mercantile relations of the community than the grocery trade, and certainly no house in the grocery trade exhibits more energy and enterprise than the subject of this brief sketch. This house was established in 1871 by the present proprietor, with limited capital. The business gradually enlarged until it became, and has remained for years, a controlling influence to the trade in this portion of the city. The business premises occupied are situated on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, is a two story structure, every arrangement being perfectly adapted for convenience and comfort in the transaction of his business. Four competent clerks are kept constantly on the alert to serve the immense numbers who visit this establishment every day. The stock contains every variety of articles pertaining to this line, being complete in all its departments. A full line of both staple and fancy groceries are always kept in stock, consisting of the choicest coffees, teas, sugars, syrups, spices, flour, rice, canned goods, &c., and in fact everything necessary for family use is to be found at this popular and well regulated establishment. Mr. Hackett was born in Ireland, but is now American in every respect, and stands high in the estimation of contemporaries and the commercial world at large. This house enjoys a splendid reputation, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the trade generally as being prompt, reliable and trustworthy in every respect.

**DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Levi Dolbear, President, No. 203 Canal St., Third Story.**

The past twenty-five years have shown throughout our vast country great progress in the cause of education. The different states have vied with each other in perfecting their systems, and in procuring the most learned and efficient instructors, providing the most stylish and costly scientific instruments and appliances—to say nothing of the magnificent buildings erected for that purpose. As citizens of this great republic, we take pride in the steadily increasing interest manifested in the cause of education, and the millions of money freely bestowed for that purpose. In our large cities we find one or more commercial colleges, devoted exclusively to giving to those who desire it, a thorough business education. To the Dolbear Commercial College of this city, situated at No. 203 Canal street, under the management of Professor Levi Dolbear, can our citizens point with just pride. This institution was established in 1832, being chartered by the legislature of the State of Louisiana, and under rules and regulations at that time considered the best for acquiring a thorough and practical business education, the system has met with the full approbation of its patrons. Educators are progressive men of intelligence, having the experience of the best instructors to study, and observant of the changes and wants of to-day, they adopt the best features of instruction of the past and embrace any new plan, principle or theory that is calculated to advance the interests of the pupil. Experience has fully demonstrated that the system adopted by the commercial colleges of to-day is the best in use. At this time you may find in the leading business houses, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing establishments, railway offices, steamboats, and in every avocation requiring the services of brains, persons having diplomas from such institutions, holding the most prominent positions. Professor Levi Dolbear assumed the proprietorship of this college in 1832. He has very materially improved the course of study in the past few years. The college building is spacious and conveniently situated, being elegantly furnished throughout with the most modern and comfortable furniture. Prof. Dolbear has devoted his life to study and imparting instruction to others. His system and mode of instruction is as thorough and practical as can be found anywhere; his success has proven him a practical business man, and fully competent in the



capacity of teacher to impart information to others; his assistants are thorough masters of the special branches to which their attention is devoted; they instruct annually a large number of students, and the general satisfaction expressed by the patrons of the excellent methods of instruction pursued, a much larger attendance may be expected the ensuing year. To parties at a distance this institution commends itself, while the city offers every inducement as regards society, health and economy to the student while pursuing his studies. This is the oldest, most efficient and successful commercial college in the United States, and a diploma from this college is a passport over the world. There is a full faculty, and a special professor for each branch of study, so as to save time and money to the students. There is no vacation. Board from \$20 to \$25 per month. When clubs of three or more enter at the same time from the same place, ten per cent deduction will be made. An education that enables the student to earn \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000 a year is the best *fortune* parents can give their sons. The South must now educate all its sons *practically*. Ladies' classes in penmanship, arithmetic and book-keeping are in session the year round. Ladies desirous of entering for any one or all of said branches, can do so at any time.

**LOUISIANA RICE MILLS—Warner & Hœlzel, Proprietors, Nos. 268 and 270 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

The establishment of Messrs. Warner & Hœlzel is a well known New Orleans institution, and has been for many years. It is one of the class of business houses so common in the Crescent City, which, commencing on a small capital, are carried, by the force of enterprise, economy and business habits, to a point of high success. The business was commenced in 1867, by Mr. P. Hœlzel, who conducted the business until 1877, when the present firm was organized. They give employment to twenty-five male assistants, to whom is paid about \$800 monthly wages, and transact an annual business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The mills and warehouses occupy an area of one-half of an entire square, the mill being supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery. A 65-horse power engine furnishes the motive power to drive the machinery in the various departments of the establishment. The trade is spread out over the entire Southern country, while their sales are largely with the jobbing trade in the city. The individual members of the firm are Henry Warner and Phillip Hœlzel, both of whom are natives of the State of Louisiana, Mr. Warner being born in 1851, and Mr. Hœlzel in 1859. They are young, active, wide-awake and thoroughly competent men in every sense of the term. In the many years of their business history, in connection with their present enterprise, they have become widely known, and are worthy of honorable mention, not only for the quality of their manufactures, but for their character as business men and citizens.

**RICE, BORN & CO.—Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Nos. 89 and 91 Camp Street, and 597 Magazine Street. Warehouses: 143 to 147 Magazine Street. New York Office, 97 Chambers Street.**

There is no establishment in New Orleans more widely known throughout the vast district that centers here to trade than that of Rice, Born & Co. This house enjoys a reputation of which the proprietors have a right to be proud. It is an establishment deserving more than a passing notice in a work devoted to the industrial and commercial pursuits of New Orleans. The business of this establishment is conducted on the highest principles of honor, with great energy and ability, and to these facts, together with the genial, courteous manners of the members of the firm is due the eminent success it has attained and the prominent position it occupies in the commercial affairs of the city. The establishment is metropolitan in all its features, and a large, varied and complete stock of heavy and shelf hardware, consisting of builders' hardware, cutlery, agricultural implements and plantation supplies, nails, iron, bar and sheet, castings, &c.; carpenter, cooper, engineer and tinnerns' tools, tinnerns' stock, cooking and heating stoves, is at all times to be found in their extensive salesrooms at Nos. 89 and 91 Camp street. In addition to this extensive establishment they also have a branch store located at No. 597 Magazine street. They have recently purchased the property known as the "Old Armory Hall" which was the first American theatre built in the city of New Orleans. They are now tearing down the old building with a view of erecting a magnificent structure, which will be, when completed, one of the largest and most elegantly finished business structures in the South. In addition to their large hardware trade, they are also extensive manufacturers of all kinds of japan and tinware; and, also, are the sole resident agents of the following well known standard goods: Washburn and Moen Steel Barb Wire Fencing; New York Enamel Paint Co.'s, mixed paints, prepared ready for use; Howe's Improved Scales; Excelsior Lawn Mowers; Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.; American Cross-Cut Saws; Lane's Crescent Hoes; Celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stoves and Ranges and Crown Jewel Base Burner Stoves. This enterprise was first started in 1848 on a moderate capital, and has been successfully conducted up to the present time, the business having increased many fold. Their trade extends over the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Mexico and Cuba. The individual members of the firm are H. Rice, J. Born and Aug. Rice, all of whom are thoroughly posted and fully conversant with all the details and requirements of their extensive business. They have each had a life long experience, having commenced the study of their trade in early boyhood, and worked their way up from clerks to the prominent position which they now occupy. They are business men of high character, great energy and popularity and rank high among the business community.



**M. J. McADAMS—Manufacturer of Ship and Steamboat Lumber, Wagon and Carriage***Wood work, corner of Bienville and Peters streets.*

It is only by a careful review in detail of the industries of New Orleans, than an adequate idea can be gained in regard to the extent of those interests which are of such vital importance as factors tending to extend and increase the reputation of the city as a manufacturing and commercial point. It being the main object of this work to present facts in this connection, brief descriptions of the representative enterprises in their lines is essential. The establishment of Mr. McAdams, from its extent and the position occupied by it in the trade, is entitled to special mention. This enterprise was first started in 1872 and has enjoyed a continuously successful career, with very large increase in every direction. The saw mills and lumber yards occupy an area of 125x250 feet and the latest improved machinery for the perfect and rapid construction of wood work and sawing of lumber may be found there, an engine of thirty-five horse power capacity being used to keep the various machines in motion. Ten hands are employed and a large stock of lumber and manufactured work is kept on hand, the average value being placed at \$20,000, and oak, hickory, walnut and ash lumber are shipped from the west in large quantities to meet the demands of the immense trade. The business transacted amounts to \$60,000 per annum, the trade being mostly in the city, for steamboats and ships, wagon and cart material, also a large trade in the surrounding country for a number of miles. Mr. McAdams is a native of Ireland, has resided in New Orleans since 1856, and is thoroughly identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city. Having that most useful qualification, untiring energy, and possessing experience in an unusual degree, he has shown marked proficiency in his business, strict integrity and liberal policy, acquiring a well deserved trade and reputation.

**F. N. VOLCKMANN—Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Wholesale Liquor Dealer,***Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Decatur Street.*

In this review of the resources of New Orleans we have devoted special attention to the grocery and liquor trade and in carrying out our plan of noticing each individual firm separately, we would not be justified in omitting some mention of the enterprise conducted by Mr. F. N. Volckmann. This house was originally started by Ferdinand Henke in 1865, Mr. Volckmann succeeding to the control in 1878, and he has since prosecuted the trade successfully. The three story building occupied is situated at the corner of Decatur and St. Phillip streets, and is well adapted to the storage and display of groceries and liquors which is kept on hand at this house. The stock contains all the staple and fancy groceries coming under the head of wholesale and retail groceries, and the assortment of liquors embraces the best and most popular brands in the market, the entire assortment of goods being placed at \$25,000 value. Twelve hands are employed and everything kept in perfect order, each article in its separate department. The trade is large throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama and Florida, and the sales reach \$250,000 per annum. Keeping a well selected and most desirable assortment of groceries and liquors, and possessing ample capital for meeting the demands of the trade Mr. Volckmann controls one of the largest and most popular enterprises of this description in the entire city and is prepared to offer extra inducements to his patrons. Mr. V. is a native of New Orleans, and being well known in the city, personal comment is unnecessary, but from the already well earned reputation of Mr. Volckmann, business relations entered into with him can only prove profitable, pleasant and permanent.

**PHILLIP HIRSCH—Manufacturer and Dealer in all Kinds of Cooperage, No. 58 North***Peters Street.*

By a careful examination of the commercial facilities enjoyed by this city, we find that among its cotemporaries the house of Mr. Phillip Hirsch is, perhaps, the most important. This distinction is accorded not only from the fact that the house is one of the largest in New Orleans, but in the magnitude of its operations and the enterprise of its business policy it may be regarded as occupying an eminent position and exerting marked influence upon the trade. The business was originally started by this practical workman in 1864 with moderate capital which has been largely increased by the industry and excellent management of Mr. Hirsch, until now it is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the city. The office and storeroom are situated at No. 58 North Peter street, are twenty-eight by one hundred and twenty-seven feet in size and two stories in height, while the cooper shops are located at the corner of St. Louis and Miro streets, one half block with three lots and sheds adjoining, being occupied in the prosecution of the business. Hogsheads, barrels and kegs of all kinds are manufactured here, none but the very best and most servicable timber being used in their construction, the work is put up in the most substantial manner and the house is prepared to fill orders on short notice, as a large stock of material ready for use is kept constantly on hand, the whole estimated at \$20,000 value. Seventy hands are employed and two thousand packages are manufactured per week. The facilities and appliances are first-class, large quantities of barrels being supplied to merchants and manufacturers on short notice and at lowest market rates. The trade is general throughout Louisiana and Texas, the business amounting to \$100,000 per annum and gradually and steadily increasing. Mr. Hirsch was born in Germany, in 1836 and since engaging in this business in New Orleans has established a wide reputation for promptness, reliability and fair dealing which is acknowledged wherever he is known. This enterprise has met with appreciative acknowledgement from the public, through this and other States and the house is regarded with that estimation rightfully due to a business policy founded upon the strictest integrity.



**WM. J. YOUNG—Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, etc., No. 8 North Peters street.**

The special branch of manufacturing industry carried on by Mr. Young, is of much importance and withal so essential to the general public as to be deserving of special mention in this work. This enterprise was established in 1878 by Mr. Young with a moderate capital, and since that time has been steadily increasing in extent, owing to the strict attention paid to the business by the proprietor, fair and honest dealing to all, and the uniform excellence and superior quality of all his work. He occupies a large three story building at No. 8 North Peters street, which is 30x100 feet in size, and in his factory will be found all the necessary machinery for running a business of this kind. A stock of \$5,000 average value is carried, three assistants are employed, all skilled workmen in this line, and Mr. Young gives personal attention to every department of the manufacture. A well selected assortment of harness, saddles, collars, bridles, whips, halters, combs, brushes, etc., is kept, while Neat's Foot Oil for harness is always on hand. A large trade throughout the city and country is enjoyed by this house, the annual sales reaching \$10,000. Mr. Young was born in New Orleans in 1844, and possessing unlimited energy and push, has built up a large and lucrative trade, and being intimately connected with and materially adding to the resources, development and prosperity of the Crescent City. Mr. Young has achieved a position as richly merited as it is generally accorded.

**HYMAN, LICHTENSTEIN & CO.—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 34 Perdido Street.**

The very great prominence which New Orleans commission merchants have gained for faithfulness to their patrons interests has had the effect of bringing only A No. 1 business men to engage in that line of commerce. It is a well established fact that not only do this class of merchants make New Orleans a splendid market, but it also evidences that their past commercial lives are the means through which they obtain and hold their already large business. The present enterprise was started in 1878, with an ample capital, which, has been increased with each succeeding year until at present they handle over 25,000 bales of cotton alone, besides doing other commission business aggregating many thousands of dollars. Eight competent and experienced men are kept constantly employed to whom monthly wages amounting to from \$500 to \$800 are paid. The sample rooms and offices are spacious, well lighted and conveniently situated, being especially arranged and fitted up for the business. The individual members of the firm are Sam Hyman, Hart Lichtenstein and Jonas Hiller, all of whom are thoroughly posted in the branch of business in which they are now engaged, having been actively engaged in the trade for many years. They are well known to the people of this community as honorable, upright and worthy citizens, who are justly entitled to the respect and patronage of the public. The trade of this well known house is from Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, from which they receive large consignments of cotton, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. We cheerfully recommend this firm to the readers of this work as one with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

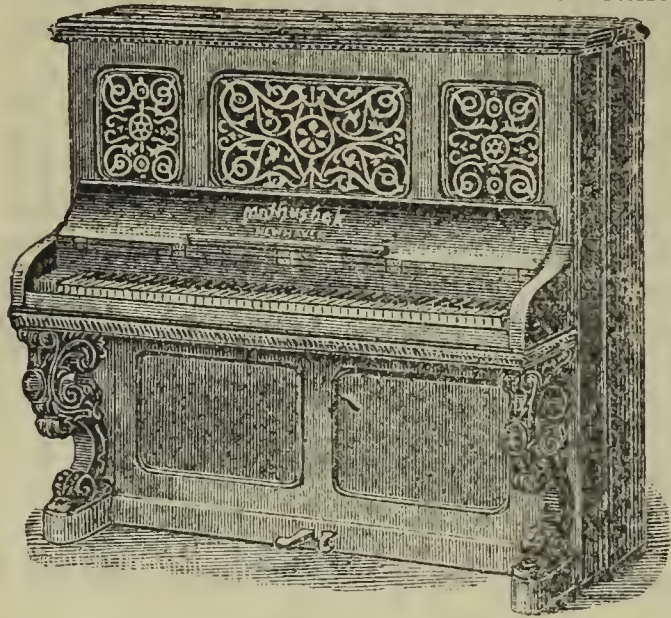
**E. E. LELAND—French Millinery, No. 185 Canal St.**

Such enterprise as characterizes some of the business houses of New Orleans is not excelled in any other city in the Union. While in many branches of trade there will be found firms who take delight in being considered "conservative," and are content to plod along in the footsteps of their forefathers, neither increasing their own trade nor benefiting the city by their efforts, there are still many others who will ever be found alert, active and ready for any enterprise tending to enhance their own or the city's interests, firmly believing that whatever tends to elevate the city exerts a beneficial effect upon their own business. Conspicuous among the public spirited and enterprising business firms of New Orleans, whose efforts to secure and retain trade from abroad have been rewarded by gratifying success, may be mentioned that of E. E. Leland, importer and dealer in French millinery, flowers, feathers, English and American straw goods, ruches, veilings, crapes, ladies ties, novelties in lace goods, dress trimmings, buttons &c., at No. 185 Canal street. This house was established in 1880, by the present proprietor, with ample capital. He carries a large assortment of goods. Employment is given to forty-five female assistants, many of whom are expert artists in this special branch of business, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The attaches of this well regulated emporium, are courteous, attentive and polite to all who visit this establishment. This house being possessed of large capital buys for cash and in large quantities, and is thus enabled to secure bargains and offer extraordinary inducements to the trade everywhere which are not easily duplicated. The main object of this article is to show that energy and industry, backed up by integrity, will meet with deserved success in New Orleans as well, if not better, than in New York or other large cities, and we have selected this house as a living illustration of the fact, as New Orleans, considered financially, geographically, or from any point of view, is just the place where people will find the reward of the above qualifications. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being a massive four story structure, 25x120 feet in size, which is supplied with all the most improved fixtures and furniture, and, in fact everything to complete a first-class millinery house is provided at this establishment. Mr. Leland has the business under his immediate control and having a thorough knowledge of the trade, in all its branches, is willing to guarantee his goods equal to any in this line. He devotes his energies still to the details of his art, and has no equal anywhere.



**PHILIP WERLEIN—Importer and Dealer in Musical Instruments, Strings, Music, &c.,**  
*No. 135 Canal Street.*

There are few names better known, or which command more respect, than the one which heads this article. Not alone in New Orleans, but throughout the entire South and Southwest, is the



business enterprise, punctuality, and unquestioned integrity of Mr. Werlein understood and appreciated, while his urbane and courteous manner have given him a favored and honored place in social circles at home and abroad. By his energy and perseverance he has given the music business great prominence in the trade of our city, and made his own establishment one of the leading business houses of the kind in the South. Mr. Werlein is an eminently practical man, thoroughly acquainted with the tastes and interests of our people, public-spirited and reliable, one whose indorsement is a sufficient guarantee of whatever or whomever he recommends. He is the agent of the following popular and standard makes of pianos: "Chickering," "Mathushek," and "Hale;" also the following organs: "Mason & Hamlin," "Sterling," and "Bay State." Mr. Werlein makes a leading specialty of the Chickering piano, which is a leading favorite with the music buying public, and this is not

strange when one is reminded of the fact that this piano has stood the test of over sixty years and has been awarded ninety-seven first prize medals, including the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor, which is the highest award ever given any piano manufactured in the world. Another point in favor of the Chickering is the character of its workmanship. In their factory to-day are twenty-seven workmen who have been in their employ forty consecutive years; forty-one workmen who have been with them thirty years; one hundred and fifty-six for twenty years, and two hundred and eight for fifteen years. The result of this long service by so many skilled workmen makes all their pianos uniform in all the requirements necessary for a first-class instrument. The Mason & Hamlin organ, sold by Mr Werlein, is the grandest achievement in the way of an organ ever produced by any manufactory. Liszt, the great music master and composer, had Messrs. Mason & Hamlin make him an organ under his own personal direction, for use in his own study. This instrument was such a marvelous success that the firm now makes an organ called the "Liszt Organ," for which Mr. Werlein is the sole agent. He gives employment to a large corps of assistants who are courteous attentive and polite, and ever ready to attend upon the wants of patrons who visit this emporium of music. Piano tuners are employed who go wherever called. In addition to the pianos and organs mentioned above, Mr. Werlein has in stock a full line of cheaper pianos and organs, and can supply instruments of any price or quality desired. Mr. Werlein is an active and energetic business man, thoroughly conversant with the details and requirements of the business in which he is engaged, and universally respected and esteemed by all who know him.

**W. G. TEBAUT—Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, Nos.**  
*37, 39 and 41 Royal Street.*

Among the prominent manufacturing establishments and commercial houses engaged in this branch of business worthy of liberal mention, in a work of this kind, the house of W. G. Tebault cannot be overlooked. This enterprise was started about three years ago, by the present proprietor, with an ample capital, and has ever since been a success. Through the energy and enterprise, together with a thorough knowledge of the business, Mr. Tebault has largely increased his trade, until at present he has one of the largest furniture houses in the city. Twenty-five experienced hands are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating \$1,000. The premises occupied are large and conveniently situated, 65x110 feet in size, and supplied with all the most improved machinery for carrying on this special branch of business. In the office and salesrooms, a competent book-keeper and five salesmen are always in attendance to await upon the patrons of this well conducted establishment. The trade of this house, while it is largely local, extends over the entire Southern country, Europe and Mexico. Mr. Tebault is a native born Louisianian, being born in 1853, and is well known to the trade of this city, as an honorable and upright citizen, who has, by his fair and just manner of doing business, won the confidence of the people and with his energetic and able management secured a liberal and justly deserving share of the public patronage.

**J. K. RENAUD & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Nos. 185 to 191 Camp St.**

In considering the various commercial enterprises of New Orleans the grocery trade assumes an importance with reference to the wealth and general prosperity of the community, that commends it to the most careful attention of any work bearing upon the resources of the city. In this connection the establishment of Messrs. J. K. Renaud & Co., from the magnitude of its business and the character of its operations, should receive fitting consideration. It is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and reliable grocery establishments in this portion of the city, occupying the commodious double warehouse at Nos. 185 to 191 Camp street, which is filled with a large and carefully selected stock of both staple and fancy groceries, consisting of a full line of the choicest teas, coffees, sugars, spices, canned goods, &c. They have constantly on hand choice family flour, the



best Goshen butter, lard and sugar cured hams, preserves, fruits and all articles required for table use. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of drayage. The trade of this house is extended over the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. They carry an average stock of about \$10,000, and transact an annual business of over \$150,000. Six experienced men are kept constantly employed. This enterprise was first started in 1866 by Berry & Renaud, who conducted it until 1869, when the present firm succeeded to the business. The individual members of the firm are J. K. Renaud and Walton Fry both of whom are experienced men in this branch of industry, and fully acquainted with all the details and requirements of the trade. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions, they are justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the community, and worthy of a liberal patronage at the hands of a generous public.

**KAUFMAN & ISAACS—Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, and Manufacturers of Ladies' Underware, Nos. 463 and 465 Dryades Street, Cor. Euterpe.**

This extensive establishment, which ranks among the leading dry goods houses of New Orleans, was founded in 1878, by the present firm, with ample capital. To their superior skill, able management and untiring devotion to the business, is due, in a great measure, the progress and great success which has been attained during the past three years. They carry a large and varied stock of both foreign and domestic dry goods, fancy goods, notions, &c., and are, also, extensive manufacturers of ladies' underwear, and are possessed of every facility known to the trade for giving their patrons and friends extra inducements, both in low prices and excellent quality of the goods sold. The customers of this well known house comprises many of our best citizens, who testify greatly to the popularity of the house. Thirty-five clerks are kept employed, all of whom are courteous and polite, and ever ready to attend to the wants of customers. The building occupied is 27x90 feet in size, with an adjoining addition 27x50 feet, which are filled from top to bottom with one of the largest stocks of goods to be found in any similar establishment in the city. The trade is spread out over the entire city and adjoining States. The individual members of the firm are Charles A. Kaufman and Marks Isaacs, both of whom are natives of Germany, but have resided in New Orleans for many years, and are thoroughly identified with every industry of the Crescent City. They sustain established reputations for inflexible integrity and reliability.

**HARRISON & BETTISON—General Commission and Produce Merchants, No. 69 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

Among the representative houses in New Orleans in the general commission trade the name of Harrison & Bettison has for five years occupied a high and honorable position. Founded in 1877, by the present firm, the house is widely known and acknowledged as one of the staunchest and most reliable in the city. The business conducted is exclusively a general commission and produce trade, in which they handle all kinds of country produce, receiving large consignments from Illinois and other Northern and Western States. Four competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed to whom monthly wages aggregating from \$200 to \$300 are paid. The premises occupied are 30x120 feet in size, and is especially arranged and fitted up for the business for which it is being used. The trade of this business is confined mostly to the city of New Orleans and the immediate surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are G. P. Harrison and Ulric Bettison, both of whom are well known as honorable and high-minded gentlemen, who have the entire confidence and esteem of the community. Mr. Harrison was born in Missouri, and has been actively engaged in the commission and produce trade for the past thirty years. Mr. Bettison is a native of Arkansas, but has been a resident of New Orleans for many years and is well known to the trade as a straightforward business man in every sense of the term. As a firm Messrs. Harrison & Bettison are deserving of a liberal patronage from the general public.

**ADOLPH BILLET—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. Nos. 113 and 115 South Rampart Street, Corner Perdido.**

For six years the name of Adolph Billet has been identified with the business interests and material prosperity of the Crescent City. The extensive business house of which he is at present the sole proprietor was established in 1875, and by industry and perseverance he has gradually increased from year to year until now he carries an average stock of over \$40,000, and transacts an annual business aggregating from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Sixteen experienced hands are kept constantly employed, to whom monthly wages amounting to from \$800 to \$1,000 are paid. The premises occupied are commodious, the building being 52x150 feet in size and two stories high, which is completely filled with a large and well selected stock of groceries, wines, liquors, cigars, &c., which he offers to the public at the very bottom prices. In addition to his storeroom, he also occupies a large and commodious warehouse at Nos. 79 and 81 Perdido street where he keeps in stock a large surplus of goods. His trade is largely confined to the city and surrounding country. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of drayage, as he keeps five delivery wagons and his facilities in this are unsurpassed in the city. His store is connected with the Telephone Exchange, and all orders transmitted will receive his careful attention. Mr. Billet is a native of Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and has had an experience of fourteen years in the grocery and liquor trade, and is fully conversant with the business in all its details. In this city he has established an enviable business reputation, and assumed a high position among the grocery dealers of the city, to which he is justly entitled. A call at his well appointed store is a pleasure at any time, and you are always received by Mr. Billet and his gentlemanly clerks in a pleasant and courteous manner.



**G. W. DUNBAR'S SONS—*Distillers of Liquors and Cordials, Manufacturers of Fruit Syrups, and Packers of Shrimps, Oysters, Fruits. Vegetables, etc., No. 3 Tchoupitoulas Street.***

It is only careful research and thorough investigation that enables the editor of the present volume to procure reliable and trustworthy statistics of the representative houses engaged in the various branches of industry and commerce which, in aggregation, constitute the wealth, prosperity and material welfare of this city, and make it a great producing and commercial center. The house of Messrs. G. W. Dunbar's Sons was started in 1866 by Mr. Geo. H. Dunbar, with limited capital, and its career has been prosperous from the very start. The business premises consist of one-half square of ground, two-thirds of which is built up, where a flourishing trade is pursued in manufacturing, distilling and packing. An engine with three boilers, constituting about 150-horse power, is used, and all the requisite machinery for rapid and successful work is found in their factory. Forty male and one hundred and fifty female hands are employed and about twenty-five thousand cans are turned out per diem. This firm can shrimps by their own patent process, and excel in the manufacture of French cordials and fruit syrups. As packers of semi-tropical products, orange and fig preserves, artichokes, okras, etc., they do an immense business, and the annual sales amount to over \$100,000. The factory is situated at the corner of Levee and Desire streets, and their products are sold all through the United States, England, France, Germany and South America. Mr. A. H. Gandin is the efficient and trustworthy book-keeper, and the firm is composed of George H. and Francis B. Dunbar, both natives of this city. They commenced their trade in Bordeaux, France, in 1864, and are thoroughly conversant with the details of their business, and give personal attention to each department. Parties transacting business with the house cannot fail to receive satisfaction.

**LOUIS GRUNEWALD—*Piano, Organ, and Music House, Nos. 16 and 22 Baronne Street, and 127 Canal Street.***

A carefully detailed examination of what may be called the industries of New Orleans reveals the fact that many extensive enterprises are carried on in this city, which demand special attention at our hand, and will arouse the interest of the reader, not only by their magnitude, but by the prominence which they have achieved. Of such, the establishment of Mr. Louis Grunewald, the character of his enterprise, and the impetus which his efforts have given to the general thrift of the community, become fit themes for remark, and are sufficient apology for some comment on his operations. Mr. Grunewald commenced business as dealer in pianos, organs and music in 1856, near Magazine street market. In 1858 he removed to Chartres street, and afterwards to his present attractive stand, on Canal street. His career throughout has been continuously successful, and in 1873 he built Grunewald Hall, on Baronne street, which is well and popularly known by all our citizens, and those visiting the city in search of amusement or pleasure. The building on Baronne street, in which the Hall is situated, is four stories in height, and 76x180 feet in size. Here is kept the large stock of pianos and organs which is required to meet the demands of his immense trade throughout the South. The Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Fisher and Pleyel, the latter imported from France, and peculiarly adapted to the climate of this section of the country, the Behr Bros., Fischer and Pease pianos are always kept on hand in the various sizes and prices offered by the manufacturers, while organs of all the best makers can be obtained at this, the cheapest and best piano, organ and music house in the South. Pianos are taken in exchange, rented, moved or repaired, as desired, and all transactions are perfectly satisfactory, in which the house is concerned. The building on Canal street is quite large, and is favorably built to admit of the artistic display of the smaller instruments and general musical merchandise required for the supply of the musical trade. The show-windows are especially noticeable, and every article in this line can be procured at this comprehensive establishment. Circulars containing the wholesale and retail prices of the different articles in stock can be obtained upon application. Pianos are sold on easy monthly payments, and old instruments taken in exchange for others. The four story building, situated in the very center of the retail business portion of our city, is 35x160 feet in size, and is the leading emporium in the music line in the entire Southern country. Fifteen employes are required to successfully prosecute the business, and the trade of the house is general throughout the United States, Mexico and Cuba, and the business amounts to over \$75,000 per annum. Mr. Grunewald was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827, and came to New Orleans in 1852. The hall bearing his name is an architectural structure forming an ornament to our city, of which we may well feel proud. The interior is artistically frescoed, and adorned with oil paintings of many of the old masters. The acoustics are as near perfect as it is possible to obtain, every sound being easily heard in the extreme part of the hall. Some of our best musical artists have given concerts in this hall, and it is patronized by the elite of the city. For more than twenty-five years identified with the industries, prosperity and development of the Crescent City, maintaining through all that period an untarnished reputation, we feel at liberty to say that the claims of Mr. Grunewald upon the public patronage are second in force to none of his contemporaries. He is an eminently practical musician, thoroughly conversant with the Southern and Western trade, and his pleasing, courteous treatment of all who visit his establishment has made him popular. His opinions on musical subjects are of great weight, and no one occupies a higher position in social circles at home or abroad.



**REYNOLDS IRON WORKS—E. B. Reynolds, Manager, Cor. South Market and Fulton Sts.**

In a work devoted to a minute display of the manufacturing and commercial resources of this community, the iron manufacturing interests must occupy a position of importance commensurate with the prosperity and general development of New Orleans. Conspicuous among those firms that have added no little to the celebrity of our products in this department of trade, the Reynolds Iron Works must always occupy a prominent place. This enterprise was started several years ago, and has been under the management of Mr. E. B. Reynolds, a practical man in this line of business, with a comprehensive knowledge of the wants and necessities of the trade. At these works is manufactured all kinds of iron fronts for buildings, columns, and iron work in general; also railings, castings, blacksmith and machinery work. They are also sole manufacturers of the celebrated "Reynolds Plantation Cotton Presses," and "G. C. Timpe's Patent Elevator." They carry a large and varied stock of all kinds of these manufactured products, doing an annual business of over \$140,000. Eighty male assistants, many of whom are experienced and skilled mechanics, are kept constantly employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$3,200 to \$4,000. The premises occupied are large and commodious, covering nearly a square, the shops being furnished with all the latest and most improved machinery used in the business. The trade of this establishment extends over the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, South America, Cuba and Mexico. Mr. Reynolds, the popular manager, was born in Natchez, Miss., but has long been a resident of this city and has become thoroughly identified with the industries and business interests of the "Crescent City." As a firm, the Reynolds Iron Works is regarded as being at the head of the trade, and is justly entitled to the high consideration resultant upon an honorable and enterprising career.

**WM. DASTILLON—Feed Store, Nos. 107 Decatur and 2, 4, 6 and 8 St. Louis Sts.**

This establishment, started in 1879 with small capital, but has built up a trade not only satisfactory to the proprietor, but a just subject of pride, as it has been done by close attention to business, energy, high individual honor and square liberal dealing. With the thrift characteristic of his nationality, Mr. Dastillon, unaided, has to-day, by his own exertions, as attractive and well selected stock of feed as will be found in New Orleans, consisting of hay, corn, oats, bran, &c., in prime condition and at the lowest market prices. His business room is ample, 20x75 feet, three stories high, all well arranged and adapted to the business. He is an experienced man, a prudent buyer, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of his trade, and he labors to please his customers in every way. He carries an average stock of \$2,500, which is replenished almost daily, and his yearly transactions will amount to \$40,000. Four assistants are employed, who attend to delivering goods to the customers. Altogether it is one of the most flourishing concerns in the city. Mr. Dastillon is a native of New Orleans. His facilities for conducting his business are first-class both in extent and quality. He is an active business man, giving promise of greatly extending his trade. For square, upright dealing, liberal principles and enterprise no house stands higher.

**LOUIS GIMBLE—Dealer in Hats, Caps, Trunks, Boots and Shoes, Nos. 554 and 556 Magazine street.**

Among the best known and most deservedly successful merchants in this section Louis Gimble is prominent. He commenced business here about fifteen years ago, with a limited capital, which by his great energy, perseverance and close application to business has been gradually increased from year to year, until now he carries an average stock of from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$10,000. Two competent and experienced clerks are employed in the sales department to whom liberal monthly wages are paid. The premises occupied are large and commodious, the store room comprising a double room at Nos. 554 and 556 Magazine street, which is filled with a large and carefully selected stock of hats, caps, trunks, ladies', gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, which he offers to the public on the most reasonable terms. Shoes made to order a specialty. The trade of this establishment extends all over the city and surrounding country. Mr. Gimble is a native of Germany, but has resided in New Orleans for many years past, and is known in this community as an honest, upright and reliable business man and justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the public. He is worthy of an extended patronage.

**W. H. PETERS—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, French Corsets, Etc., No. 600 Magazine St.**

The wants of a great commercial and mercantile city call into existence many special industries. Among our well known dry goods firms is the house of Mr. W. H. Peters, located at No. 600 Magazine street, near St. Andrew street. This gentleman started his present enterprise in 1863, with medium capital, and the business has steadily increased until now he enjoys a large and flourishing trade. The store-room is large and admirably adapted to the attractive display of dry goods, fancy goods, etc., of which a large and select stock is constantly kept on hand. The manufacture of corsets is carried on to a large extent, and are made to order and repaired at this establishment. French corsets are kept in every variety and size to suit the trade, which is quite large throughout the city and Southern country, many visitors to our city availing themselves of the advantages held by this concern. Six clerks are employed, and customers receive prompt and courteous attention. Mr. Peters is a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, and his business is conducted on those principles of strict justice, integrity and fair dealing which has made him popular and successful, and given his house a prominence as one of the staunch and reliable business houses of the Crescent City.



***T. A. BECK—General Cooperage, Nos. 27 and 29 North Peters St.***

It is impossible, we are convinced, for the reader to examine the contents of this work without being forcibly impressed with the wonderful diversity which the industries of this city have assumed within the last two decades. Within this period much has been done to construct avenues of trade hitherto unknown in this community. In this relation the enterprise of Mr. T. A. Beck must be viewed and accorded such consideration as should be awarded one of the most important and prominent manufactories in New Orleans. Mr. Beck started his factory in 1860 and by close attention to the trade, being thoroughly conversant with its every detail, has enjoyed a prosperous career, the business having increased to a large extent in every direction. The business premises consist of an office and warehouse at Nos 27 and 29 North Peter street, four stories high and 30x100 feet in size, also the Star warehouse and another on Julia and St. Joseph streets, and cooper shops occupying one-third of the square, situated on Carondelet Walk, the latter containing all the necessary machinery and appliances for this department of manufacture. Sixty hands are employed and molasses and sugar packages, rice and flour barrels are constructed especially in large quantities and none but the best materials are used in their manufacture. The average stock of materials and completed work kept on hand is estimated at \$20,000 value and 1,000 barrels, etc., are turned out each week. The trade is general throughout Louisiana, Cuba, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Mexico, the annual business reaching \$50,000, and the trade is steadily extending in every direction. Mr. Beck was born in Germany in 1833, and deserves high consideration for establishing so important an enterprise in our midst and adding so materially to the general prosperity of the Crescent City. We will conclude by saying that from the already well-earned reputation of Mr. Beck, business relations entered into with him can only prove profitable, pleasant and permanent.

***NEW ORLEANS SUGAR REFINERY—Kirchoff Bros., Proprietors, No. 103 Tchoupitoulas St.***

Among the sketches of industry carried on in this busy city, this one of the New Orleans Sugar Refinery is by no means to be overlooked. It is a branch of industry which, though closely connected with the extensive grocery trade of the city, is yet peculiar to itself—requiring great business sagacity and skill to make it a success. This enterprise was started during the present year by the present proprietors, with an ample capital for successfully carrying on the business. This refinery has been supplied with all the most improved machinery used in the sugar refining business. The sugar for refining is received on the ground floor, where is also situated the most of the machinery, supplied with the most improved engine, boilers, vacuum and water pumps, everything in fact that is required for the expeditious and thorough performance of the work required in such an establishment. The carbon used in the refinery is prepared with the greatest care, for upon its quality, largely depends the classification of the sugar. The second story contains the centrifugal machines, which are in successful operation night and day. The clarifying room contains a large number of clarifiers and tanks for the sugar solution, and hot and cold water tanks for cleaning the carbon. In the melting department, the raw sugar, so to speak, is emptied, to be reduced to a proper liquid and thence transferred to the highest story to go through the "filters." From this story the liquid comes down again, stage by stage, until it reaches the packing department, where it is put in barrels or hogsheads ready for market. The individual members of the firm are both young men, active, energetic and enterprising, having a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, and fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Prompt reliable and honorable in all their business transactions, they have in an eminent degree won the esteem and confidence of the business community. We can cheerfully recommend the firm of Kirchoff Bros. to the readers of this work as being composed of gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to trade. We predict for this refinery a successful and prosperous career under the present efficient management, and one worthy of an extended patronage.

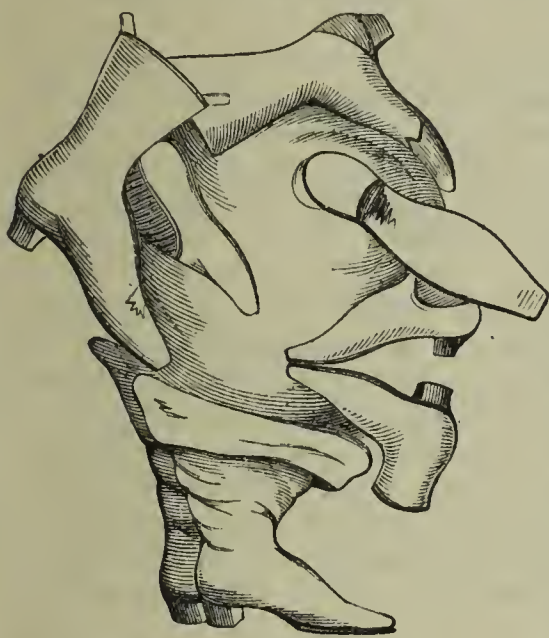
***C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.—Commission and Fish Merchants, Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Tchoupitoulas Street.***

It is only by a careful review in detail of the industries of New Orleans that any adequate idea can be gained in regard to the real magnitude of those interests which are of such vital importance not only to this community but to the American public at large. It being the main object of this work to present such facts, brief descriptions of the principal business industries are not only proper but essential and in this connection the house of C. H. Lawrence & Co., is entitled to more than passing notice. This establishment was started in 1865, by Mr. C. H. Lawrence, and in 1870 Mr. W. E. Lawrence was admitted as a partner under the present firm name. They occupy the spacious warerooms at Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Tchoupitoulas street, 55x160 feet in size, four stories high and keep on hand a complete stock of western produce, meats of all kinds, etc. The butter, cheese and meats are kept perfectly cool by their process of refrigerating. An engine and boiler of twenty-five horsepower is used for refrigerating the warehouses and for elevating purposes which is the only one of the kind in the city. The stock averages \$100,000 in value and an immense trade is transacted throughout the city, the annual sales reaching \$800,000. Fourteen employes are kept constantly busy attending to customers' wants and keeping the stock in perfect order. The individual members of the firm are Messrs. C. H. and W. E. Lawrence, both natives of Massachusetts, and since residing in New Orleans closely connected with her material welfare. Amply supplied with facilities for filling orders in wholesale or retail quantities to suit buyers, the business in all its details of management is conducted with enterprise and energy, upon principles of pure mercantile integrity and it is to these qualifications that the credit, reputation and confidence of the house is due.



**M. L. HUDGINS & CO.—Wholesale Tobacco Merchants, No. 46 Magazine St.**

Among the industries for which New Orleans is particularly noted, the wholesale tobacco trade occupies a prominent position as a source of commercial and industrial thrift. Occupying no inconspicuous place among its cotemporaries, the house of M. L. Hudgins & Co. is deserving of special mention in a work designed to disclose in detail the resources and advantages of this city as a producing and mercantile center. This enterprise was started in 1878 by the present firm with medium capital which has largely increased. A large three story building is occupied 25x75 feet in size, and the stock carried embraces all the most desirable and popular brands of tobacco in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of their extended trade. The average amount of stock carried is estimated at \$40,000, and three assistants are employed, two traveling salesmen being constantly engaged in selling their goods throughout the South, the trade lying principally in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, while the annual sales reach \$250,000, and are steadily increasing. Messrs. M. L. Hudgins and Peter Burke compose the firm. Mr. Burke is a resident of Mobile, Mr. Hudgins is a native of Virginia, and possesses a thorough knowledge of this business, purchasing none but the very best article, thus insuring perfect satisfaction to all their customers. Among the many firms pursuing the same branch of industry, no house occupies a more honorable position than this and none surpass it in a liberal, prompt and reliable business policy to which is owing the prosperity of the concern and the esteem with which it is regarded.

**JAMES DE BLANC—Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Wear, No. 98 Royal Street.**

Mr. De Blanc, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in St. Martin's Parish, Louisiana, and after serving a thorough apprenticeship of three years, about six years ago commenced business for himself at the corner of Miro and Columbus streets, but soon after removed from there to No. 149 Bourbon street, where he continued until 1881, and being required to seek more commodious quarters, he removed to his present quarters at No. 98 Royal, where he is now engaged in manufacturing all kinds of ladies', gents' and childrens' boots and shoes, which for perfect fit and excellence of workmanship cannot be equalled in the city. He gives constant employment to from twenty to twenty-five skilled workmen, and personally oversees his entire establishment, everything being conducted with the greatest care and in a systematic manner. He carries a large and varied stock of ladies', gents' and children's wear of all qualities and sizes. Mr. De Blanc is comparatively a young man, enterprising, reliable and courteous in all his business transactions, and is justly entitled to the liberal patronage of the public.

**MOYSES & MEYN—Manufacturers of Show Cases and Cabinets, No. 63 Chartres St.**

In this branch of manufacturing enterprises of New Orleans, there is, perhaps, no house better adapted to prosecute the work with better success or in a more perfect manner, than the house of Messrs Moyses & Meyn. Mr. Moyses is a European by birth, and having had an experience of twenty-one years in the cabinet business, commenced his present business in this city in 1881, associating himself with Mr. Meyn, the present firm was organized. By giving their personal and close attention to their business and closely watching the interests of their patrons, they have seen their business increase with each succeeding year until they are now in possession of a large and growing trade, extending over the entire Southern country. They give constant employment to six skilled mechanics, two floors of the building being used for the business of manufacturing, which is 30x100 feet in size, and supplied with all the necessary appliances and machinery for successfully conducting their special business. Mr. Meyn having had ten years practical experience in the show-case trade, gives his personal attention to the supervision of this branch of their business. They manufacture all kinds of German silver and walnut show cases, show windows, together with all kinds of cabinet work. All orders from the country are promptly attended to. We commend this house to the readers of this work as well deserving of especial attention and liberal patronage.

**HUGH FLYNN—Dealer in Furniture and Mirrors, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Poydras St.**

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the house of Hugh Flynn occupies a conspicuous position, and from the character and magnitude of their operations are entitled to more than brief mention. This firm commenced business about seventeen years ago, by Mr. Flynn, the present proprietor. Ten male assistants are constantly employed. The premises occupied are commodious, the buildings being each 25x100 feet in size, four stories high. All the latest improved machinery used in the furniture trade is supplied and the store rooms handsomely fitted up and arranged for the business. Mr. Flynn's trade, while quite largely confined to the city, he has a large country demand which he supplies. Mr. Flynn was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1829, fifty-two years of age, and is a wide-awake, energetic business man, thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the trade, and has won the esteem and respect of the community in which he has located, by his upright course and courteous manner.



**ANDRIEN BROS.—Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, No. 37 Bienville St.**

The manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, in New Orleans, while comparatively only a new enterprise, is a very considerable part of the commercial value of the city's business. Formerly it was supposed that Lynn, Mass., was the only place for manufacturing boots and shoes. At present the manufacturers in New Orleans are able to compete not only in good work, but also in low prices with any establishment in the country. Messrs. Andrien Bros., after a practical experience of twenty-four years, in all the various details of this branch of manufacturing, in 1881, opened their present business at No. 37 Bienville street; their establishment being supplied with all modern machinery and equipments, and they turning out the the neatest, best fitting and durable work to be found in the city, all of which is made from the best quality of leather. The demand for their work has so increased that they now employ from twenty-five to thirty-five hands, and will add more as the business demands. Three floors of the building are occupied in the prosecution of this work and it already compares favorably with similar enterprises of the city. They carry in stock custom made boots and shoes, and also boot and shoe uppers, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest cash prices. They are also prepared to do job work for city or country, guaranteeing the best workmanship and on short notice. They are courteous and gentlemanly, in the prime of life, full activity and public enterprise, and well deserve the esteem in which they are held by the citizens of this community. We can assure the public that no more prompt, upright and reliable boot and shoe establishment can be found in the city, and we commend the house to the readers of this work as being one worthy of confidence and a desirable one with which to establish business relations.

**P. THORMÆHLEN—Dealer in Leather and Findings, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c., No. 65 Chartres street.**

This important enterprise was started by the present proprietor in 1863, and having had a previous experience in this line of business for thirty years, was well prepared to conduct the present enterprise to the full satisfaction of the community as well as the numerous patrons of the establishment. The premises occupied are large and commodious, being conveniently situated at No. 65 Chartres street, on one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city, in which he carries a large and carefully selected stock of leather and findings, tanners' and curriers' tools and oils, as well as all kinds of fittings made to order on short notice. The stock includes both imported and domestic kip and calf skins, oak and hemlock sole leather. He makes a specialty in green salted alligator hides, for which he pays the highest market price. Shoemakers tools, findings, lasts, nails, pegs, thread, awls, ink, etc., can be found at this establishment, and at the lowest cash prices. He invites the attention of purchasers in general to his large stock of goods, assuring them of courteous and liberal treatment. We can cheerfully recommend the house to the readers of this work as being one worthy of their confidence and liberal patronage. Mr. Thormæhlen is a native of Europe, but has resided in the city of New Orleans for many years, and is noted for his liberality in all public matters pertaining to the good and general prosperity of the city. Personally he is respected in the community in which he resides, and his business policy is based upon the strictest principles of honor and fair liberal dealing.

**J. E. BROWN—Fashionable Merchant Tailor, No. 188 Poydras St.**

The question of the largest house is often contended for, but there is no question that J. E. Brown's establishment is one of the most fashionable and reliable houses where good fits can be obtained. He carries an ample stock of goods for the trade, of first-class quality, replenishing often and thereby keeping late styles of goods from which to select. He commenced business in February 1876, with only his thorough knowledge of the trade and by close attention to the wants of his patrons has built up a thriving business, comparing favorably with similar concerns in the city. From eight to ten skilled workmen are employed as the exigencies of the trade demand and gives his personal attention to all work before it leaves his house, cutting the work himself and never failing to give satisfaction. He occupies a three story building as residence and storeroom and is always found at his place of business. He is a gentleman highly esteemed for his social qualities and thoroughly conversant with his trade. Prompt, reliable and actively energetic, he has made his house a favorite with those who appreciate well fitting clothes at moderate prices. This is the leading enterprise of the kind in this part of the city.

**ORLEANS TURNING MILL—Special Manufacturers of Furniture, Gebst & Hablizel, Proprietors, Nos. 94 and 96 Perdido street.**

This well known and extensive establishment is located in the central part of the city, in a commodious structure 45x160 feet in size, where since 1874 the firm has done an immense business. They manufacture and keep on hand a well assorted stock of all kinds of turnings in wood, metal and ivory, consisting of newels, ten-pin balls, rollers, balusters, mouldings, furniture turnings, handles, awning posts, faucets, patterns, &c. Twelve skilled workmen are kept constantly employed, to whom liberal monthly wages are paid aggregating from \$600 to \$700. One 15-horse power engine is used to furnish the motive power to drive the necessary machinery in the different departments of the establishment. While their trade is principally confined to the city of New Orleans, they do a large business, by orders, from all the surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are Mr. B. Gebst and Jno. Hablizel, both of whom are men of large and practical experience in this branch of manufacturing, and are well acquainted with all the details and requirements of the business. Prompt, reliable and energetic, they are fully entitled to the esteem and patronage of the public.



**M. SCHWARTZ & BRO.—Dealers in Engines, Pumps, Machinery, etc., 149 to 169 Magazine Street**

A detailed description prepared with a view of giving a careful review and comprehensive summary of the various enterprises of a manufacturing character which have conduced to give New Orleans the reputation that she enjoys, would be incomplete without reference to this representative establishment, exerting as it does a powerful and vital influence upon the prosperity of the city. Messrs. Schwartz & Bro. started their present enterprise with a small capital, and by close attention to business have increased their facilities until now they are numbered among our large and influential dealers. Two lots are occupied and three buildings used for storing the immense stock required for their extended trade. Twenty hands are employed, the weekly pay roll amounting to \$350. The assortment kept by this firm consists of new iron, engineers' and railway supplies, engines, pumps, machinery of all kinds, steam and gas pipe, and fittings, etc., the average value being placed at \$100,000. The trade is general throughout Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Mexico and Cuba, the sales reaching \$200,000 per annum. Messrs. Schwartz & Bro. are agents throughout the South for Dean's steam pumps, Friedman's patent injectors and Kelley steel barb wire, each of them widely celebrated for points of excellence. The individual members of this firm are Messrs. Moses and Louis Schwartz who commenced this trade in 1865 and are thoroughly conversant with its smallest details. Mr. Moses Schwartz was born in Germany in 1849, was formerly President of the New Orleans, Spanish Fort and Lake Railroad, is now in the prime of life and a popular, highly respected citizen. Mr. Louis Schwartz was also born in Germany in 1845, is an active, enterprising business man, fully cognizant of the requirements of the business. One book-keeper and four salesmen are employed and the firm devote their personal attention to the trade, giving customers a courteous and pleasant reception and retaining their patronage by fair, honorable dealings in all business transactions and prompt attention to supplying orders sent to the house. They are entitled to unbounded success and will attain true prosperity.

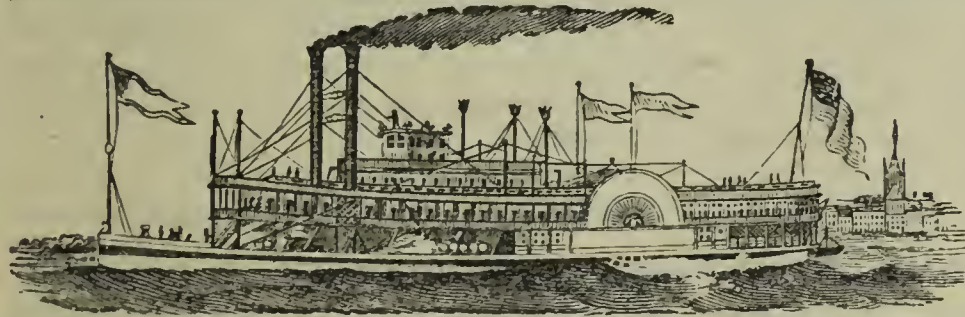
**M. POKORNY — Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 103 St. Charles Street.**

In compiling the business industries of New Orleans it is safe to assert that this house is one of the most enterprising and reliable establishments of the kind in the city. Mr. Pokorny started in business in this city in 1860, and conducted the establishment until 1869, when he removed to New York where he resided for a short time, but subsequently returned to the Crescent City and has been in active business ever since. By his industry and perseverance, backed up by a thorough knowledge of the business, he has established a lucrative trade, the annual sales aggregating from \$100,000 to \$125,000. From twenty-five to thirty hands are constantly kept employed in the different departments of the establishment, the monthly pay-roll amounting to from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The premises occupied are conveniently situated and especially fitted up and arranged for this special branch of business. Mr. Pokorny does a large jobbing trade with the wholesale dealers in the city, besides having an extended trade over the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and other Southern States, supplying the sugar and cotton planters with stocks of boots and shoes. He manufactures to order all grades of boots and shoes, and also carries a full and complete line of Eastern made goods, which he offers at reduced rates. Mr. Pokorny is an Austrian by birth, and has a life long experience in this branch of trade, having served his time as an apprentice in Vienna. He is a live, active business man. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will manufacture every article in his line of business at prices to suit his patrons.

**MEMPHIS, HELENA AND NEW ORLEANS PACKETS—Office No. 82 Gravier St.,**

*John F. Douglas, Agent.*

The marked success attendant upon the career and operations of these Packets is of such a pronounced and obvious character as to demand more than ordinary attention in making a careful



review of the commercial industries a city of New Orleans. These boats started the trade in 1878, for the purpose of running a line of steamers in the interests of the local trade between New Orleans, Helena and Memphis. They now have running regularly two boats, the "Chas. P. Chouteau," and the "Henry Frank," two of the largest cotton boats ever built. They leave New Orleans on their regular trips every Friday. The local office of the company is located at No. 82 Gravier, and the business at this end of the route is looked after by Captain John F. Douglas, an old and experienced steamboatman, who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and stands deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of the community. They have purchased two more boats for the trade, the Laura Lee and a new one not yet named. Jesse K. Bell, corner Gravier and Delta street, is financial agent of the packets, and Brockett & Carter, 38 Magazine street, sign all bills of lading over the Arkansas Valley route via Arkansas City.



**EDWARD BOOTH—Wholesale Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc., No. 32 Magazine St.**

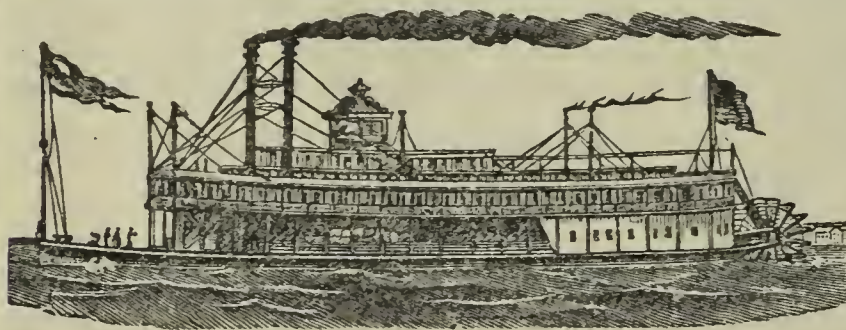
This, we believe, is one of the oldest business houses in the city, dating as far back as 1839. Mr. Edward Booth succeeded to it in 1848 and has increased the business until now he is at the head of one of the leading hat houses of the city. A building 30x75 feet and four stories in height is occupied and a complete stock of well selected hats, caps, straw goods, ladies' hats, trunks, show cases, etc., carried in sufficient quantities and in great variety, the newest and best styles being always found there. Ten assistants are employed and a good stock kept on hand. Four traveling men are kept on the road selling goods throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama and Florida. The prices at this house are proverbially low; fair and square dealing being their motto, and live and let live their rule of action. No house in the city possesses facilities for trade superior to this old and favorably known establishment. Mr. Booth is known as a man of the strictest integrity and business tact, and it will pay our readers to give him a call when they want anything in his line.

**G. YALETS—Wholesale Beer Depot and Sole Agent for Wm. J. Lemp's, St. Louis Lager Beer, No. 68 Fulton St.**

Among the industries of the city of New Orleans there are few which take precedent in excellence and enterprise to that of Mr. G. Yalets, at No. 68 Fulton street, sole agent of Wm. J. Lemp's celebrated St. Louis Lager Beer. This beer has obtained popular favor wherever it has been introduced for its sparkling purity and excellent qualities. It has met in competition with the largest and best known establishments of the Western and Southern country, and from the best judges has claimed the highest meed of honor. Mr. Yalets keeps a full and complete stock of this beer, as well as the genuine German Seltzer water, constantly on hand, both bottled and on draught. A force of sixteen male assistants are constantly kept employed in the prosecution of this large and constantly growing business. The premises occupied are 25x150 feet in size, and four stories high, being especially fitted up and arranged for the business. Mr. Yalets, not only has a large city trade, but has orders daily from all the surrounding country, where he has a large acquaintance in business circles. Mr. Yalets was born in Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of, and connected with, the business interests of New Orleans for many years. He commenced the study of his business in 1866, having a practical experience of over fifteen years, and has, by his courtesy and business ability, gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and no man sustains a nobler reputation than he has acquired. It is a pleasure to refer in a book of this character to a man who has succeeded so admirably by his own efforts as has Mr. Yalets.

**TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON PACKET CO.—Office, No. 132 Gravier St.**

In a detailed account of the mercantile industries and business interests of New Orleans, and which have added no little to the commercial wealth of the city, we are pleased to notice that of the Tensas and Bayou Macon Packet Company, which besides having aided the city has given the planters on the Tensas river and towns along the route, an outlet for their freight on which they can always rely, and which should receive the hearty support of merchants and planters along the route traversed by the company's steamers. The following magnificent boats are running in this line: the "Tensas," L. V. Cooley, master, and Thomas Knee, clerk; the "Yazoo," J. B. Sullivan, master, and W. B. Foulke in the office. They are elegantly fitted up both for freight and passengers, and supplied with every convenience and comfort for passengers. The officials are all courteous and accommodating, the tables being supplied with an abundance of the "good things" which the market affords. The line has under the present management become one of the most popular as well as the safest line to travel on of any in New Orleans. Passage and freight rates may be secured either on board the boats or at the company's office, at No. 132 Gravier street, from Messrs. Lord & McPeake, agents. The boats make regular ten day trips going as far as Floyd's landing on Bayou Macon, and, also to the upper Tensas.



the most popular as well as the safest line to travel on of any in New Orleans. Passage and freight rates may be secured either on board the boats or at the company's office, at No. 132 Gravier street, from Messrs. Lord & McPeake, agents. The boats make regular ten day trips going as far as Floyd's landing on Bayou Macon, and, also to the upper Tensas.

**PAUL SAUVÉ—Stationer, Book and Job Printer, Ruler, Lithographer, Binder, Engraver, Blank Book Manufacturer, Etc., 74 St. Charles Street.**

Identified with the business industries of New Orleans, Mr. Sauvé and his work have acquired an enviable celebrity. This house was first started in 1874, with very moderate capital, but by perseverance and strict attention to business his trade has largely increased both throughout the city and country. Mr. Sauvé is a native of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, where his father owned several sugar plantations, the name dating as far back as a quarter of a century in this State. He is a wide awake energetic and honorable business man, who has won the confidence and esteem of all those who have business relations with him, we therefore cheerfully commend him to the public as one worthy of their confidence and patronage. Mr. Sauvé carries a full line of stationery, together with pocket books, frames, albums, papettries, etc., etc.



**ABITA SPRINGS—W. G. Coyle, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet St.**

The Abita Chalybeate and Saline Springs of Louisiana are located on the banks of the Abita river twenty-eight miles from New Orleans, and two and one-half from Covington, in the parish of St. Tammany. The Abita Springs formerly belonged to Capt. Bossiere, is remarkable for the volume and quality of water which it discharges, and for the force of its ascending current, as it makes its exit from the ground. The surrounding country, which is undulating and heavily timbered, is elevated on an average of about twenty-five feet above the usual surface of the Abita river (from which the spring receives its name). Geologically speaking, the section is alluvial, and covered by a beautifully symmetrical growth of various species of pine, interspersed here and there with patches of oak. The surface soil is sandy, and generally of light color; underlying the surface, at a depth varying from one to two and three feet, is a sub-stratum of blue clay. With proper tillage, it has been found adequate to the production of all the various grains and vegetables. In regard to the origin of the spring, the character of the water contrasting in appearance so strongly with the waters of the *Abita River*, which flows close by; its volume, (the main Abita spring yields one hundred and twenty (120) gallons per minute, or two million of gallons per twenty-four hours—running constantly;) and the fact that it holds in solution so considerable an amount of silicic acid, seems to favor the idea that its source is very deep in the earth; in other words, that it is a kind of natural "Artesian Well." The temperature of the water, 60°—air being 74°—seems to favor the same opinion. The analysis of the Abiti Springs—as simple carbonates—under the direction of Prof. W. P. Riddell, of the University of Louisiana, contains:

Carbonate of Soda.....	(Na. O. Co2.).....	5.3270
Carbonate of Iron.....	(Fe. O. Co2.).....	3.5766
do of Lime.....	(Ca. O. Co2.).....	2.7500
do of Magnesia.....	(Mg. O. Co2.).....	.9624
Chloride of Magnesium.....	(Mg. Cl.).....	.9634
Silica and Alumina.....		3.3000
Potassa and Organic Matter.....		.4800
Carbonic Acid (free) Co2.....		5.4850
Total.....		22.8442

In view of the valuable medicinal qualities of these springs a company was formed consisting of wealthy and influential citizens, and in 1855 was incorporated under an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. It is estimated that more than half the population now leave the city to remain away during the summer months, or one-third of the year. Most of these seek the small towns along the lake and gulf shore, to find but little change, except in place—the water generally being bad, and the mosquitoes still with them. Others find a refuge among the springs and watering places of the North. These last are the wealthy classes, and persons whose business lasts only during the winter season. Still a large portion are left unprovided for—those who, either from a lack of means, or whose business requires that they should remain near the city, cannot seek an asylum at such a distance. Those are they who feed the yellow fever and cholera. The Abita Springs is a refuge from pestilence, offering more inducements for health and comfort, than can be found at the far-famed Northern springs. The Abita Springs is situated in the parish of St. Tammany, on the Abita river, two and one-half miles East of Covington. The "Abita Company" have made many valuable improvements at the springs, erected hotels, cottages, &c., and in fact, have supplied every thing necessary for the convenience of guests while sojourning at this very popular resort. Two large and elegant steamers, the "New Camelia" and "Heroine" are run regularly between the city of New Orleans and the Springs, touching at Mandeville, Covington and other landings making all the principal points on Lake Ponchartrain. The lake breezes are always pleasant and exhilarating, and there is no reason why the "Abita Springs" should not be as noted and as popular a water place for New Orleans and the South as "Long Branch" is to New York; for here can be had a choice of sea, mineral or fresh water baths, pure air and enchanting scenery. Any correspondence regarding the Springs, or for passenger or freight rates, should be addressed to W. G. Coyle, Agent, No. 33 Carondelet street. During the heated term in the summer months regular excursions will be given from New Orleans at reduced rates, and every accommodation will be extended by the steamers to make it pleasant and agreeable to passengers.

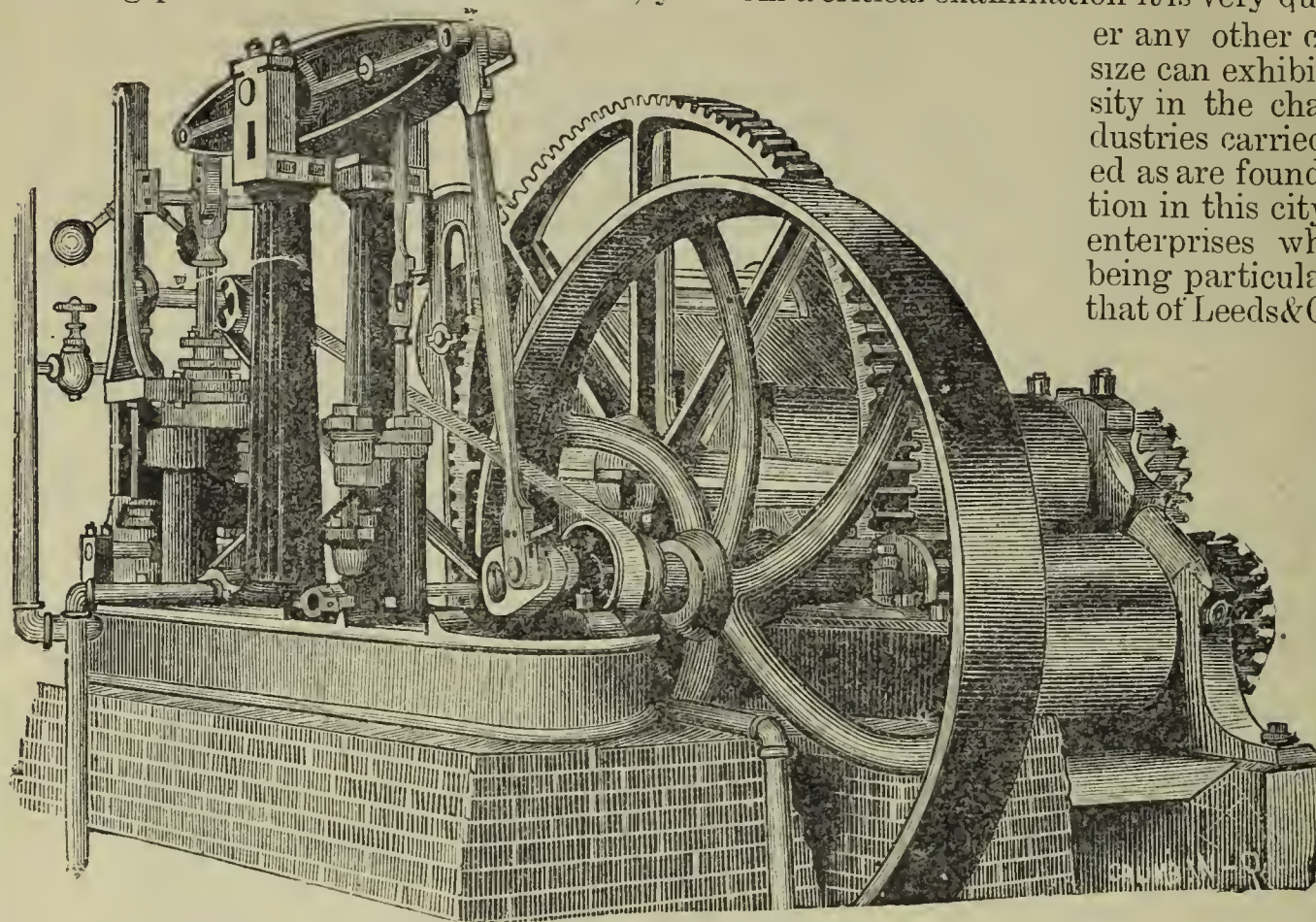
**E. M. SIVORI—Wholesale Dealer in all Kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nos.**  
 24 and 26 Poydras Street.

There is a vast amount of enterprise among the fruit dealers in New Orleans, and they have given the city an excellent reputation for activity in this business. There is no dealer in this branch of trade that has done as much in building up the business as E. M. Sivori, who is located at Nos. 24 and 26 Poydras street. One of the leading specialties of this house is the sale of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and country produce; also, oranges, lemons and bananas. Mr. Sivori is a native of Europe, but has resided in New Orleans and been actively engaged in the fruit trade for many years past, and is a gentleman of progressive ideas, and infusing this characteristic into his trade, he soon rose to distinction in commercial affairs, and his business has increased until the annual sales will reach from \$100,000 to \$125,000. He occupies a building 60x80 feet in size, which is filled from top to bottom with a full variety of both foreign and domestic fruits, vegetables, &c. Mr. Sivori is a straightforward, active business man, and a very worthy citizen of New Orleans.



**LEED'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS—Corner of Delord and Constance Streets.**

Although it must be confessed that there are manufacturing centers in the United States of more seeming prominence than New Orleans, yet from a critical examination it is very questionable whether



any other community of like size can exhibit so great a diversity in the character of the industries carried on and promoted as are found in active operation in this city. Among those enterprises which strike us as being particularly prominent is that of Leeds & Co. manufacturers

of engines, boilers, cotton compresses, sugar mills, vacuum pans, and all kinds of sugar machinery. This foundry was originally known as the New Orleans Foundry, merely a repair shop and conducted upon very small capital until 1825, when Mr. Jede-

chal Leeds became interested in it, becoming sole proprietor in 1826. The limited scale upon which the concern was first established is rather a matter of astonishment in view of the enlarged facilities of the plant at the present time. About two thirds of a square of ground is occupied by their foundry, ten or twelve buildings being used in the various departments of the work. Here are employed about one hundred and fifty hands at present, as many as four hundred being required at times. Two large engines for turning lathes and smith and boiler work are used, having two double flued boilers, besides two smaller engines for various purposes. A steam hammer and all the latest improved machinery required for heavy work, such as large lathes, planers, cranes, furnaces, etc., are found here and they claim an improved style of work, especially in sugar machinery, in which line they have had great experience. Sugar mills and kettles, clarifiers, vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, draining machines, saw mills, gin gearing, furnace mouths, grate bars, cotton compresses, boilers of the best quality, etc., are made in large numbers at these works and a wide-spread reputation has been established for excellence of work, throughout Louisiana principally. The stock of materials, etc., usually carried, is valued at about \$100,000, and the annual business reaches about \$250,000, with a capacity for from \$500,000 to \$600,000 per annum. This foundry has been in the same family since 1826 and the present firm is composed of Mr. Chas. J. Leeds, who has been in the business since 1841, and Mrs. O. B. Leeds. The members of the firm are both natives of New Orleans and the standing and reputation of the firm is such as to warrant the entire confidence of those with whom it has business relations and entitles it to the consideration of that community whose general interests the concern has done so much to promote. The foundry occupies, in all respects, a commanding position in the Crescent City and the worthy superintendent of the works, Mr. A. Mitchell, having been employed in this establishment since 1840, has largely aided in promoting the material welfare of this enterprising concern and deserves high commendation, the manner in which the work is conducted being such as to inspire the confidence of dealers throughout the South and wherever their manufactures are in use.

**B. ALLEN—Saw Repairer and Furnisher, No. 108 Tchoupitoulas St.**

In 1878 this gentleman established the above business, which by close attention and judicious management, has since been greatly augmented. The store room is 30x75 feet in size, and the trade is distributed among the mills in the city and throughout the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Florida. Three hands, all of whom are skilled workmen, are employed. The work turned out by Mr. Allen is first-class and warranted in every respect. Mr. Allen was born in New York State in 1833, and has been engaged in this special line of work since early boyhood. He is a thorough practical machinist and fully competent in every sense of the word. His personal attention is given to his business and nothing transpires in his establishment but what he is fully conversant with all the details, and we cheerfully commend Mr. Allen as a man worthy of the confidence and patronage of the general public. Mr. Allen makes a specialty of filling orders from the saw mills throughout the entire Southern country, and all work consigned to him will receive prompt attention, and saws will be returned immediately after being repaired. This is the only house in New Orleans making a specialty of this work, and it is well worthy of the extended trade that he is receiving.



**A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.—Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., No. 119 Canal St.**

This old establishment was first founded by Hyde & Goodrich in 1815, and under that firm name the business was conducted for forty years, but finally the name was changed to the above, Messrs.



A. B. Griswold & Co., it has, through its extensive business transactions, become as well known throughout the South as any establishment in the city of New Orleans. This great establishment is located at No. 119 Canal street, in the very center of the business portion of the city, the premises occupied being a beautiful four story structure, 28x100 feet in size, and filled with a large and carefully selected stock of all kinds of jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c. Being possessed of an ample capital, this firm, is prepared at all times to take advantage of the market in making their purchases direct from first hands cheap for cash, and are consequently prepared to offer to the trade of this city and customers throughout the country, all the advantages known to the trade in prices, &c. They carry an average stock of about \$60,000, and transact an annual business of over \$150,000. Eight skilled and experienced artizans and ten clerks are kept constantly employed, to whom liberal wages are paid. The

individual members of the firm are, Mrs. A. B. Griswold and Henry Ginder, both of whom are well and favorably known to the citizens of this community as being honorable, reliable and trust-worthy in every sense of the term, and enjoy in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of the business portion of this community. This establishment is without exception not only the largest but best arranged in all its departments of any of the leading houses engaged in this class of trade in the city. We can cheerfully recommend the firm of A. Griswold & Co. to the readers of this work as being one of the most prominent and reliable in New Orleans connected with the jewelry trade.

**A. WOLF—Wholesale and Retail Crockery, No. 24 Magazine St.**

A gratifying fact in connection with this business, to those interested in the industrial prosperity of this country, that may be stated, is the fact that, whereas in the earlier history of this house, the great majority of the articles dealt in were of foreign manufacture, and were imported in very large invoices, requiring the employment of large capital and necessitated the carrying of immense stocks, now more than two-thirds of all the goods sold in this line are of American manufacture, showing the rapid strides that have been made in this as well as all other branches of industrial progress, while it also enables the great jobbing and distributing houses to more frequently replenish their stock, and does not necessitate the employment of so large a capital as formerly. The house of A. Wolf is one of the leading, as well as one of the oldest houses in this line of trade in the city, having been established in 1865, and enjoys a very extensive wholesale trade throughout the South. The building occupied is 28x120 feet in size, four stories in height and is fully stocked with a complete line of crockery valued at from \$40,000 to \$60,000. Seven hands are employed and two traveling salesmen kept constantly on the road selling wares throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Florida, the annual sales amounting to \$100,000. Mr. Wolf is a native of Germany, and commenced business in 1854, at first in the dry goods trade which he carried on for eleven years, afterwards in his present line. He is an able and intelligent business man, fully competent to maintain and increase the splendid record of commercial honor and perfect reliability which has so long distinguished this house.

**JOSEPH DAVID—Wholesale Groceries and Rice Mills. No. 32 Decatur St.**

In reviewing the manufactures and commerce of this city, there are interests so closely allied to and essential to the promotion of that part of the commerce of New Orleans that has its connection with water traffic, as to make them appropriate subjects for comment, not only on account of their general usefulness to the community, but also as being particularly interesting and available to the great mass of people engaged in business in the city and vicinity. Of such houses as are largely engaged in this relation that of Mr. Joseph David, in its line, the most conspicuous and reliable. This enterprise was started in 1860 by the present proprietor, and the facilities have gradually been extended and increased until now the business assumes large proportions. The storeroom occupied is 35x125 feet in size, three stories in height, each floor being fully stored with an ample and most desirable stock of wholesale groceries, the average value being estimated at \$80,000. The rice mills connected with this establishment are located at Nos. 16 and 18 Toulouse street, are 69x175 feet in size, two stories in height and contain all the latest improved machinery for this especial work which is kept in motion by an engine of 50-horse power capacity. Twenty hands are employed by this house and a large trade carried on throughout the United States, amounting to \$500,000 per annum. Mr. David was born in France in 1826 and has been a resident of New Orleans thirty-six years, during which time he has been thoroughly identified with the commercial interests of the city and possessing thorough practical knowledge of every detail in the various departments of his business, has fully established himself as a representative business man of the Crescent City.



**H. ROLLING & CO.—Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 158, 160 and 162 Poydras St.**

Every business venture that evinces in its conduction genuine enterprise and energy, is entitled to due consideration in a work of this character. Among the numerous carriage building establishments in this large and prosperous city, we notice that of Messrs H. Rolling & Co., who have been engaged in their business only since the early part of 1881, but who have already established a large and growing trade. Twenty male assistants, many of whom are experienced and skilled workmen, are kept constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. The premises occupied covers an area of three entire lots, the building being 125x180 feet in size, and especially arranged and furnished for the business, being provided with all the latest improved machinery used in carriage building. They have an extensive trade, both in the city and surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are H. Rolling and Charles Rolling, both of whom are natives of New Orleans, young, active and energetic business men, having a life long experience in the business, they are fully conversant with all the details of the trade. They manufacture all kinds of carriages, buggies and spring wagons, and painting and repairing is neatly done at reasonable prices. While their trade is as yet in its infancy, it is gradually spreading out, and we predict that it will not be many years until they occupy the leading place in their line in this city.

**S. ALEXANDER—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, "Red Stores," Nos. 1 and 2 French Market.**

The character and extent of the commercial houses of a city, largely indicate the business thrift and solidity. What names are more familiar in the history of the great Eastern cities than the old wealthy and influential dry goods houses. The dry goods concerns of this country have always wielded a most potent influence, and as culture, taste and refinement become the leading characteristics of communities, that influence grows and expands. In this connection we select the house of S. Alexander, as a representative one in the dry goods department of trade. This enterprise was first started in 1871, with small capital. By possessing energy, perseverance and eminent business qualities, Mr. Alexander has attained a prominent position among the dealers of our city. A three story building, 60x80 in size is occupied, which is admirably adapted to the display of goods, cheap, fresh and fashionable, which are constantly kept in stock, new bargains being offered every day. Fifteen assistants are employed and kept busy attending the wants of patrons and a large, flourishing trade throughout the city generally is enjoyed by this popular house. Having been formerly connected with the house of Wallace & Co., dealers in dry goods, at the corner of Magazine and Common, Mr. Alexander possesses a thorough knowledge of the trade, keeps a stock as complete in selection, as elaborate in detail and as perfect in style, quantity and quality as is to be found in the city. Mr. Alexander is a native of Germany, and has resided in this city since 1857, during which time he has gained hosts of friends and numerous patrons, and has become well known and popular throughout this section. In the consideration of the community no house takes a higher rank or is more deserving of the success it has achieved or the spotless reputation it bears.

**GEO. D. MOFFAT—Successor to Moffat & Gugenheim, Manufacturing Confectioner and Baker, No. 33 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the establishment of Mr. Geo. D. Moffat occupies no inconspicuous position and from the character and magnitude of his operations, is entitled to extended notice, conducing in so high a degree to the substantial benefit of the community and occupying a place that redounds no little to the establishment of a reputation for New Orleans in keeping with its real merits. The office and storeroom situated at No. 33 Tchoupitoulas street, is 35x100 feet in size, four stories in height. The bakery department is 25x50 feet, the confectionery 35x100 feet. The latest improved machinery is used, run by an engine of 15-horse power and the manufacture of Moffat's lemon sugar and fruit syrups is carried on to a large extent. The stock averages \$20,000 in value; while the annual sales reach \$150,000, the trade extending throughout Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Alabama and Arkansas. Sixty hands are required in the manufacturing department and four traveling salesmen distribute their products throughout the South. Mr. Geo. D. Moffat, late of Moffat & Jaeger, and of Moffat & Gugenheim, is the proprietor of this house, which, though established in 1880, has assumed a leading position among the enterprising and substantial business firms of the Crescent City.

**M. CARROLL—Dealer in Furniture, No. 125 S. Rampart St.**

Among the leading business enterprises of this city is the furniture house of Mr. M. Carroll, at No. 125 S. Rampart street. This house was established in 1879, by the present proprietor, with a moderate capital which by energy, perseverance and close attention to business has so largely increased that now he carries an average stock of \$4,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$12,000. Five male assistants are constantly employed. The premises occupied are 25x54 feet in size, well arranged and fitted up for his business. He does a city trade principally, but ships large amounts of goods to the adjacent country. Mr. Carroll was born in Dublin, Ireland, in October 1846, and has been engaged in his trade for many years. He gives his own personal attention to all the details of his business, and is justly considered one of the most prompt, correct, reliable and agreeable men in the Crescent City.



**HERMAN ISAAC—Wholesale Tobacconist, No. 69 Canal St.**

This house is one of the oldest and most respectable of this character in the entire Southern country. It was established over twenty-five years ago, by the present proprietor. He is an active, energetic, careful and attentive business man, of twenty-five years experience in the business, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his extensive business and requirements of his trade. He does a general jobbing business, carrying a large and varied stock of all kinds of tobacco, cigars, &c., and, also, is importer of smokers' articles and Havana cigars. He is the only sole agent for the United States for the celebrated "L. Lacroix Fils," Augonleme, France and "Riz La" cigarette paper. He keeps five experienced and capable clerks constantly employed, who are courteous, attentive and polite to all who call at his establishment. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated on the principle business thoroughfare of the city, the building being a beautiful four story structure, which is supplied with all the modern appliances for successfully carrying on his special business. The trade of this house is very large, extending over the greater portion of the United States. Mr. Isaac is a native of Europe, but has resided in this city for many years, and is well and favorably known in this community as an honorable, reliable and energetic business man, with a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, and is justly entitled to the confidence in which he is held by the trade.

**CHAFFE & POWELL—Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 36 Perdido St.**

The importance of the cotton trade to New Orleans and its great influence upon the prosperity of the community has been a frequent subject of comment, but not until each separate venture in this line of trade is examined, is the true magnitude of the industry understood and appreciated. And in this connection we can not complete the "Industries of New Orleans" without a mention of these leading houses in the city engaged in the cotton commission trade, among which are Chaffe & Powell, located at No. 36 Perdido street. This firm has ample capital to compete successfully with any house in the trade and have facilities for extending every accommodation to their correspondents. They receive large consignments from the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and other cotton growing districts. They are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments and extend every favor to country merchants shipping goods to this market. Through long experience in every detail of their business, and a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing; this firm is justly entitled to the confidence in which it is held by the trade. Progressive, enterprising and liberal it is not too much to assert that no firm in New Orleans has done more to promote the welfare and industrial thrift of the community.

**L. M. GEX—Dealer in Roofing Slate, Building Materials, &c., No. 136 Basin St.**

Among the several firms in New Orleans engaged in this branch of business, perhaps none will outrank, with reference to extent, general appointments and magnitude, as well as variety of stock, the enterprise of Mr. L. M. Gex, located as above. This enterprise was started by the present proprietor in 1872, with only a moderate capital; but, through the energy, enterprise and perseverance displayed in the management of his business, he has largely increased his trade and now enjoys the returns of a lucrative and constantly increasing business. Seventeen hands are constantly employed in the various branches of his business. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of all kinds of building materials, slate, etc., and is prepared to do work in his line at the very lowest standard rates and on short notice. This business is largely confined to the city of New Orleans and surrounding country. Mr. Gex was born in Louisiana in 1851, and has been actively engaged in his present business since 1872. He is thoroughly conversant with his trade in all its details and is well known in the community for his prompt and reliable manner of transacting business. We can cheerfully recommend him to the readers of this work as being a gentleman in every sense of the term, and one justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the public.

**THEO. H. MARSH—Commission Merchant, Packer and Wholesale Dealer, No. 57 Poydras Street.**

Among those firms which are most intimately connected with the history of New Orleans, its struggle, growth and subsequent prosperity, sharing and promoting every matter of public interest, the house of Theo. H. Marsh, will assuredly take a prominent position. For three years its career has been closely allied to the Western Produce Commission trade in all its various stages, and to a marked degree conducive to the thrift and importance that places this branch of our commerce upon so solid a footing. He has grown up in the produce commission business in this city, so to speak, and may be said to have an acquired, as well as an innate knowledge, of this special branch of industry, which is evidently turned to the best interests of the house in securing a general and flourishing business throughout the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and extending into Mexico and South America. He carries an average stock of \$4,000, while his annual sales reaches \$150,000. From six to eight hands are kept constantly employed in the business. Receives large consignments from the North and Northwest, of all kinds of country produce, giving liberal advances to consignors. Mr. Marsh was born in New Orleans, in 1854, is a young, active and energetic business man, with an extended, practical experience, having been engaged in this branch of trade, in various capacities, since 1869. He has made for himself an honorable record in the mercantile community and built a business which will compare favorably with that of any similar establishment in the United States.



**EDMOND DUBOIS—Importer of Wines and Brandies, No. 36 Decatur St.**

In speaking of the commercial advantages of New Orleans, it affords us great satisfaction to announce that especially in the traffic of wines, liquors, etc., inducements are accorded purchasers in this city that are certainly not attained at any other point in the South. Indeed, this fact has become so generally and widely known, as to have led to the establishment of houses whose operations have become colossal, productive of a trade that extends all over the United States. The largest importer of wines and brandies in this city, is Mr. Edmond Dubois, who established his enterprise here in 1874 and possessing ample capital, the business has largely increased, his house being now the most extensive of its kind in the entire city. A large four story building 35x110 feet is occupied which contains all the facilities required for handling the immense quantities of wines and brandies necessary to supply the immense trade this house enjoys. An average stock of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 value is carried at all times, while large cargoes are sold upon arrival in port, without handling. Six employes are required to meet the demands of the trade while one traveling salesman is kept constantly on the road in the interest of the house and goods are sold all over the United States, the sales reaching from \$275,000 to \$300,000 per annum. Mr. Dubois is Southern agent for Begue & J'tin Pelle and Ponchan & Noel of Bordeaux; J. Lacosse of Lormont; Videau & Brun of Nice and Bordeaux; A. D. Boiteau & Co. and Mrs. Castillon, Jne, Cognac; A. Seignette of La Rochelle; Schade & Buysing of Schiedam; B. Reig of Port Vendres and E. Blouquier & Fils and Leenhardt of Montpellier & Cette, all of whom are well known all over the country for excellence in manufacture. Mr. Dubois is a native of France and since his residence in this country has done much to promote the welfare and thrift of this city. Being so well and favorably known, it is needless for us to use laudatory terms regarding him and we can only add that business relations established with this house cannot fail to be of the most satisfactory character, as in all dealings with customers he has been found prompt, reliable and decisive, and has received the approbation of the community in every respect.

**SAMUEL M. TODD—Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oils, etc., No. 37 Magazine St.**

It is well in recording the various industries of any community to give more than mere passing mention to those firms or men in any particular branch of trade who have achieved high positions through the force of native ability, unaided either by the capital of others or any influences, save those evoked by their own capacity. This enterprising house was first started by S. M. Todd & Co., in 1848, and it is one of the oldest and best known house of our city. A building 30x220 feet in size, and four stories in height is occupied and a full line of white lead, paints, glass, brushes, varnish, artists' and coach painters' colors and materials, linseed, lard, rosin and coal oils, naval stores, axle grease etc., is carried, the average value being placed at \$30,000. In 1859 Mr. Todd assumed the entire control of the business, and under his management the trade has been greatly increased, necessitating the employment of seven assistants and an annual business of about \$75,000 is transacted. He is agent for Nobles & Hoares' celebrated English varnish; Manison Brothers & Co. pure white lead; Baxter & Bell's pure liquid paints; Russell M'fg Co.'s palette and putty knives; Johnston's patent dry kalsomine and fresco paints, and the unrivalled "Elaine," the family safeguard oil. An immense business is transacted throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Alabama, and in addition to other specialties, he has the exclusive sale for this city of the illuminated disc and match box, a very useful article for every house. Mr. Todd is a native of New York, and as an enterprising and thoroughly reliable dealer is fully entitled to general and liberal patronage and the high esteem of the business community.

**BERKSON BROS.—Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 12 and 14 South Peters St, and Nos. 12 and 14 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

In endeavoring to preserve some record of our commercial firms by historical notes, our object in introducing this department of our work is attributable more to a desire to gather together remembrances of such interesting nature, rather than to seek opportunity for personal compliment. But it is quite admissible for us to say, that Messrs. Berkson Bros., wholesale grocers and dealers in Western produce, wines, liquors, tobacco and cigars, at Nos. 12 and 14 South Peters and 12 and 14 Tchoupitoulas streets, belong to that class of staunch, sagacious merchants who have been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city for several years past, and to whose enterprise and perseverance as well as sterling conduct and uprightness, those interests are indebted for much of their present vigor and development. This enterprise was first started in 1866 by Rosenberg, Scherck & Berkson, who were succeeded by Scherck & Berkson in 1871. In 1876 the firm name became Scherck, Berkson & Bro, the present firm taking the management in 1878 and throughout, the house has had a very successful career, the business increasing steadily year by year. A large four story building is occupied, which is 50x120 feet in size, and contains a large assortment of goods in which they deal especially and the usual line carried by wholesale grocery dealers, the average stock being estimated at \$60,000 value. Twelve hands are employed, who keep the entire stock in perfect order and all orders received by the house receive prompt attention. An annual trade amounting to \$500,000 being transacted throughout the South, principally in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Messrs. Theodore and Simon Berkson comprise the firm, both natives of Prussia, and by judicious management and strict attention to business a lucrative and flourishing trade has been secured throughout the Southern States and from indications bid fair to become one of the largest establishments in this section of country.



**LOEB & GUMBEL—Wholesale Notions, No 82 Canal St.**

In giving descriptive accounts of the leading and representative mercantile houses of the city of New Orleans, evidencing the many divisions and sub-divisions of the trade of the ever busy and go-ahead-ative *to-day*, we certainly know of none occupying a more prominent position than that recognized as wholesale notions, nor can we give descriptive accounts of any house in this trade more entitled to the first place and mention than the establishment of Loeb & Gumbel. These gentlemen commenced business in this city in 1864 in a small way and have largely increased their facilities. The building at present occupied by the firm is 31x81 feet in size, four stories in height and contains a well selected assortment of notions of which it would be impossible for us to enumerate the multifarious articles included in the trade. The average amount of stock carried is valued at \$85,000, and the sales reach \$200,000 per annum. Ten hands are employed and a large and lucrative business transacted throughout the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Florida, four traveling salesmen being kept constantly on the road in the interests of the house. Messrs. E. Loeb and F. Gumbel compose the firm, both natives of Germany, and thoroughly conversant with the business in which they are engaged. The history of this city is mainly the result of the indomitable enterprise of her citizens and this record thus becomes a part of the record of the State and Nation.

**J. EDMOND MERILH—Importer of Leather and Findings, Nos. 148 Royal and 198 Poydras Streets.**

Few establishments are better known in this State, or any of the Southern States, than that of the above firm, whose business house occupies a three story brick building, stocked with a full and well selected stock of leather and findings. This house was founded in 1870, with ample capital, and has been successful from the start. The stock carried by the firm is quite large in value, and their annual sales reach about \$80,000. From twelve to fifteen male assistants are employed in the sales and manufacturing departments of the establishment. In addition to this house, Mr. Merilh is the proprietor of another establishment located at No. 148 Royal street, where he carries a full and complete assortment of the same line of goods. He also carries a heavy stock of leather and findings, and manufactures uppers in which he has a large trade both in the city and from the surrounding country. Mr. Merilh was born in France in 1846, and has had an experience of thirteen years in this business. As a business house, this one is so well established for strict adherence to truthful representations and reliability in commercial honor, that any comment from us would be superfluous. He has long been identified with the material interests of New Orleans, and has a well-earned reputation as a bright, active business man, and most excellent citizen.

**DEL BONDIO, WEBER & STAUDINGER—General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 80 Magazine Street, near Poydras Street.**

Among the many firms engaged in the general produce business in New Orleans and which add so much to the commercial wealth of the Crescent City, none occupy a more substantial position or are deserving of more worthy mention than the above firm. They succeeded Mr. Fred Del Bondio who was among the first to enter this business and by honorable dealings won a trade that has been lasting and still continues with the house. The present proprietors are all active intelligent and energetic men, who bring an experience of about fifteen years to the business and have so admirably divided their attention to the different branches of their trade that no one part suffers from inattention, but each one is overlooked and superintended by one of the partners. Their capital is ample for making liberal advancements on consignments. The building occupied is next door to the New Orleans Produce Exchange and their facilities for selling produce are such that they realize at times extra prices and always guarantee their patrons the highest prices in the market. In connection with the general commission business they carry a stock of liquors which they sell at unusually low prices. They occupy a four story brick building of sufficient dimensions to handle produce well and economically, and we are glad to note the house as worthy of the patronage and consignments of our Western produce dealers. Their annual sales amount to \$250,000. The stock carried is full and ample, but varies according to the shipments received but sufficient for the trade. The house dates back at least a quarter of a century of business prosperity.

**JAMES McCAFFREY—Produce Commission Merchant and Dealer in Hay, Grain, Corn Meal, Flour, &c., No. 60 Magazine Street.**

Among the many leading houses in New Orleans engaged in the produce commission business we cannot omit favorable mention of James McCaffrey whose establishment is located at No. 60 Magazine street. He does a general commission and produce trade, receiving large consignments of hay, grain, corn meal, flour and all kinds of Western produce, and is prepared by his long practical experience to attend to his consignors' interests, and in a manner not only satisfactory but profitably to them. His facilities and long acquaintance give him many advantages not to be overlooked by the country merchants and shippers who send goods to this market. He makes prompt sales and quick returns and guarantees satisfaction in every particular. Being possessed of ample capital, he is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. Mr. McCaffrey is a thorough-going business man, of business integrity, ability and reliability and holds a high position in commercial circles.



**H. KERN—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Nos. 104, 106 and 108, Baronne street.**

Among the old established and most prominent dry goods houses in this portion of New Orleans worthy of a prominent mention in a work of this character, is that of Mr. H. Kern, whose name appears at the head of this article. This enterprise was first started as early as 1859, by the present proprietor, with a moderate capital, and through his industry and perseverance, backed up by a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, it has been increased with each succeeding year, until at present he does a business amounting to from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum. Twenty competent male assistants are kept employed in the various departments of the establishment, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating from \$600 to \$1,000. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated in the center of the business portion of the city, occupying Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Baronne street, the storerooms being filled with a large and carefully selected stock of both staple and fancy dry goods, consisting of a choice line of prints, sheetings, muslins, dress goods, ribbons, &c.; in fact every article to be found in a first-class establishment of this kind is always to be had at Mr. Kern's, and at the very lowest cash prices. This house not only does a large city trade, but has an extensive business extending over the adjoining States. Mr. Kern has a life-long experience in this branch of business, and is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of his large and prosperous trade. He has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is familiar with all the demands and requirements of the community. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all his dealings, he is deserving of a liberal patronage from a generous public.

**ALBERT MONTGOMERY—Commission and Stock Dealer, at Stock Yards.**

Worthy of liberal mention in any work relating to the general business activities of the city of New Orleans are all enterprises which conduce to the popularity of the city abroad, and with these are classed our commission and live stock merchants. Prominent among the houses which are deserving of mention in this particular is Mr. Albert Montgomery, commission merchant for the sale of live stock, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. Mr. Montgomery began business in 1880 with an ample capital; and by industry, energy and close application to business, being backed up by a practical knowledge of this special business, has been successful from the start, and has succeeded in establishing a prosperous and lucrative trade. He receives consignments from all the Southern and Western States, and being possessed of ample capital is prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments. Account sales and remittances are promptly remitted to correspondents, and every inducement known to the trade can be obtained from this house. The annual sales of live stock for the past year amount to 21,000 head, which will be largely increased during the coming season. Eight experienced and competent hands are kept employed in the various departments of the establishment. The office and yards are conveniently situated near the stock landing, and every accommodation is given to shippers for taking care of and storing their stock on arrival at the yards. Mr. Montgomery, the proprietor of this well known and popular establishment, was born in the State of Mississippi, and being the son of W. B. Montgomery, of Starkville, who is known to the South or Gulf States as a breeder of Jersey cattle, and recognized as the leading pioneer in the new industry of improved stock and cultivated grasses, he is well informed as to all classes of live stock and is conversant with all the requirements of the trade. Always prompt, reliable and correct in all his business affairs, he has won the confidence of the business houses in New Orleans, and that of his customers who deal with him. The entire establishment is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and the proprietor to the esteem that energy, reliability and talent always inspire.

**P. A. VILLERMIN—Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 103 Decatur St.**

Among the many industries that have tended to extend and enlarge the commercial importance of New Orleans, perhaps no one has had a more favorable influence upon the mercantile relations of this community than the produce commission and wholesale grocery trade, and certainly no house in that trade exhibits more energy and enterprise than the subject of this brief sketch. Established in 1856 by Mr. L. Terrebonne, Mr. Villermin succeeded to the management in 1879, and the business has gradually merged out of comparative obscurity until it became and has remained for a number of years, a controlling influence to the entire trade. The premises occupied are well adapted to the business, and consist of a three story building, 40x75 feet in size, where a large and ample stock of groceries in wholesale quantities and of the very best quality, together with produce of all kinds which is sold in large amounts on commission. Seven assistants are employed, while the immense quantities of sugar, molasses, rice, cotton and Western produce generally which is sold on commission swells the annual sales to \$300,000 per annum, the trade lying principally in Louisiana and which is gradually extending in every direction. Mr. Villermin was born in this city in 1856 and as a young man of rare business ability, energy and perseverance deserves and occupies a high position among dealers in the city and vicinity. In all the attributes that lead to success and universal consideration, he has been endowed to a remarkable degree. Since writing the above we are pleased to note a change in the above firm. Mr. P. A. Villermin has connected himself with his father, A. Villermin, a man of rare business abilities, and merchant for the last twenty-two years in New Orleans. So much for the energy and enterprise of our young friend P. A. Villermin. The style of the new firm will be A. & P. A. Villermin.



**J. P. BRUNET—Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Nos. 135 and 137**  
*South Rampart street.*

This old and well established business was commenced in 1848 by Messrs. Brunet & Bros., and conducted by them until 1872, when Mr. P. Brunet became the sole proprietor, and by strict attention to business has built up a large and growing trade. He employs from fifteen to twenty male assistants, two of whom are salesmen, in the different departments of the business. The salesroom occupied is 40x50 feet in size, and very handsomely fitted up for this especial branch of the trade. He has an extensive city trade, besides shipping a large amount of his manufactured wares to Mobile, Galveston and other cities. He makes a specialty of manufacturing a fine quality of ladies' and children's shoes, for which he has a ready sale for all that he can manufacture. Mr. Brunet was born in France in 1820, and has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade since 1853, and is fully conversant with all the details of his business. To those who will call on Mr. Brunet, we can safely say that his goods are always just what he represents them to be. He has established his trade by honest dealing, and proposes to hold it that way.

**OCTAVE FORSTALL—Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Fire Bricks, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Naval Stores, etc., No. 32 Natchez street.**

One of the special qualifications of the business men of New Orleans is conservatism, the vital principle of certain success. Among the many staunch houses of the city, whose reputation is not only local, but extends throughout the State, is that of Mr. Octave Forstall. This enterprise was started in 1872, and has been largely increased by close application to business and a thorough knowledge of its requirements. Mr. Forstall deals extensively in lime, cement, plaster paris, fire bricks, paints, oils, brushes, naval stores, etc., and carries an ample stock to meet the demands of his trade, which is extending year by year. Three assistants are employed, and a large two story buildings occupied, 30x75 feet in size, and a warehouse also for storing large quantities of goods. The trade is general throughout this State, and those desiring goods in this line should call on Mr. Forstall before purchasing elsewhere. He is a native of Louisiana, and one of our most energetic and reliable citizens.

**L. C. ARNY—Bottler of Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider, Ginger Ale, &c.,**  
*Nos. 26 to 30 Bienville Street.*

The bottling business of Mr. L. C. Arny is a surprise to all who visit his establishment, for it is really a model in its workings. Here may be found bottles, corks, wire, &c., which is so extensively used in bottling wines, beer, ales, pickles, preserves, &c. Mr. Arny succeeded Mr. J. A. Pollafer, in 1874, and since that time the business has continued to increase with each succeeding year until now he occupies two floors of the building, about ninety feet deep, which are constantly filled with every article required in this special line of business. From six to twelve men are kept constantly employed in the transaction of his business. His trade is large and extends over the entire city and throughout the Southern States. It is something unusual for a steamboat or steamship to leave this port without some of Mr. Arny's bottled beer and ale. His success is mainly due to the excellent quality of his products, for he is particular that nothing deleterious shall enter into his bottles, every material is carefully selected for its good quality, inferior goods always being rejected. The trade having implicit confidence in the products manufactured by Mr. Arny that they order them without question. He is the agent of a Philadelphia Brewing company, and is prepared to supply the trade in bulk or in bottles as may be desired. Mr. Arny is in every way deserving of liberal patronage.

**C. MEHLE & CO.—Live Stock Commission Merchants, at Stock Yards.**

This is one of the oldest and most popular houses engaged in this line of business in all this section of the country. Mr. Jacob Mehle was the pioneer in the Texas cattle trade, his son, Mr. C. Mehle, following in the business in 1856, and in 1870 the present firm was organized, with an ample capital. The gentlemen composing this firm being active, energetic and stirring men, have, through their industry and application to the demands of their trade, succeeded in building up a trade which extends over all the Southern and Western States. They do a general live stock commission business, receiving consignments of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., their annual transactions averaging about 50,000 head of stock. Being possessed of ample capital, they are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and can offer every advantage to their customers and correspondents. Sixteen competent and experienced men are constantly kept employed in the different branches of their immense business. The offices and yards of this firm are large and commodious, being conveniently situated near the stock yards, which are supplied with all the necessary conveniences for properly caring for stock consigned to them; in fact, everything is found in the most perfect condition for successfully conducting this branch of business. The individual members of the firm are Mr. C. Mehle, who has been actively engaged in the business since 1856; Mr. B. C. Steinbeck, Mr. J. Donaldson and Mr. J. J. McGinnis, all of whom are thoroughly and practically conversant with all the details of the business, as well as the requirements and demands of the trade. They are well known in commercial circles as honorable, reliable and trustworthy citizens, who have in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of their patrons, as well as the community at large. It is a pleasure for the editors of this work to recommend the firm of Messrs. C. Mehle & Co. as being one justly entitled to the favorable consideration of the readers of this volume, and worthy of liberal patronage from the generous public.



**JOHN DOUGLAS—Engraver and Lithographer, No. 10 Camp Street.**

Among the arts and trades that have in the last half century risen to the dignity of the highest order, none is so conspicuous, or in which such marvelous improvement has been and is constantly being made, as that of the engraving and lithographic art. Mr. Douglas, for a number of years, has devoted his energies and talent to the development of this art in its various departments and adaptations to the requirements of the age. He was the first to introduce transferring engravings from copper plates to stone in this city. He commenced his trade in New Orleans in 1852 with limited facilities which have been amply enlarged, the most perfect machinery required in this branch of business being used in his establishment. A large four story building is occupied and a stock of \$40,000 average value is carried, on which a large business is transacted throughout the city and surrounding country. The elegant specimens of work turned out by Mr. Douglas has gained for this house a wide reputation and orders are constantly being received from all sections of the country. He makes a specialty in visiting and wedding cards of all conceivable designs. Mr. Douglas was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1827, is a thorough and accomplished artist and employs only the best workmen in the various departments of his extensive establishment.

**R. MAITRE—Florist and Seedsman, Nos. 602 and 976 Magazine Street and 526 Old Camp Street, near the Market.**

Mr. Maitre first established his floral business in 1858—the ante-bellum days of New Orleans,



when floriculture was as poorly, as sparingly practiced and little better supported by the general public. Nevertheless, being young, energetic, well educated and skilled in this department of trade, the depression in his business did not mar his onward progress, and with the return of peace in 1865, added the seed department to his house. Very much embarrassed shortly after, by a long and tedious illness, his good wife came to the front and assumed the control of the business for a time. Her most excellent qualities soon secured an increase of trade, and it was through her energy and popular manners that much of the present establishment in all its branches, is indebted. With the return of health, Mr. Maitre purchased the Delachaise grounds in 1867, where at present the large and magnificent conservatories and floral bazaar are located. Provided with all modern improvements for plant and flower growing, a large and rare collection of plants and a select stock in and out doors for the cut flower trade, the Delachaise floral establishment may be considered as second to none in the South. The business becoming so extensive and diversified an assistant was required and in 1878, Mr. M. Cook, brother-in-

law of Mr. Maitre, was admitted as a partner, and at the same time the nursery stock was removed to the present location on St. Charles street, near Carrollton. Mrs. Maitre, with an able corps of young lady assistants, has charge of the floral bazaar, opposite Magazine market, which is elegantly fitted up and contains an attractive and well selected stock. Taken as a whole, the nurseries, three in number, the conservatories in which alone from eight to ten men are employed, and the several stores with their useful as well as ornamental stock, and the artistic display made, the enterprise of Mr. Maitre evinces great managerial ability and is the result of much time, labor and expense. Three separate catalogues announce to the public the stock on hand, together with any new varieties which may be offered for sale with many useful hints on sowing, planting and trimming of trees and shrubs. No one should fail to call or send for these descriptive catalogues as they are furnished free and thus be convinced that R. Maitre's establishment contains "Everything for the Southern Garden."

**NEW YORK BIRD STORE—John Warner, Proprietor, No. 83 Chartres St.**

This bird emporium was founded by Mr. Warner three years ago, and so well has he conducted it that his increasing trade has compelled him to carry not only a full line of all fancy and singing birds, but the best breeds of imported and domestic fowls, curious animals, fish, &c. Among the large and varied assortment may be noticed parrots of all colors and kinds, mocking birds, canaries of the different varieties, fancy colored birds, common poultry, and all of the best imported breeds. Pets of every description, consisting of monkeys, alligators, gold fish and various animals and birds. All kinds of cages, fancy shells and numerous articles connected with such a stock are found at this house. Mr. Warner has had twenty years experience in this branch of business and knows how to prepare the best food for these birds and keeps it on hand for sale to his customers. The salesrooms are about 30x80 feet in size. Three experienced hands are kept constantly employed in the business while Mr. Warner devotes his personal attention in superintending the entire establishment. All orders from the country are promptly attended to and at prices guaranteed to give satisfaction. He deals with only first-class houses and can guarantee his birds and fowls to be of pure blood. Mr. Warner is a candid, reliable and trustworthy gentleman, well respected and esteemed by all who have business relations with him.

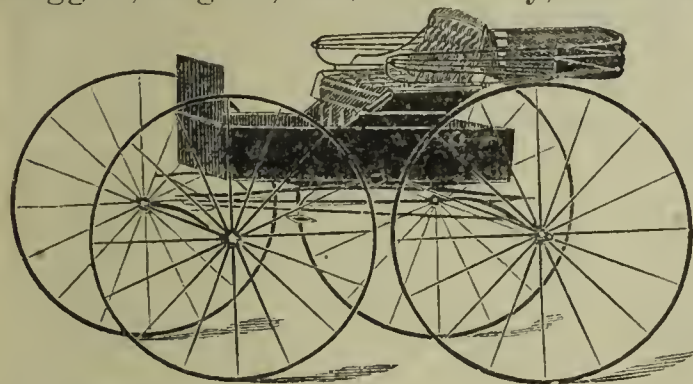


**MEYER'S EATING HOUSE—Bernard Meyer, Proprietor, No. 18 Exchange Alley.**

The establishment of Mr. Meyers ranks among the numerous enterprises of the city which tend to enhance the comfort and convenience of the general public. Mr. Meyer has had fourteen years of experience in catering to the wants of patrons and is considered among the first-class restaurateurs of the city. This eating house was first started in 1878, and has been so ably conducted throughout, that it has increased in public favor and patronage, and to-day, at the meal hour, shows that life and activity that speaks favorably for the management. It has become well known from the abundance provided and the excellent manner in which the food is prepared and the charges are perfectly reasonable, being but three dollars per week for two meals per day. This low rate is the result of the practical knowledge possessed by Mr. Meyer, of the proper time and place to purchase supplies. The premises occupied are 25x100 feet in size, three stories high, and the entire building is occupied in the prosecution of the business. No more popular, well regulated and convenient house is to be found in this part of the city. Mr. Meyer is a native of England, and possesses the characteristics of that nation, succeeding admirably in catering to the public tastes.

**JOSEPH SCHWARTZ & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Carriage, Wagon and Cart Materials, also Manufacturers of Carriages, &c., Nos. 41 to 47 Perdido Street.**

One of the most enterprising establishments engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages, buggies; wagons, &c., in the city, which we cannot omit in compiling the industries of New Orleans,



is the house of Messrs. Joseph Schwartz & Co. They started their present business in 1854 with a small capital, which, by business ability of a practical nature they have largely increased, and now carry one of the largest and carefully selected stocks of carriage, wagon and cart materials to be found in any similar establishment in this or any other market. In the manufacture of carriages, buggies and spring wagons they do a large business, which adds greatly to the magnitude of their enterprise. Forty experienced mechanics are kept constantly employed, to whom liberal wages are paid.

The office and salesroom occupied by the firm at Nos. 41 to 47 Perdido street, is a beautiful three story structure 96x100 feet in size, and furnished with all the latest and most improved fixtures suitable for carrying on the business. A new factory located on the square between Baronne and Dryades streets is now being erected, the dimensions being 65x103 feet in size, and two stories high, which will be supplied with the latest and most improved machinery used in this special branch of manufacturing. A twelve-horse power engine of the most improved pattern, is used to furnish the motive power to drive the machinery in the various departments. They make a specialty in manufacturing carriages, buggies, and light spring wagons, while they deal largely in all kinds of wagon and carriage materials. The trade of this well known house is extended over the States of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Mexico. The individual members of the firm are Joseph Schwartz and Owen E. Sullivan, both of whom have a large and practical experience in this special branch of trade. They are skilled workmen themselves, and have a rare judgment in selecting stock in their line. Both members of the firm are well and favorably known in commercial and financial circles in the city as gentlemen of high social and business standing, and their financial responsibility is of such a nature as to warrant unbounded confidence in the firm. The business policy of Schwartz & Co. is honorable, liberal and progressive in every respect, and to this is attributed much of the success which has come to the house.

**JAMES REGAN—Proprietor Stonewall Jackson Stables, Nos. 134 to 140 Baronne St.**

Among the old and reliable establishments, whose career for the past fifteen years has reflected honor and credit upon commercial life in New Orleans, none deserve a higher rank than the name of James Regan, which heads this article. His extensive stables, Nos. 134, 138 and 140 Baronne street, is one of the best arranged and most convenient in the city. This enterprise was started with about \$2,000 capital, which by industry and perseverance backed up by a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, has been very largely increased with each succeeding year, until now he owns the property which he occupies besides having a large stock of number one horses and mules, carriages, buggies, &c., in fact, everything pertaining to a first-class establishment of this character is found at the "Stonewall Jackson Stables." He keeps on hand an average stock of about one hundred head of horses and mules and sells during the year from \$100,000 to \$200,000 worth of stock. From ten to twelve hands, who are thoroughly acquainted with the business, are kept constantly employed. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious and furnished with all the conveniences for successfully conducting this branch of business. Mr. Regan buys largely on his own account, as well as doing an extensive commission business. The trade is largely local, being mostly in the city and with the planters throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Regan was born in Ireland, but has resided in New Orleans for many years. He is a prompt, reliable and honorable man in all his business relations and is well worth the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. The Stonewall Jackson Stables under his able management will always be successful.



**J. P. H. SHORT—Dealer in Coal, Office, Corner Camp and Girod Sts.**

One of the best known firms in the coal trade is the house of J. P. H. Short. It is entitled to honorable mention in this work on the industries of New Orleans. Mr. Short has had some seven years experience in this business, and has built up a trade which is not only comfortable, but enviable. He started in 1874, on a moderate capital, and has increased his business at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, until now he does a business of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per annum, carrying an average stock of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and giving employment to from ten to twelve hands. His establishment compares favorably with any other of its kind in the city. Mr. Short's long experience has given him an advantage which is invaluable. His yards located on Tchoupitoulas, near Fourth street, are spacious and well arranged for the business, and his trade extends all over the city and adjoining territory. Mr. Short was born in Virginia, in 1839, but has resided in New Orleans nearly all his life. He is a man of comprehensive knowledge of general commercial business and affairs. His career has been marked by a policy of rectitude; and as conducing to the industrial thrift of the community, this gentleman has contributed largely and is entitled to the esteem and respect which he has acquired in so large a measure.

**J. S. McCLURE—Photographer, No. 131 Poydras St.**

Mr. McClure, finishing his education, he became interested in the study of photography, and after investigating it and finding that he had both the inclination, taste and knowledge for it, adopted it as his profession. The rooms occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, and are supplied with all the latest and most improved appliances and fixtures used in this branch of the art. From the start he has been successful and secured by his evident merit in and knowledge of his profession a large and increasing trade. His thorough and practical education has been greatly in his favor in giving him the business idea of proving that energy, enterprise and perseverance lead to success. His portrait photography is remarkable for its faithfulness to nature, elegant finish and pleasing variety. His positions are characterized by ease and grace and his results are invariably satisfactory. He is an artist in the fullest sense of the word, thoroughly understanding position and light in their effect. Taking pride and pleasure in his art, his success is not to be wondered at. We cheerfully commend him to the readers of this work as an artist worthy of confidence in every sense of the term, and deserving of a liberal patronage.

**EDWARD THOMPSON—Building and Roofing Materials, Nos. 112 and 114 Poydras St.**

In reviewing the enterprise of New Orleans, no one more useful or necessary to the general public, has been found than the establishment forming the subject of this sketch. The proprietor, Mr.

**Thompsons's Improved**

**BUILDING PAPER**

*Patented December 7, 1880.*

A substitute for **PLASTERING** and **Wall Paper** combined, and for **Wall Paper** and **CANVAS**. Beautiful, durable, and economical. Adapted for the **finest** as well as the **humblest Dwellings, Depots, Station Houses, Seaside Resorts**, etc., etc. Those having rooms to finish or partitions to make, **will please send for samples**. Liberal discount to dealers.

**EDWARD THOMPSON,**  
*Sole Manufacturer.*  
112 & 114 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.

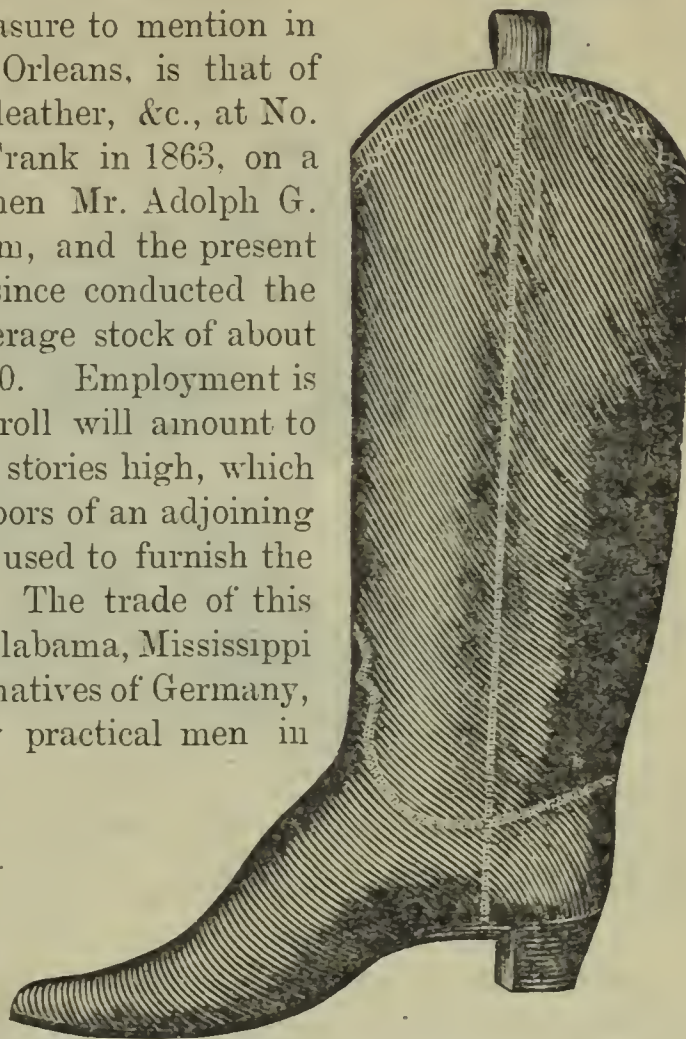
Edward Thompson, started this industry in 1852, and since that time has made sales of over a \$1,000,000 per annum. Being a practical man and close observer, he has from time to time placed before the public many useful, and we may say indispensable articles, which are needed in every household in the land, among which are the following worthy of special mention: Thompson's Improved Building Paper, patented in 1880. After much experience with the different papers manufactured, he offers a paper equal in strength to the heavy strain ornamental building paper, with only one-third its weight, thus making a great saving in transportation, costing less than plaster, and is free from the annoyance to housekeepers of crumbling on the carpet. Combining a neater finish, with equal comfort, durability and being more economical, it can be put on by any one that can drive a tack, bordering and tacks being

supplied free. This paper is elegant enough for fine building, the cheaper quality being suitable for humble dwellings, and in two years has given perfect satisfaction, so that its sales is superceding all other make. The manufacture of paper carpeting is also carried on by Mr. Thompson and it is handsome, durable and economical. He is sole agent for patent metallic shingles, Monarch Corn Mill and Home Corn Sheller. Imperial house colors, three-ply ready roofing, roofing-felt, roofing pitch, paper pails, prepared Windsor lime in cans, lapboards, Japanese paper oil cloth, cement, plaster paris and nearly all articles used by builders. With ample capital and close attention to the interests of his patrons, he has seen his trade increase steadily until now it is assuming vast proportions, adding no little to the commercial wealth and prosperity of the Crescent City. His goods are now ordered largely for use in all the Southern States, Mexico and British Honduras. The International Exposition Building at Orizaba, Mexico, now about to open, a large and magnificent building of some 540 square yards interior surface, is entirely furnished with Mr. Thompson's building paper, while the entire roof are covered with his three-ply ready roofing. All orders are carefully selected and shipped by competent assistants under Mr. Thompson's personal supervision. His business in all its various details of management is conducted upon principles of integrity and prudence and it is to these meritorious qualifications that he owes his credit, reputation, success and full confidence of the public.



**JOHN FRANK & CO.—Importers of and Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings, Manufacturers of Boot, Gaiter and Shoe Uppers, No. 142 Poydras Street.**

One of the most enterprising firms, which it is our pleasure to mention in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans, is that of Messrs. John Frank & Co., importers and dealers in leather, &c., at No. 142 Poydras street. This concern was started by Mr. Frank in 1863, on a small capital, who continued the business until 1872, when Mr. Adolph G. Ricks and George Muth became connected with the firm, and the present firm of John Frank & Co. was organized, which has since conducted the establishment very successfully. They now carry an average stock of about \$60,000, while their annual sales will reach \$200,000. Employment is given to eighty skilled workmen, and the monthly pay roll will amount to \$3,000. The premises are 30x90 feet in size, and three stories high, which is occupied with the business, together with the upper floors of an adjoining building. A silent gas engine of two-horse power is used to furnish the motive power necessary to drive the sewing machines. The trade of this well known house extends over the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. The individual members of the firm are all natives of Germany, in the prime of life, active, energetic and thoroughly practical men in their business, having had a life time experience in this specialty. Mr. Ed. Beeg is the gentlemanly book-keeper of the establishment, who looks closely after the office affairs. This firm is a desirable one with which to establish pleasant and profitable relations, and is fully entitled to the prosperity that has attended an honorable career.



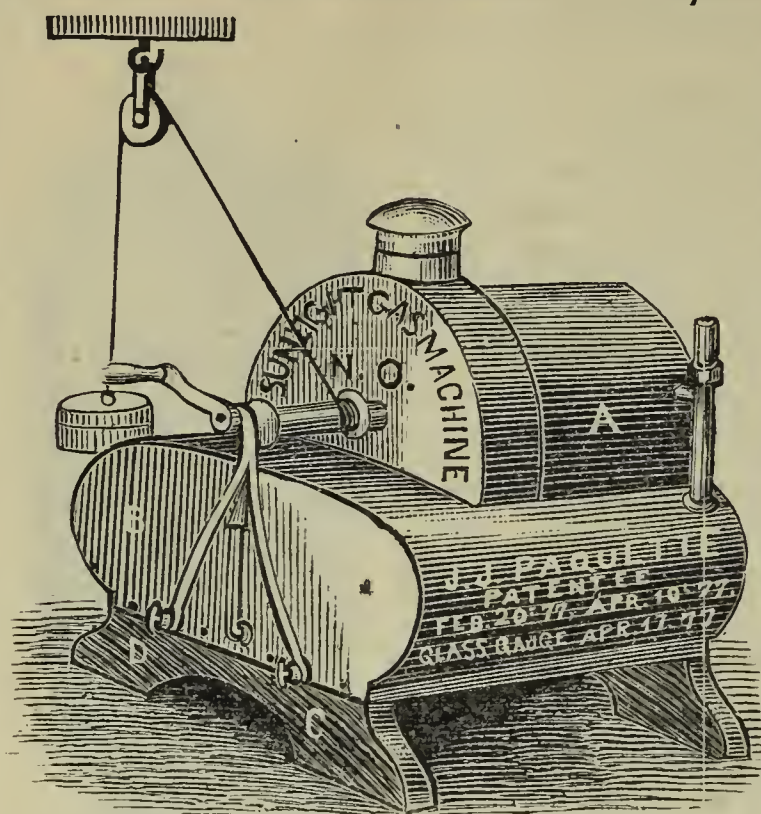
**GEORGE LEMLE & SON—Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers, No. 169 Baronne St.**

This business was first organized in 1841, by Mr. George Lemle with an ample capital, who successfully conducted the business for several years, and was succeeded by the present firm of George Lemle & Son. Six male assistants are constantly kept employed in the transaction of the business. A large and well selected stock of copper, tin and sheet-iron is constantly kept in stock. Special attention is given to all kinds of guttering, slating, &c., at the most reasonable terms. Repairs executed with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed. They are the inventors of Lemle's patent Rain Water Cut Off, the best now in use. Estimates for city and country work. The building occupied is 30x100 feet in size, and well arranged for this especial business. The trade of this establishment is spread out over the city of New Orleans and surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are George Lemle and David Lemle, both of whom are energetic active and experienced men in this particular branch of industry, and fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Mr. George Lemle, the senior member of the firm, was born in Europe, while his son, Mr. David Lemle, is a native of New Orleans, and has devoted his life to the business in which he is now engaged. Determined to be in advance of all contemporaries in every respect, it is not too much praise to say that they have achieved this object beyond cavil, and this, together with the high standard of commercial honor and enterprise with which they conduct their business, well merits the respect accorded them.

**MARTIN WEYDIG—Manufacturer of Harness, Saddlery and Military Goods 170 Poydras St.**

There are few branches of industry that are of more interest and importance to the general public than the harness and saddlery business. What business is carried on in this or any other city of any importance that is not, in the daily transaction of their operations, dependent upon the harness maker, and entirely at the mercy, in that dependence, of his honesty, good judgement and skill? The importance, therefore, to any community of an honest, reliable, prompt and skillful establishment of this kind is very great; and such an one, in an eminent degree is that of Martin Weydig. Selecting the above business for his pursuit in life, Mr. Weydig commenced to learn his trade some thirty-five years ago, and from that day his ability, skillful workmanship, square, honest dealing, and genial and affable deportment has won him friends, and his trade has steadily grown and prospered. He carries a stock of \$8,000, and does a yearly business of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. He employs seven hands, all thorough, skillful workmen—he will have no others—to whom he pays liberal wages. His store, which is 30x80 feet in size, three stories high, is completely stocked, and his business is the best in the city. He manufactures and deals in harness, saddlery, military goods, fireman's and lodge supplies, saddle cloths, horse coverings, buggy robes, fly nets and whips, and, in fact, everything to be found in any similar establishment in the South. Mr. Weydig is a gentleman worthy of the confidence and patronage of our citizens, and one whom it is a pleasure to deal with.



**SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE—J. J. Paquett, Proprietor, No. 49 Chartres Street.**

In preparing a history of the various industries of New Orleans we find it necessary to speak in terms of praise of many of the different establishments which tend to enhance the real value of New Orleans as a manufacturing and commercial center. We would consider our work incomplete were we to omit mention of this wonderful patent of Mr. Paquett's, and at the same time give his establishment the prominence which it so well deserves. The Sun Light gas machine was patented by Mr. Paquett, in February, 1877, and again in April of the same year, and since that time has been in constant demand, and the patentee is to be congratulated on its wonderful success. Mr. Paquett is a practical plumber and has been in the business in this city for a number of years, and since starting has met with the success which energy and close attention to business together with honesty and fair dealing, always bring. We do not deem it necessary, nor do we consider ourself equal to the task, to give a description of this wonderful gas machine, and would therefore advise the thousands of readers of this work to visit the establishment and see it for them-

selves; and we will further guarantee that they will be treated with that courtesy and respect characteristic of the proprietor, J. J. Paquett.

**MERCHANTS' RICE MILLS—T. A. Kendig & E. Daboval, Proprietors, Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Magazine Street.**

In recording any adequate account of the industries of New Orleans, and the progress made during the past quarter of a century in commercial and manufacturing importance, it would be impossible to omit mention of Messrs. Kendig & Daboval, proprietors of the Merchants' Rice Mills, located at Nos. 108, 110 and 112 Magazine street. Established by its present owners in 1881, the resources and trade of this establishment have more than kept equal pace with the general prosperity of the Crescent City. Founded with an ample capital, and being conducted with every advantage to be derived from a stainless reputation and business policy, the success of the firm increased with each succeeding year, until at the present time it stands at the head of all similar establishments in the South. Thirty-five experienced hands are kept constantly employed in the various departments of the establishment to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating \$1,500. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the mill building being a substantial three story structure which is supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery, all of which is of New Orleans manufacture, the motive power being furnished by a sixty horse-power engine of the latest paten. The firm, also, have a large and convenient warehouse in which is stored all of their surplus stock. They are the inventors of many improvements in the art of hulling and cleaning rice, which are now in use in the "Merchants' Mill." The individual members of the firm are both natives of Louisiana, having a practical experience of seven years in this special branch of business and are fully acquainted with every detail and requirement of their extensive business. Prompt, reliable and honorable in every business transaction, they possess, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the community, and are worthy of an extended patronage from the business men of New Orleans.

**F. C. CARLISLE & CO.—General Commission Merchants in Western Produce, No. 78 Magazine Street.**

This firm, though of comparatively recent start in this city, have had some fifteen years experience, thus thoroughly fitting them for the commission business in all its details. Being from Missouri their effort will be to make the West and South understand the advantages in a common exchange of products as they are on the spot and enabled to see the wants of buyers here. They propose in giving information to derive some benefit therefrom, making the business not only reciprocal but mutually profitable. Prompt in their dealings, energetic and gentlemanly in all their transactions they have already drawn around them a circle of commercial friends, to be envied by houses older in the business. Possessed of such qualifications there is no question as to ultimate success, for with integrity and fair dealing they offer every recommendation, a cordial reception and enjoy continued patronage of the public. Messrs. Carlisle & Co. refer to Messrs. Larmore Bros, of St. Louis, Glenn & Sons, of Cincinnati, and State National Bank at New Orleans, and with the increased volume of trade from the West by way of the Mississippi river and the L. & N. and Northwestern Railroads soon to be completed, they will be prepared to meet the demand for live, active merchants to take charge of and execute the business offered. Fully believing that the future is rich with success for Messrs. Carlisle & Co. and wishing them all speed, we cheerfully introduce them to the favorable consideration of the entire South, feeling fully satisfied as to the results.



**BRICE SEMBRE—Importer of Canes, Umbrellas, Corsets, Trimmings, Shirts, Toys, &c., No. 104 Royal Street.**

One of the most favorably known importing houses in this line, in New Orleans, is that of Mr. Brice Sembre, located as above, on one of the most prominent business thoroughfares of the city. This industry was founded by the present proprietor, about twelve years ago, with only a limited capital. His business, however, has steadily increased since that date, until it reaches a very handsome sum, and is regularly improving each succeeding year. He occupies a storeroom 30x30 feet in size, and transacts a general trade in canes, umbrellas, corsets, trimmings, shirts, undershirts, drawers, stockings, socks, toys, &c., and all kinds of fancy goods. Canes, umbrellas and parasols, repaired. A large assortment of children's carriages constantly in stock. The trade of this well known emporium is not confined to the city alone, but extends over the entire South. Mr. Sembre is a native of France, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and since he has been in business in this city has won many friends and patrons among our citizens. Two competent clerks are constantly kept employed, who are courteous, polite and ever ready to attend upon the wants of customers who visit this popular establishment.

**E. H. WILSON & CO.—Commission Merchants, No. 73 Carondelet St.**

This important enterprise was founded as early as 1837 and successfully conducted from that time until 1870, when the present firm was organized, with ample capital, and through the industry and perseverance of the members of the firm, together with a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, the trade has been increased with each succeeding year, until at present they are handling from ten to fifteen thousand bales of cotton, seventy-five thousand sacks corn and fifteen hundred hogsheads of tobacco per annum. Their consignments of cotton are largely from the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, while their tobacco comes from Kentucky and Tennessee. Seven competent and experienced men are kept constantly employed in the different branches of the business, who are always courteous and attentive to all the patrons and friends of the establishment. The individual members of the firm are E. H. and J. T. Wilson, both of whom are natives of Kentucky, but have been residents of New Orleans for many years, and are well and favorably known to the trade as an honorable, prompt and reliable house with which to establish business relations.

**A. T. MATHER—Real Estate Agent and Appraiser, No. 71 Camp St.**

This well known enterprise was established in this city, in 1881, by the present proprietor, and is deserving of due mention in a work of this character. This establishment does a general real estate business, will sell, purchase, (at private or auction sale,) lease real estate, collect rentals, negotiate mortgage paper and attend to the payment of taxes and correction of assessments. All business entrusted to this office will receive prompt attention. Telephonic connection with all the principal parts of the city and all orders transmitted will receive prompt and careful attention. Special and satisfactory arrangements made for advertising in daily papers. A brokerage of two per cent. will be charged on the amount of the lease. Mr. Mather is a native of St. James Parish, La., and is a thorough, practical and energetic business man, with an experience of five years in this special line, fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Prompt, reliable and honorable in every business transaction, he is justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of the public, and worthy of an extended patronage.

**C. B. BUDDECKE & CO.—Commission Merchants, No. 56 South Peters St.**

Among the leading representative houses engaged in this branch of commercial business deserving of special mention in a work of this kind devoted to a detailed account of the manufacturing and commercial advantages of New Orleans, the firm of Messrs. C. B. Buddecke & Co. are not to be overlooked. This important enterprise was founded in 1836, by the father of the present proprietor, and was known by the name and style of C. T. Buddecke & Co., until 1881, when Mr. C. B. Buddecke succeeded as sole proprietor of the business. Energetic, enterprising and reliable, he has been successful from the start. He does a general commission and produce business, receiving consignments of all kinds of produce. He is also resident agent for a number of the finest flouring mills in the Northwest, and always keeps on hand a full and complete stock of well-known brands of fancy, choice and family flour, which he offers to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Among the well known, reliable and celebrated brands of flour handled by him, may be mentioned the "St. Luke Mills," "Red Bud Mills," "Cliff Mills," "Diana Extra," "Excelsior Creole," "Excelsior Fancy," "Excelsior Extra," "Randolph Mills," "New Process Creole," "St. John's Mills," "Silver Threads," "Creole XXX," and "Pine Mill." Being possessed of an ample capital, he is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. Four competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the different branches of his business, who are ever ready to attend upon the wants of all visitors to his establishment. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, the building being a large three story structure, situated in the very center of the business portion of the city, and is wholly occupied by this business. Mr. Buddecke was born in New Orleans in 1845, and has been actively engaged in this branch of trade for the past seven years. He is well known in commercial circles as perfectly reliable, straightforward and honorable in every business transaction, and is a gentleman deserving of the fullest confidence and esteem of our citizens. He is justly entitled to an extended patronage from the public.



**A. W. HYATT—Stationer, Printer, Lithographer, Engraver, Book Binder, and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Camp Street.**

Of the several firms or individuals in this city engaged in the stationery and book business, it may be safely asserted that none are better stocked or conducted with more thorough knowledge of the trade than the establishment of A. W. Hyatt. This house was first started by Christian & Co., in 1869, who conducted the business until the latter part of that year, when the firm was changed to Christian & Hyatt, and so continued until 1871, when Mr. Hyatt became sole proprietor of the establishment. The stock carried is large and varied, comprising all articles pertaining to this line of business. With an elegant site, the largest printing office and bindery in the South, and a full and complete stock, the enterprise of Mr. Hyatt is justly entitled to the consideration and patronage of the public, and its proprietor to the esteem that energy, reliability and talent always inspire. Twenty-five male and many female assistants are kept constantly employed. His trade is not confined to the city alone but extends over all the surrounding country. Mr. Hyatt is the agent for the following firms: Mackellar, Smith & Jordon, type founders, Philadelphia; Chas. Enu Johnson, printing inks, Philadelphia; and J. H. Wilson, military goods and regalia, Philadelphia; Levison & Blythe Celebrated Champion Violet writing and copying fluid ink. Mr. Hyatt was born in Brighton, England, October 26, 1832, and commenced the study of his profession at Galveston, Texas, about 1843, on the Galveston News. He is prompt, energetic and reliable, and has through these qualifications laid the foundation of a competence that will be a pride and pleasure to him in the future. Mr. Hyatt will always duplicate Eastern and Western prices for lithographing and printing.

**STEPHEN DuLAC—Western Manufacturing and Milling Agency, Office, No. 109 Poydras Street.**

The handling of flour in New Orleans is one of the mammoth enterprises of the city, and represents a very large amount of capital as well as conducing largely to the commercial thrift and enterprise of the Crescent City. In giving a detailed account of the many industries of this city we cannot omit mention of the house of Stephen DuLac, established in this city in 1881. He does a general agency business, representing the Southern Mills, St. Louis, Mo., Crown Mills Company (Belleville), Gardner's and Ruma Mills, Ill. From the Southern Mills he handles grits, of all grades, cream meal, pearl meal, Southern Mills corn meal, Louisiana Queen meal, Robert E. Lee meal, and K. D. meal. From the "Crown Mills Co." he handles the following celebrated brands: The "Royal Crown" (patent process), which received the first premium at the St. Louis fair, October 7, 1881; the "Crown," extra fancy brand, and the "Charm," both of which have received the first premiums at several State fairs. In addition to the above, he handles other choice brands of flour, and offers it to the trade on advantageous terms. Mr. DuLac has been identified with the trade in New Orleans for the past ten years, and is a man that conducts his business upon a basis of sound mercantile integrity and with a liberal policy to his patrons. It is unnecessary for us to comment further than to say that all goods consigned to him will be handled to the best advantage of the consignors. All orders from country merchants will receive his prompt attention. His address is post-office box No. 1978, New Orleans, La.

**J. O. LAROSE—Dealer in Building Materials, Naval Stores, &c., No. 37 Natchez St.**

The large, handsome and splendidly stocked establishment of Mr. Larose, is located at No. 37 Natchez street, and is recognized as a leading house in this line in the city. The building occupied is a three story, 25x100 feet in size, and filled from top to bottom with a full and complete stock of naval stores, paints, oils, brushes and building materials of all descriptions. He also occupies a large warehouse at No. 62 Notre Dame street, in which he carries a large and well selected stock of goods. Two male assistants are constantly employed in the business, which is not confined to the city alone, but extends over the surrounding country. Mr. Larose was born in New Orleans, in 1836, and is well known and highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Larose has, by his tact, energy and square dealing, made himself exceedingly popular and placed himself on the high road to success.

**S. JAMISON'S SON—Sole Agent Shelby, Ala., Lime, Office, No. 69 Carondelet St.**

An establishment worthy of mention, is that of S. Jamison's Son, at No. 69 Carondelet street, sole agents Shelby, Ala., lime, sole proprietor of the celebrated Crescent Sugar lime, and dealer in all kinds of lime, cement, roll sulphur, fire brick, plaster paris, white sand, hair, laths and building materials generally. The proprietors' father started this business in 1868, and has continued ever since, his son, Irwin Jamison, has lately become proprietor. He carries an average stock of \$5,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$25,000. Six male assistants are constantly employed in the business. Mr. Irwin Jamison, the proprietor, is a thorough and practical man, with years of experience in the business, under his father's direction, having, also, the benefit of his father's experience and help, is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Mr. J. R. Flood is the gentlemanly book-keeper of the establishment, and takes care of the office affairs. Mr. Jamison has an extensive city trade, besides furnishing the sugar plantations with a large supply of lime, together with a good jobbing business among country dealers. Mr. Jamison was born in New Orleans in 1860, is an attentive and obliging gentleman, and remarkably well qualified to succeed in his special business.



**WINTELER & RICKS—Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings, Tools, Oils, &c., No. 109 Poydras Street.**

The trade of New Orleans in leather is an important industry, which is constantly growing in importance and well worthy of proper recognition in this compendium of the city's wealth and commercial standing. Among those who have done no little to establish the leather trade upon its present admirable foundation, the house of Winteler & Ricks is, perhaps, the most widely known. Since its establishment in 1879, with but a limited capital, this house has held a prominent place in the leather trade, through all the changes incidental to a career covering that portion of general depression in business. Their efforts were sustained by rare judgment, natural talent and unwavering integrity. With these, year after year, their business increased, until, at present, the stock carried will average \$10,000, while an annual business of over \$70,000 is transacted. Sixteen male assistants are kept constantly employed, the weekly pay roll amounting to \$250. The individual members of the firm are M. Winteler and F. Ricks, both of whom have an experience of over twenty years in the business. Mr. Winteler was born in Switzerland, and Mr. Ricks in Germany. The premises occupied are 30x100 feet in size and three stories high, the entire building being used in their business. A full and complete stock of leather, shoe findings, tools, oils, &c., are kept constantly in stock. Besides, they do a large business in the manufacture of boot, shoe and gaiter uppers. The establishment is well provided with all the latest improved machinery used in the business. While relying to a certain extent upon city custom, they have a large and growing trade from the surrounding country. With a stainless business policy of the most liberal and enterprising kind, they deservedly hold the high position accorded them in commercial and manufacturing circles, and a continuation of a prosperity so well merited.

**JOHN T. HARDIE & CO.—Cotton Factors, No. 67 Carondelet St.**

One of the oldest and most reliable houses engaged in this branch of the trade, is that of Messrs. John T. Hardie & Co., whose name appears at the head of this article. This house, founded as far back as 1853, has been successful from the start. Commencing on a moderate capital, through industry and close application, backed up by a thorough and practical knowledge of the business, it has been increased from year to year until at present they are in possession of an extensive and gradually increasing trade, extending throughout the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and other cotton growing States. They have an ample capital, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments from the country. This firm have an enviable reputation, both at home and abroad, as being prompt, reliable and honorable in all their business transactions, and have, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of the dealers and merchants throughout the South. Ten experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed in the various branches of the business, to whom monthly wages are paid aggregating from \$500 to \$800. Their sample rooms and offices are large, commodious and well lighted, being especially arranged and fitted up for this special business. The individual members of this firm are Mr. John T. Hardie and Wm. T. Hardie, both of whom are natives of Alabama, and have been engaged in the cotton trade for the past twenty-eight years, giving them a thorough knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. Energetic, reliable and honorable in every sense of the term, they are, in an eminent degree, entitled to the liberal patronage being extended them. The firm of Messrs. John T. Hardie & Co. is composed of gentlemen with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**ALEXANDER HILL—Dealer in best American Slates, Slabs, Hearths and Tiles, No. 110 Carondelet Street.**

Few establishments in New Orleans are more favorably known than the house of Alexander Hill, at No. 110 Carondelet street. The present firm succeeded Davidson & Hill, in about 1840, and has controlled the business, and very successfully, ever since. The same may be written of this house that goes to make up the history of all large and successful wholesale houses. To the building up of such a business strong natural talent, coupled with years of training, and seconded by an industry that has never flagged. The average stock carried amounts to \$15,000, on which an annual business of \$40,000 is transacted. The stock contains the best American slates, slabs, hearths, tiles, &c., and every article kept in the largest wholesale houses of this character. The marvelous success of this house is deserved and has been reached and attained by a faithful study of the wants and needs of the trade. Prompt, energetic and reliable, the house of Alexander Hill is in every way worthy of the most liberal public patronage.

**CARONDELET HOUSE—M. S. Burk & Co. Proprietors, NO. 88 Carondelet St.**

This hotel in the past has been one of the most popular in the city, and deservedly so, but under the management which has recently taken charge of the house, it promises to become not only one of the most popular family hotels in the city but of the entire South. The building, a three story edifice; is large and commodious, containing thirteen rooms, besides an elegant parlor, dining room, &c., and can accommodate from thirty to fifty guests. The rooms are all newly refurnished, and the house thoroughly cleaned and renovated from top to bottom. A first class table, in every sense of the word, is one of the many attractions at the "Carondelet." Families desiring a first class house, where all the conveniences of a larger hotel can be had at reduced prices, can do no better than by patronizing M. S. Burk & Co., at the Carondelet House. The proprietors have had an experience of over twenty years in the business, and are thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business. Rooms in suite or single, with or without board, on most reasonable terms.



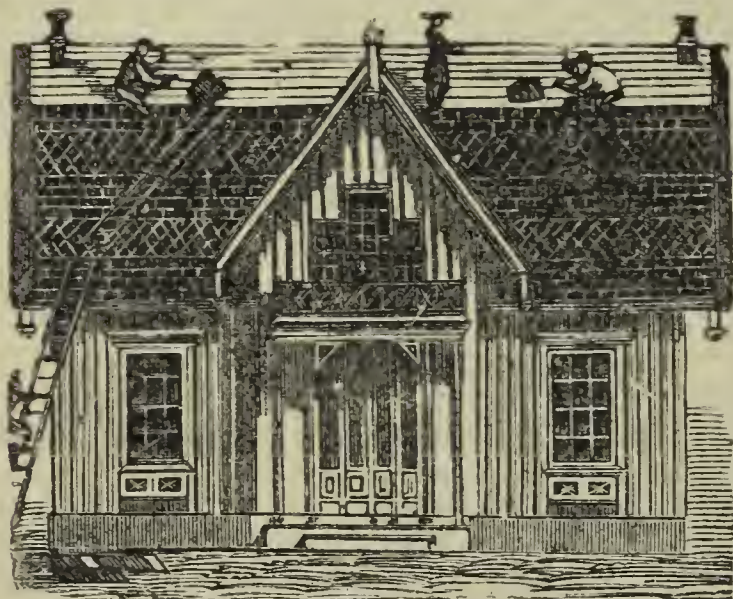
**J. F. McCRYSTAL**—*Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker and Manufacturer of Tin and Japan Ware, No. 47 Lafayette Street, up stairs.*

The manufacture of the various articles of commerce from tin, in their different forms, is sufficiently extensive, in the aggregate, to constitute an important industry, which is worthy of recognition and consideration in this volume. The house of Mr. J. F. McCrystal was started in 1875 and since that time the business has been steadily increasing year by year and now it occupies a prominent position among the industries of the city. Two floors, 24x60 feet in size, are occupied, at No. 47 Lafayette street, where all the machinery usually found in an establishments of this kind is used and a supply of materials sufficient for the trade generally, kept on hand. Eight hands are employed and a large trade enjoyed throughout the city, Mr. McCrystal being fully prepared to supply city dealers and country merchants at short notice, heavy dealers giving this house large orders for special work. The annual sales reach \$5,000 and at times have been as high as \$11,000, the capacity being equal to a larger and more extended trade. Mr. McCrystal was born in New Orleans, in 1849, is a thorough, practical man, having a life experience in the business and in special manufactures of tin and japan ware deserves high commendation for the enterprise he has shown. He is an able and reliable workman, a leading representative in this department of trade and his enterprise is eminently worthy the respect and patronage of the community.

**W. F. GOLDTHWAITE**—*Antiquarian, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous English and French Bookseller, Exchange Place; near Canal Street, Branch Store, No. 42 Exchange Alley.*

None of our friends should fail to visit the bookstores of Mr. W. F. Goldthwaite. He is not only an enterprising merchant, but a gentleman of refined and artistic taste. He has made it a study to collect in his establishments the oldest and choicest gems of literature, the latest legal and miscellaneous works, in many languages, in fact, almost every publication to make his stock the most select and valuable in New Orleans. That he has succeeded will be the verdict of every one who visits his stores. This enterprise was first established about thirty years ago, and his is one of the oldest houses engaged in this branch of business in this city. Beginning with a small capital he has by industry, perseverance and close attention to business, succeeded in largely increasing his trade, so that now he has the largest and most lucrative book trade of any similar house in New Orleans. He makes a specialty of collecting second-hand law and miscellaneous books, of which he keeps on hand a large and varied assortment. Persons desirous of making rare and valuable additions to their libraries, for a moderate sum of money, will find it to their interest to call at his establishments before making their purchases. Attentive and competent salesmen are employed at these well known and popular resorts. Mr. Staub the original cheap news man, has charge at No. 2 Exchange Place, near Canal street, and Mr. Bauer, at No. 42 Exchange Alley, between Customhouse and Beinville streets, the proprietor personally superintending both establishments. Mr. Goldthwaite is a gentleman of liberal education, has resided in the State and city over a quarter of a century, is well known in the community as an honorable, upright citizen, and is justly entitled to the confidence and liberal patronage of the public. Law and miscellaneous libraries purchased.

**J. W. LEE**—*Practical Slater, Importer and Dealer in American and English Slates, Ridge Tiles, &c., No. 109 St. Charles Street.*



Every business venture that evinces in its conduction genuine enterprise and energy, is entitled to due consideration in a work of this character. Among the many prominent houses in this large and prosperous city, we notice that of Mr. J. W. Lee, who commenced this business in 1881, and by his energy and perseverance has succeeded in gaining a strong foothold with the commercial men of the city, as well as building up a large and lucrative trade in the community. He employs from six to eight hands, and carries a large stock of goods, consisting of American and English slates, ridge tiles and fire bricks, cement, lime, sand and hearth slabs, which he is prepared to offer to the trade on the most reasonable terms and at low rates. The yards are located at No. 817 Magazine street, the office and salesroom located at No. 109 St. Charles, being 60x100 feet in size, and especially arranged to display the goods and facilitate their sale. The trade of this house is extended over the entire city of New Orleans and surrounding country. Mr. Lee is a young, active and energetic business man, and has been identified with the business industries for many years past, and by earnest application to business, backed up by a thorough practical experience and commercial integrity, won for himself a prominent place among the dealers of the city.



**CRESCENT CITY ICE COMPANY**—*Central Office, Nos. 71 and 73 South Front Street, Up Stairs, Depots, Nos. 71 and 73 South Front Street, Soraparu Street Opposite Soraparu Market, and Nos. 35 and 37 Victory Street, Near Pontchartrain Rail Road.*

In a city like New Orleans, with its long and extreme heated term, it necessarily makes the ice trade an important one in the commercial and business interests of the city. This company is composed of Addison, Gage & Co., of Boston, and Mr. John F. Kranz, of New Orleans, and this is the oldest establishment in the ice business in the Crescent City. It was organized over thirty years ago and has given to the citizens here and residents of the surrounding country pure Northern and Western ice, formed by nature from the pure springs and lakes of those healthful climates. Many of their customers have been dealing regularly with this company for the past twenty-five years and long continued patronage shows the high estimation in which it is held. A large trade has been enjoyed for a number of years with sugar planters on the coast, in neighboring cities and surrounding country, large shipments being made to all parts of the Southern country. Every facility for filling orders and supplying the demands of consumers is possessed by this company and any quantity desired may be obtained at the lowest possible price. The long and successful career of this firm is due to the integrity and liberal, upright dealings in all business transactions.

**GRAND ISLAND HOTEL RESORT**—JOHN F. KRANZ, PROPRIETOR, LOCATED ON GRAND ISLAND.

This extensive and popular bathing resort was commenced in 1858, and consists of a little village of beautiful cottages, capable of accommodating conveniently four hundred guests, some of the buildings being from two hundred to three hundred feet long. This Island Hotel is known as one of the most comfortable and popular bathing resorts in the entire South, in fact the surf bathing is not surpassed in the United States. The hotel is furnished with modern furniture and every improvement for the convenience of guests. It is a model pleasure resort and during the epidemic of 1878 in New Orleans, no case of yellow fever occurred at this healthful resort and no accident has ever happened since under the management of Mr. Kranz. The proprietor, Mr. J. F. Kranz, who is also a member of the Crescent City Ice Company, is building, under the supervision of Capt. T. P. Leathers, a beautiful and fast-running boat, in every way adapted to the business, and which will run to Grand Island and return regularly. The route will be through Harvey Canal, Bayou Terre, Little Lake and Grand Lake, affording visitors an excellent opportunity of viewing the surrounding country. Parties desiring to make summer tours in 1882 will find this a pleasant resort.

**G. T. LATHROP**—*Dealer in Books, Stationery and Notions, 112 Camp St.*

One of the most enterprising firms which it is our pleasure to mention in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans is that of Mr. G. T. Lathrop, dealer in books of all kinds, stationery, notions, school books, &c., located at No. 112 Camp street. This concern was started by the present proprietor, in 1878, succeeding Mr. R. J. Harp. It was started with a moderate capital, but energy and a thorough adaptation to the business soon gave him a liberal patronage and gradual increase in trade, the business during the past year having increased at least 100 per cent. He carries a full stock, which he keeps in excellent condition, and he is daily receiving fresh goods, thus keeping his stock replenished with the latest and best publications. He also does a general job printing business, giving employment to twenty-five hands, and does an annual trade of about \$100,000. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated, the building being 30x150 feet in size, and four stories high, which is provided with an engine of 5-horse power, together with all the presses and latest improved machinery required in this special branch of business. The trade of this well known house extends over all the Southern States, Mexico and Cuba. Mr. Lathrop was born in New York in 1843, but has resided in New Orleans for many years, and is well and favorably known to the business men of this community, where he has established an enviable business reputation, and assumed a high position among the dealers of this city, to which he is justly entitled.

**DELTA WAREHOUSE**—*A. C. Winn, Proprietor, Nos. 81 to 91 Front, and 84 to 94 Fulton Streets.*

One of the largest and most commodious warehouses in the city, the "Delta," located as above stated, is owned and managed by Mr. A. C. Winn, who is well and favorably known in this community for his prompt, reliable and honorable manner of doing business. He succeeded as proprietor of this establishment in 1873, and under his judicious and able management it has since proven a financial success. The "Delta" has a capacity of over 80,000 bags of grain, and is 200x30 feet in size, being conveniently located both to the river and railroad depots. A large number of hands are here kept constantly employed in receiving and shipping freights. The warehouse is one of the most convenient and perfectly arranged of any in the city, and is liberally patronized by our largest merchants having a surplus of merchandise on hand. Consignments from the country are received at this warehouse, and the goods taken proper care of while in store. Mr. Winn attends personally to the books and accounts, and every one having business relations with him always find him prompt, reliable and correct in all his dealings. Having an extensive experience in the warehouse business, he is fully conversant with every detail and requirement of his trade, and justly entitled to a liberal share of the public patronage.



**C. B. & W. D. MAGINNIS—Public Storage and Warehouse, Office Corner Girod and Magazine Streets.**

Among the young business men of our city, who have made an enviable record by their energy, tact and ability, none are more deservedly esteemed than Messrs. C. B. & W. D. Maginnis. Their frank candid and courteous bearing have secured them a host of friends in the business circles of the city. This enterprise was started in 1878, with an ample capital, and has, under the able management of these gentlemen, proven a success from the start. They own and control the following warehouses: The "Lafayette," which is used mostly for storing general merchandise; the "Eagle," used as a coffee warehouse, with a capacity of fifty thousand bags, and the "Boston" with a storage capacity of twenty thousand barrels, and also, the "Girod," having spacious accommodations for sugar and molasses. The "Lafayette" and "Girod," being supplied with an engine of seven horse-power and are furnished with all the necessary appliances for conveniently conducting the business. A large force of hands are kept constantly employed in the different warehouses, to whom liberal wages are paid. Consignments are received by this firm from the country, the goods taken in charge, drayage and all expenses being paid by the firm, and everything properly attended to while the goods are under their care. The four warehouses, "Lafayette," "Girod," "Boston" and "Eagle" are under the management of C. B. & W. D. Maginnis, only. The individual members of the firm, C. B. and W. D. Maginnis, are both young men, natives of New Orleans, and energetic and reliable in every sense of the term. They commenced in this branch of business in early boyhood and are thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business. The firm of C. B. & W. D. Maginnis are deserving of the liberal patronage being extended by the business men of our city.

**FRED. STAEHLE—Bakery, &c., No. 117 South Rampart St.**

This enterprise was started in 1876, by the present proprietor, with a limited capital and in a small way. By close application to business and good work he has increased his business from year to year until now he has one of the finest trades in the city. Nine male assistants are constantly employed in the different departments of the establishment. The premises occupied, a two story building, is 28x96 feet in size, and well arranged and fitted up for the bakery business. Mr. Staehle is a man of large experience in the bread business, having commenced the study of the trade in 1862, and is fully conversant with all the details and requirements of the trade. Mr. Staehle was born in Europe in 1846, is a prompt, energetic and reliable man, and has through these qualifications laid the foundation of a competence that will be a pride and pleasure to him in the future. His prices are reasonable, his work done well, and he is deserving of the liberal patronage of the public.

**C. REDERSHEIMER—Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Nos. 139 and 141 Rampart Street.**

In compiling the business interests of New Orleans, it is safe to assert that this house is one of the most enterprising and reliable establishments of the kind in the city. Mr. Redersheimer started in business in 1878, on a small capital, and has attained a large share of the public patronage by his agreeable and courteous manners. Buying strictly for cash, he is enabled to sell articles in his line at a cheaper rate than many other similar houses. Having eighteen years experience in the business, this firm is eminently qualified to hold the high position which it does in the regard of our citizens. He carries a full line of fresh goods, consisting of coffees, sugars, teas, spices, flour, syrups, canned goods, etc., and, in fact, every article to be found in any similar establishment in the city. Six male assistants are employed. The building occupied is 42x54 feet in size, and completely filled with a full and complete stock of goods. Mr. Redersheimer is a native of this city, and since he has been engaged in business has won many friends and patrons among our citizens. Mr. George R. is the manager of this extensive establishment. Mr. Casper Redersheimer devotes his time to buying goods for the house on the most advantageous terms. The building occupied is owned by the firm an evidence of what energy and enterprise will do for young men.

**NATIONAL OIL CO. — Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils, Quin & Brown, Agents, No. 86 Tchoupitoulas Street.**

The Southern branch of Messrs. Telfair, Snedeker & Co, "National Oil Works," whose main office and works are located in New York City, was established in this city in 1879, and by careful attention to business, backed up with energy and enterprise, a large and growing trade has been established in this city as well as in nearly all of the Southern States. This branch of the National Works handles from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of oil, and does an annual business of over \$100,000. Employment is given to six male assistants, all of whom are intelligent and experienced salesmen, who attend to the wants of the customers. The premises occupied are commodious, the building being 40x60 feet in size and three stories high. This firm keeps constantly on hand a full stock of lubricating oils, which they furnish largely to railroads, steamboats and mills throughout the entire Southern country. Messrs. Quin & Brown, the popular managers, are active, energetic and honorable business men, and fully conversant with all the requirements of the trade. They possess business ability and energy of a high order, well qualifying them to carry on their business successfully. This establishment is every way worthy of liberal patronage, and to the esteem of the public for its unusual facilities for carrying on this special branch of business, the first in the South to devote itself entirely to the sale of lubricating oils and greases.



**MILLER BROS.—Commission Merchants, No. 34 Poydras St.**

There is probably no branch of trade in a more healthy condition than the commission business. Prominent among the firms engaged in this branch of commercial trade in the Crescent City, and one that is deserving more than a passing notice in a work professing to give an adequate display of the commercial advantages of this city, is the establishment of Miller Bros., situated at No. 34 Poydras street. The premises occupied are 24x90 feet in size, three stories high, and a large and extensive assortment of produce usually found in an establishment of this kind, is always kept on hand. Poultry, eggs, butter and a general assortment of country produce is daily received from all over the surrounding country, which is placed upon the market on reasonable terms. This well known house was first started by Miller & Myers in 1863, and conducted by them successfully until 1881, when it was transferred to Miller Bros. Their capital is ample, their annual sales reaching about \$200,000. Five male assistants are kept constantly employed. The individual members of the firm are N. Miller, Jr., and W. F. Miller, both of whom are natives of Louisiana, and thorough practical commission men, having had an experience of over thirty years in the business. The trade is general throughout the city of New Orleans, and the number of years they have been engaged in this special business, together with their immense transactions, cause them to be known as the leading merchants in their line of goods in New Orleans. Honorable and reliable and characterized by fair dealing and moderate prices, this firm stands high among the commercial houses of the Crescent City.

**AYERS, RICHARD & CO.—Wholesale Groceries and Commission Merchants, 74 and 76 Magazine, and 88 to 92 Poydras Streets.**

One of the most enterprising firms we are called upon to mention in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans is that of Messrs. Ayers, Richard & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants. This firm was organized in 1881, with an ample capital, but merit, business ability, and continued fair dealing has greatly increased their trade. They keep eight male assistants constantly employed in the transaction of the business, starting their new enterprise with ample capital, they brought in addition, their many years of experience, ripe judgement and business habits, making it one of the substantial and reliable establishments of Louisiana. They have already built up a large and growing trade in the legitimate channels of commerce, through their superior business qualifications, and they are destined to still further enlarge it, as such men never stand still, but increase naturally in a ratio commensurate with the times. Their storeroom has a frontage of 60 feet, by 100 feet in depth, occupying four floors which are filled with a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy groceries. Their trade extends throughout Louisiana, Mississippi and adjacent States. The close application to business and the wants of the trade, which are characteristic of this house, is gradually but surely extending their trade. Their stock comprises the most complete variety of everything connected with the grocery trade. Their assortment is excellent for buyers to select from, and they are able to hold out special inducements. The individual members of the firm are T. D. Ayers, J. E. Richard and W. J. Parham. Mr. Ayers, the senior member of the firm was born in Texas in 1855; Mr. J. E. Richard is a native of Louisiana, and Mr. Parham, of Alabama. Liberal, enterprising and energetic, they are esteemed as amongst our best business men. New Orleans has reason to feel a pride in the house, as one of her solid mercantile institutions, all the individual members of the firm being too well known to require commendation at our hands.

**FRITZ & HELMANN—Druggists, No. 206 Poydras St.**

The establishment of these popular pharmacutists and druggists is located at No. 206 Poydras street, in the very center of the business portion of the city, where they keep in their elegant rooms as complete a stock of drugs, chemicals, fine instruments, fancy goods, &c., as is to be found in any establishment in this city, in the display of which their fine tastes are apparent. The business was started in its present location about two years ago, by the present proprietors, since which time, by their courtesy and popular manners they have won the confidence of the public, and been successful in establishing a prosperous business, and securing the generous patronage of an appreciate public. The individual members of the firm are Michael Fritz and Otto Helmann, both of whom are young men, with a thorough knowledge of the prescription and drug business. They started in a small way, but by their economy and excellent business intelligence they have built up a trade which is most prosperous, and they are now in the full enjoyment of the respect and confidence of the medical fraternity and the community at large. They are gentlemen of great intelligence, and are among the leading druggists in this portion of the city. Mr. Fritz, the senior member of the firm, has been practically engaged in the drug business for the past twenty years, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details and requirements of the business. In 1878, during the terrible epidemic in Grenada, Miss., he was among the volunteers who served the Howard Association during those trying times. He was placed in charge of the Howard drug store, and in the capacity of druggist rendered valuable assistance to the stricken people of that place. The firm of Fritz & Helmann is composed of active, energetic and reliable business men, who are in an eminent degree justly entitled to the esteem and confidence of our people. Mr. Otto Helmann, by his many social and genial qualities has won a host of admiring friends in social circles as well as among the business men of New Orleans.



**McGRATH & LEMON—Importers of Dundee and Burlap Cloths and Manufacturers of Sacks and Bags, Nos. 87 and 89 Magazine Street.**

Since the selection of the Mississippi river as the outlet for a large portion of the grain of the West, the manufacture of grain bags has become a business of such magnitude as in many instances to constitute the sole occupation of many firms. Prominent among those in New Orleans, the house of McGrath & Lemon, located at Nos. 87 and 89 Magazine street, deserves more than passing mention as agents for Messrs. Ritchie & Son, London, whose burlaps are without superior, with facilities for a daily manufacture of 20,000 bags, capable of still larger increase and occupy a store three stories in height, 45x130 feet in size. Employing thirty hands they are constantly busy, though perfectly willing to have orders rushed in upon them without limit, as they feel prepared to meet any demand be it ever so large. Their material being the very best, their workmanship equal to any, defying competition as regards prices, quality considered, they may well feel proud of this business. Messrs. McGrath & Lemon are well aware of the fact that with the rapidly increasing grain trade of New Orleans, large quantities of grain bags made from first quality of burlaps will be needed, and desire to inform the public that they are ready at all times to execute orders for any quantity that may be desired, the larger the quantity the cheaper the price, for they feel able to compete with any market in prices, all thing considered. During the past six months they have sold 1,000,000 bags, which, considering the comparative newness of the business, is beyond their anticipations. Each month is an improvement on the last. Buyers from the country are always assured of a cordial reception when meeting either of the firm or their employes. The genial, happy disposition of Mr. McGrath is recognized and appreciated by all and the stranger is made to feel so perfectly at home that he gives this house his order and goes on his way rejoicing, happy in the feeling that he has found the right place. The grocery, produce and commission business in all its branches is conducted by Mr. James McGrath. Here the country merchant can obtain at the lowest market prices, everything in the grocery line. Mr. McGrath's long experience and extensive acquaintance enables him to compete more than favorably with larger and more pretentious houses. The constant activity of his employes is convincing evidence of his success in this department and between this and his bag factory he is allowed but little time.

**WIEGEL & DANNENFELSER—Steam Furniture Manufactory, Nos. 62 and 64 Perdido Street.**

Among those industries that it becomes the special province of this work to display, the firm of Messrs. Wiegel & Dannenfesler occupy no inconspicuous position, and from the character and magnitude of their operations are entitled to more than brief mention. The manufacture of bank, office, store and bar-room fixtures is carried on extensively by this firm. All kinds of church work made to order, and repairing and revarnishing done at short notice. Designs of the work made at their establishment will be furnished free of charge. This enterprise was started December 1, 1881, with ample capital. From twenty-five to thirty skilled workmen are kept constantly at work in the different departments of their manufactory. All work turned out from this establishment is guaranteed to be just as represented, and will be sold at the lowest standard prices. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, covering an area of two entire lots, the manufactory being supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery. An improved engine of twenty-five horse power is used to furnish the motive power required to drive the machinery in the various departments of this extensive establishment. The trade of the house is largely confined to the city, but extends over the entire Southern country. The individual members of this firm are men of long and practical experience in this branch of business, having been connected with some of the best and largest furniture manufacturing establishments in New Orleans for the past eighteen or twenty years. Mr. Weigel and Mr. Dannenfesler are both natives of Germany, and for years before coming to this country were engaged in this special branch of business in the capacity of journeymen. Prompt, reliable and honorable in all their dealings, they are justly entitled to a liberal share of the public patronage.

**BUSH & LEVERT—Cotton and Sugar Factors, and Commission Merchants, No. 31 Perdido Street.**

Among the many industries that have tended to extend and enlarge the commercial importance of New Orleans, perhaps no one has had a more favorable influence upon the mercantile relations of this community than the cotton and sugar trade, and certainly no house in that trade exhibits more energy and enterprise than the subject of this article. This house was established in 1873 by the present firm, on an ample capital, and by industry and perseverance exhibited by the individual members of the firm, they have largely augmented the business, until now they handle from 10,000 to 12,000 hogsheads of sugar per annum, besides trading in cotton and rice. They have an ample capital employed in the business and are prepared to make liberal advances to customers on consignments. Six competent and experienced men are kept employed, to whom liberal wages are paid. The individual members of the firm are Louis Bush, John B. Levert and Reuben G. Bush, all of whom are natives of Louisiana, and are known in this community as business men with unimpeachable reputations for honorable, upright and liberal dealings, and as a firm are certainly justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of the general public.



**P. DESMARIES**—*Proprietor and Successor to A. F. Ricau, Importer and Dealer in French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco, Sheep Skins, Shoe Findings, etc., No. 36 Chartres Street.*

The trade of New Orleans in leather and shoe findings of all kinds is no small part of the city's commercial wealth, and a means of drawing from the surrounding country a large share of the money that supports the city. The city has gained a wide celebrity as regards the quality of goods sold by our merchants, and among others the house of Mr. P. Desmaries is noted for carrying a first-class stock of both French and American goods. He had for a number of years been an assistant for Mr. A. F. Ricau, and was favorably known to the patrons of the house, and only in 1881 did he become sole owner and proprietor of the house, and we are glad to say endeavors to keep up the high standard and executive ability of the house for fair and honorable dealing. He occupies the three-story house No. 36 Chartres street, 40x80 feet deep, as a salesroom, and here can be found on sale at low rates a full assortment of all leather goods usually found in such a store, consisting of foreign and domestic kip and calf skins, hemlock and oak sole leather, morocco, sheep skins, shoemakers' findings, lasts, threads, nails, pegs, inks, awls, etc.; shoemakers' tools of all kinds and descriptions, and also all the different articles for boot and shoe stores' use, such as buttons, button hooks, heel plates, stiffeners, blackings, dusters, twines, peg rasps, punches, silk tassels, cork soles, etc. The third story of the building is used for the boot and shoe-upper factory, where all styles and qualities of boot and shoe-uppers are made by skilled workmen, with the cheapest American calf skins as well as with the best imported French. Mr. P. Desmaries intends to conduct his business in such a manner as to be entirely satisfactory and profitable to his city and country patrons, and when goods are ordered by mail will receive prompt shipments and at low figures.

**P. MACOU & CO.**—*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, No. 204 Poydras Street, corner of Baronne.*

In writing a descriptive review of the commercial advantages of New Orleans, and in mentioning the various enterprises which add so materially to the general sum of our vital business qualities, no house contributes more toward the grand aggregate than that of Messrs. P. Macou & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in fancy and staple dry goods, &c., at No. 204 Poydras street. This house was founded in 1844, on a moderate capital, which, by the industry, perseverance and close attention to the business manifested by the different individual members of the firm, has been very largely increased, until at present they are in possession of a prosperous and steadily increasing trade. The firm now carries an average stock of about \$35,000, and transacts an annual business of over \$80,000. Twelve competent and experienced male assistants are kept constantly employed, the monthly pay roll amounting to from \$700 to \$800. The premises occupied are spacious and conveniently situated in the business center of the city, the storeroom being the corner building with a depth of 200 feet, which is filled with a large and carefully selected stock of both staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c., in fact, every variety of articles to be found in any similar establishment of the kind in the city. The trade of this house extends over the entire city of New Orleans and surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are P. Macou and L. Philippe, both of whom are natives of France, but have resided in this city for many years, and are well and favorably known in this community as upright, honorable and worthy citizens, who have every industry and business interest of the Crescent City at heart, are justly entitled to the confidence and esteem of they people with whom they have become so thoroughly identified. As a firm, Messrs. P. Macou & Co., are deserving of a liberal patronage from the general public, and we cheerfully commend them to the readers of this work as being gentlemen with whom it is always a pleasure to have business relations.

**KIRKPATRICK & CO.**—*Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 71 Carondelet St.*

One of the oldest and best known cotton factor and commission houses in New Orleans is that of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co., who stand prominent among the houses of similar business in the city. This establishment was founded before the war, with a small capital, and by industry and perseverance the trade of the house has been increased until at present they handle a liberal business both in cotton and tobacco. They receive large consignments from all over the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. They have an ample capital and are able to extend liberal advances on consignments from their customers. Five capable office men are kept constantly employed in the various branches of their extensive business. This firm was formerly engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Nashville, Tenn., and removed to this city in 1859. The individual members of this firm, Mr. E. Kirkpatrick and H. F. Kirkpatrick, are both men who have had a practical experience in the cotton trade of over nineteen years, and are well known on the streets as thorough, practical and reliable business men in every sense of the term. They do, in addition to their cotton business, also, an extensive trade in leaf tobacco, in which line Mr. E. Kirkpatrick, the senior member of the firm has had an extended experience while engaged in business in Kentucky and Tennessee. This house has prosecuted a successful trade through the legitimate channels of commerce, and is justly regarded as taking rank among the first of its kind in the city, and fully entitled to the consideration and esteem in which it is universally held. Both members of the firm are energetic, active business men, thoroughly conversant with their business, and are members of the cotton exchange.



**PATTON & BENEDICT—Western Produce Commission Merchants, No. 98 Poydras St.**

Among the more prominent mercantile institutions in connection with the industries and business of New Orleans worthy of special mention is that of Messrs. Patton & Benedict, commission merchants, at No. 98 Poydras street. The business of this house was first started in 1857 by Watts, Pleasents & Co., and carried by them until 1863, after which time it was successfully conducted by Charles Pleasents until February, 1883; at which time the business was transferred to the present firm, Patton & Benedict. They have an ample capital with which to handle their large and increasing trade. Seven male assistants are constantly employed in the establishment. The produce received by this firm is largely from Illinois, Indiana, and the North, while the trade is spread out over the city and surrounding country. The individual members of the firm are John Patton and Wm. T. Benedict, both of whom are old and experienced commission merchants, and fully conversant with all the details of the business. Mr. Patton, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Indiana, and has been engaged in the grain and hay business for twenty-nine years here and in Vevay, Indiana. Mr. Benedict was born in Lafourche, Louisiana, and has served in all capacities with the above named firms since 1859. Prompt, reliable and energetic, they have achieved a remarkable success, retaining the high consideration of the trade and the cordial esteem of the public. In their business policy and characteristics they are liberal, enterprising and honorable, commanding the respect of the community and inspiring a degree of confidence that few houses are fortunate in acquiring.

**H. DeVERGES & CO.—Hardware, 17 and 19 Decatur St., Opposite Post Office.**

The firm of DeVerges & Co., was started in September, 1877, under the auspices of the proprietors who now direct its transactions. The capital layed out at the beginning was sufficient to secure an extensive business, and the business-like manner with which the enterprise was followed up brought success as a natural consequence. The firm has had a continual increase in capital and trade. The average amount of stock carried on is about \$45,000, while the business rises to the amount of \$100,000 per annum. Seven hands are employed—hands that are enured to their tasks and with whom there is no failing or indiscretion. They are paid good salaries. DeVerges & Co. deal largely in iron, nails, cutlery, agricultural implements, oils, paints, cordages, plows, &c., and everything in the best possible condition, taking good care of any machinery in their possession. They occupy an excellent four story building on Decatur street, and part of an adjoining building. The business rooms are capacious and well lighted, admirably suited to their present purpose. The stock of hardware is comprehensive, including all the varieties of inventions and kinds of articles made in that especial department of manufacture. The trade of this firm extends to all the important points of Louisiana, and to many towns in Texas. The local trade is greater than that of many houses of the same capacity. Messrs. DeVerges are natives of Louisiana, and Mr. Lacoste was born in New Orleans. Having been brought up in this section of the country it is evident that they are well acquainted with the tastes and wants of the Southern people. Thus from circumstances they have ingratiated themselves into the hearts of their fellow men, and necessarily have that grip on the popular feeling which only similar circumstances can insure. From a business career of precaution and study they found out the wants of the people and the kinds of implements needed by the planters. This firm has long supplied a great number of farmers with necessary tools, and keeping pace with the popular demand has been enabled to supply all new improvements. Mr. Henry DeVerges, Richard DeVerges, and P. N. Lacoste are gentlemen whose social and business qualities are of the highest, and whose reputation for integrity, honesty and business is that of men who have devoted their lives to a noble work and have received the favor of the best citizens in the community. Messrs. DeVerges & Co., at Nos. 17 and 19 Decatur street, will handle the celebrated standard paint, manufactured by Messrs. T. Hammar & Co., of No. 177 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in connection with this well known house will no doubt enjoy an extensive sale throughout the city and surrounding States.

**A. OLIVIER & CO.—Importing and Foreign Agents, No. 17 Decatur St.**

This enterprise was started in 1854, and has been in successful operation ever since. Beginning with a small capital, but through the industry and perseverance of the members of the firm, it has been increased from year to year, until at present the annual sales will aggregate \$200,000. They carry a large and varied stock of all kinds of imported hardware, cutlery, &c., and are prepared to fill all orders, in bond or otherwise, giving the merchants every advantage known to the trade. They are the agents of the following well known foreign manufacturers: W. & S. Butcher, Sheffield; Alfred Field & Co., Birmingham, and the sub-agency of Jos. Rodgers & Sons, (limited) Sheffield. The premises occupied by Messrs. A. Olivier & Co., as a sample and salesroom, are 30x50 feet in size, in which they have a full assortment of goods from all of the popular manufactories in the world, engaged in manufacturing this special line of goods. They do a large trade with the hardware houses in New Orleans, besides having an extensive trade throughout the Southern States, Mexico, Cuba and South America. This firm is composed of Mr. Arthur Olivier and Mr. T. Generelly, both of whom are native born Louisianians, and have resided in this city, and been actively engaged in business for the past twenty-seven years. They occupy an enviable position among the commercial houses of New Orleans, as well as all others with whom they have business relations. They are energetic, prompt and reliable business men and are entitled to the respect and confidence of the people of this community.



**P. J. COCKBURN—Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, No. 77 Carondelet St.**

Among the old established and most prominent of our commission merchants, is the house of P. J. Cockburn, whose name appears at the head of this article, and is deserving of more than a passing notice in a work of this character. This house was founded as early as 1839, and has been actively engaged in business ever since that date. Mr. Cockburn is one of the oldest cotton men in New Orleans, having been continuously in that branch of trade since the year 1839. He is recognized among the business men of this city as a thorough and reliable cotton man in every sense of the word, and one in whom the dealers of this community have all confidence, both in his manner of doing business and his integrity and honesty as a private citizen. The trade of this well known establishment comes largely from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, in the way of consignments from his country customers, the staple being sold on the market in this city. Being possessed of ample capital he is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and the account sales are promptly rendered. Mr. Cockburn is a native of England, but has resided in New Orleans for many years and is thoroughly identified with all her industries and business interests. He is deserving of an extended patronage from the generous public.

**H. & N. SAMORY—General Auctioneer and Commission Merchants, Nos. 45 and 47 Decatur Street.**

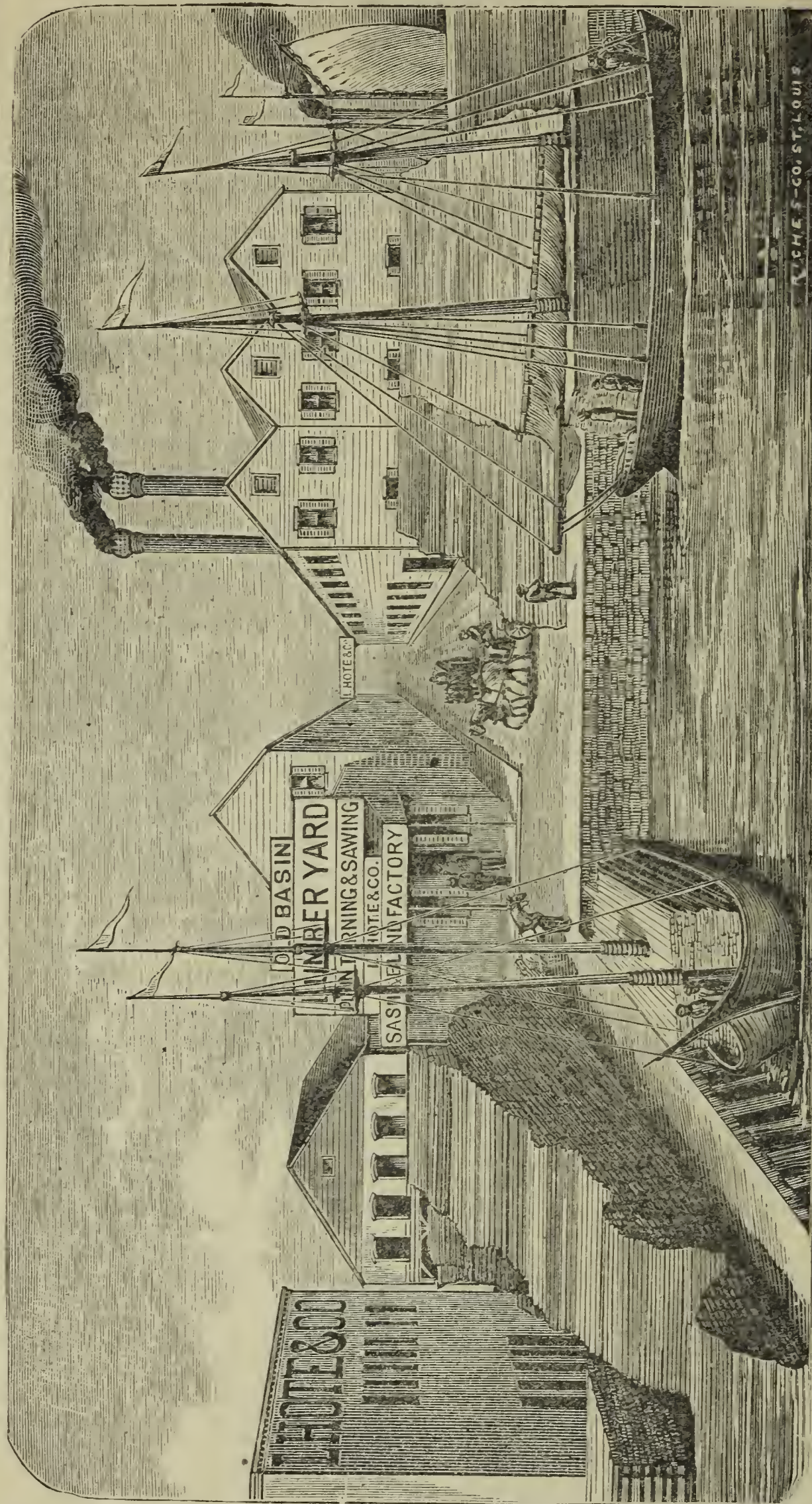
Sales of boots, shoes and hats are a specialty on Tuesday and Thursday of each week. Messrs. H. & N. Samory are about the oldest firm in this business in New Orleans, having been thus engaged some forty years, so that we may say without fear of contradiction, they fully understand their business in every way. They keep on hand for sale to the jobbing trade, at all times a stock of their specialties, strictly on commission, and they employ about fifteen men all the time in order to give their transactions dispatch. Receiving large consignments, for part of which they make, from time to time, advancements, they are enabled to give the country merchants bargains not to be obtained elsewhere. Their Tuesday and Thursday auctions are always liberally attended, for buyers have long since found that this is the place to obtain goods of standard quality at the lowest price. Having been so long in the business they have an extensive acquaintance and flourishing trade throughout the adjacent States, and we are sure that no firm more richly deserves the high standing to which they have attained than Messrs. Samory, and it gives us great pleasure to be enabled thus to refer to a house which has made itself one of the features of the city. Messrs. H. & N. Samory in their business, serve as a connecting link between the past and the present, with all the prudence of the conservative days of "ye olden time" added to the fire and progress of the present, they stand a worthy example for the beginner as well as a bulwark against the rash and imprudent. They occupy two stores, each 60x120 feet in size and three stories in height, substantially built of brick, where for years they have, month by month, converted large supplies into ready cash to make way for fresh invoices. Thus, it is always changing, keeping the entire stock new and desirable. With a high appreciation of their integrity, probity and rare business capacity, we gladly commend them to buyers who appreciate the old saying, "Goods well bought are half sold."

**LOUIS SCHWARZ—Nursery, New Levee Street, between Joseph and Arabella Streets. Store, No. 15 Chartres Street.**

About ten years ago Mr. Schwarz started the business in which he is now engaged. He has successfully demonstrated beyond a doubt that grapes can be grown in New Orleans as nearly to perfection as in France, and that the wine made from them is unequalled in quality, flavor, &c. It is the pure juice of the grape, perfectly free from any artificial ingredients or adulterations. In addition to wine growing, Mr. Schwarz is extensively engaged in flower culture, making a specialty of camellias and azaleas. He has his hot-house furnished with all the modern conveniences, using a small engine with which he furnishes steam that is forced through iron pipes all through the buildings, thus enabling him to keep up an even temperature at all seasons of the year. He is able to furnish families with cuttings from the most delicate flowers, for birthday parties, family gatherings, &c., on short notice. All orders left at No. 15 Chartres street will receive his prompt attention. Mr. Schwarz is one of the most prominent representative men of New Orleans, and is justly entitled to a high degree of consideration for the services which he has rendered the wine producers, in the improvements and inventions introduced by him. Prompt, reliable and energetic, honorable in all his dealings, he is especially commended to the favorable consideration of the trade, both in the city and in the rural districts. Mr. Schwarz is also engaged in the book and stationery business, at No. 15 Chartres street, and has been for thirty-five years, where he carries a full and well selected stock of foreign and domestic books and stationery, artists' materials, chromos, paintings, engravings, frames, fancy and Russia leather goods, wax and paper flower materials, scrap pictures in large varieties; the most beautiful selection in natural, dried and colored flowers and grasses; also moss in all the different colors. He has a large city trade, besides doing an extensive business in jobbing throughout the States of Louisiana, Texas and adjoining States. Mr. Schwarz is a European by birth, being born in 1819, and has been engaged in his present business since early boyhood. By his own force of character and business capacity he has reached the first place in his line of trade, and richly deserves the patronage of the public and the abundant success which has come to him.



**LHOTE & CO.—Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc., Works, Office and Yards, Head of Old Basin; Branch Office No. 34 Carondelet Street.**



The enterprise displayed by those engaged in the lumber business in the Crescent City has been and is of such an active and aggressive character as to center at this point an enormous trade, and give every assurance of rapid increase and development. Many operators in this direction are now transacting a business that involves a large amount of capital and results in a product, the dimensions of which are almost colossal. Among such, Lhote & Co. must be accorded a conspicuous and justly prominent position, as one of the pioneer firms in this line of business. This enterprise has been in existence since prior to 1850, and was founded by Mr. G. Lhote, and at present the yards extend for five blocks along the Old Basin, from three to five mills being constantly in motion, preparing lumber for the trade. These works consist of planing mill, and sash, door and blind factory, all the usual machinery required for rapid and satisfactory work being in use, and two engines of 80-horse power each are necessary to keep the various machines in motion. In addition to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and moulding, they deal extensively in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber; plantation cabins are cut to order and designs furnished for all kinds of buildings. The lumber is sawed across the lake and a large number of laborers and mechanics receiving liberal wages are required to handle the immense amount of material used by the works, a large force of

clerks and foremen being employed. The saw mills are located in Louisiana and Mississippi from which the most of the lumber is obtained, while the mahogany is imported from the Honduras. With long experience, sufficient capital, and every facility for business, this house will long retain the commercial standing and business prosperity which, by probity in their dealings, is their due.



NEW ORLEANS CARD RACK—a

M. LEHMAN,  
DEALER IN  
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,  
NOTIONS, &c.,  
Men's, Boy's and Children's Hats & Caps,  
455 & 457 Dryades St., near Euterpe.  
Gents' Furnishing Goods a specialty.  
See Page 163.

F. FREDERICKSON,  
Wholesale and Retail  
DRUGGIST  
And Importer,  
139 CANAL STREET,  
(TOURO BUILDINGS.)  
See Page 164.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.  
Importers of  
Watches, Diamonds,  
Jewelry & Silverware,  
Corner Canal and Royal Sts.,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
See page 185.

JOSEPH COOPER,  
STEVEDORE,  
AND  
Opposition Towboats,  
Steamers C. C. KEYSER & J. COOPER, Jr.  
70 Old Exchange Building,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
CABLE ADDRESS:—Use "Scott's '81" and "Anglo American Codes."

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Bar and Billiard Saloon,  
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Opposite St. Charles Hotel,  
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Every description of Cigar Box. Every description of Wood & Shelf Box.  
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Goods of our manufacture are the best made in the South or West without exception. Correspondence for prices and samples solicited.

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50, 52 & 54 South Peters Street,  
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Wholesale Confectioners,  
DEALERS IN  
California Wines & Liquors,  
Agents for Adam Bez's celebrated Bottled Beer and H. P. Diehl's Fireworks.

A. Q. Kennett. W. R. P. Huey  
KENNETT & HUEY,  
SHIP CHANDLERY  
And Boat Stores,  
No. 11 Delta Streets.

E. E. LELAND,  
Wholesale and Retail  
MILLINERY  
Straw Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Ruching, Crape, Ladies' Neckwear, Trimmings, Corsets and Parasols.  
185 CANAL STREET.  
Imported pattern Hats for City and Country Milliners.  
See page 173.



NEW ORLEANS CARD RACK—b

NORTON & MANNING,

*Commission Merchants,*

93 & 95 South Peters Street.

LOUIS STERN,  
84 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

H. STERN,  
New Orleans.

H. STERN & CO,  
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At Auction and Private Sale,

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-HORSE-SHOEING,-

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And House Furnishings,

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New Orleans.

E. S. Dumée,  
Mobile.

JONES & DUMÉE,  
COTTON BUYERS

AND EXPORTERS,

60 Carondelet St.,

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—LEAF TOBACCO,—  
No. 148 Common St.,  
REFERENCES:  
Citizens' Bank. Z. B. Vance, N. C.  
Union National Bank. John D. Adams, Ark.

WM. McLAUGHLIN. THOMAS SHEEHAN.  
WM. McLAUGHLIN,  
DEALER IN  
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Bacon, Pork, Lard, Flour, Corn Meal, Grits, &c.  
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NEW ORLEANS.

Eugene Barbier. Louis Thourot.  
Barbier & Thourot,  
(Successors to S. Fournier,)  
Clock & Watch Makers,  
DEALERS IN JEWELRY,  
NO. 60 ROYAL STREET,  
Bet. Bienville and Conti Sts.,  
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FOR FINE  
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Donald & McKenzie,  
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Nos. 119 & 121 Front and 122 & 124 Fulton Streets.  
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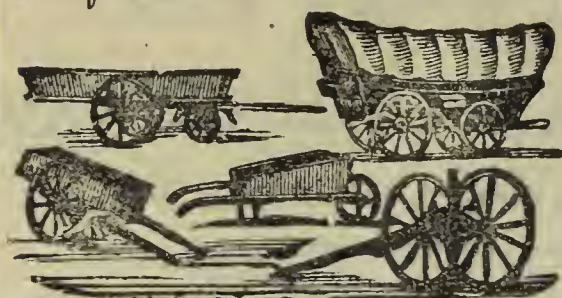
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CARPETS,  
All the Latest Styles and Novelties.



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Manufacturers of Plantation Wagons, Cane Carts, Cane Wagons, Small Carts, Log Wheels, all with Black Locust Hubs, Bodley's Steel Skein Wagon,

the best skein wagon sold. Wheel-barrows, Axle Grease, Spokes, Felloes, Cotton Meal Distributors, Stubble Shavers, Pea Vine Rakes. Can deliver goods on the river, direct from factory and in car loads on railroads.

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**NEW ORLEANS.**

Trunks made to order, covered and repaired at the shortest notice.

See page 141.

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**Commission Merchant**

—AND—

**Broker in Cotton Futures.**

See page 152.

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**FELIX LEGENDRE.**

**LANGE & LEGENDRE,**

General

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And Dealers in all kinds of

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**44 DECATUR STREET,**

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REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank, New Orleans.

See page 93.

**P. O. Box, 1329.**

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Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Cornices, Tables, &c., made to order.

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See page 141.

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See page 166.

**NEW ORLEANS.**



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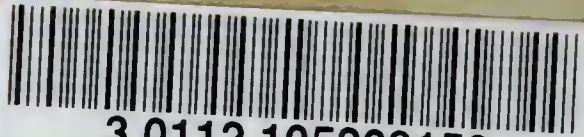
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